

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1823.

NO. 25.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF  
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

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

GOODS,

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

DRY GOODS,  
IRON-MONGERY, GROCERIES,  
LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and  
Queen's-Ware;

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

IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, and  
YOUNG HYSON } Teas,

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

\$40 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 21st day of May, a negro Man by the name of

SAM,

belonging to the estate of the late Col. Wm. B. Smith, whom he purchased out of the estate of Mr. Philemon Hamblenton of this county—He is entitled to his freedom at a certain age, this negro man Sam is about five feet nine or ten inches high—very dark complexion, stout make, and moves very slow, full eyes, and I think a white spot on one of them—Clothing as follows: two country town linen shirts, one white coarse kersey jacket & trousers, pale blue cloth waistcoat, & a suit of old dyed kersey, mended with different colored kersey and cloth. Whoever will take up the above negro and deliver him to the subscriber, or put him in Jail at Easton, shall be entitled to the sum of \$20, but if taken out of this state & delivered to the aforesaid jail, the above reward shall be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.

Talbot county, Md. May 31, 1823—tf

VALUABLE LAND  
FOR SALE.

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

On Thursday the 17th day of July next,

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.  
May 17, 1823

Notice.

A special meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court house in Easton, on the 17th day of June next, at 12 o'clock.

The Managers are requested to meet at the same place on the same day at 10 o'clock A. M. The punctual attendance of the Members and of the Managers is particularly requested.

T. H. DAWSON, Rec'g. Sec'y.  
May 31—3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

## SIEGE OF ZARAGOZA.

From Southey's History of the Peninsular War.

By the end of July the city was completely invested, the supply of food was scanty, and the inhabitants had no reason to expect succour. Their exertions had now been unremitting for forty six days, and nothing but the sense of duty could have supported their bodily strength and their spirit under such trials. They were in hourly expectation of another attack, or another bombardment. They had not a single place of security for the sick and the children, and the number of the wounded was daily increased by repeated skirmishes, in which they engaged for the purpose of opening a communication with the country. At this juncture they made one desperate effort to recover the Torra. It was vain; and convinced by repeated losses, and especially by this last repulse, that it was hopeless to make an effectual sally, they resolved to abide the issue of the contest within the walls, and conquer or perish there.

On the night of the second of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded the city from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen. A foundling hospital which was now filled with the sick and wounded, took fire, and was rapidly consumed. During this scene of horror the most intrepid exertions were made to rescue these helpless sufferers from the flames. No one thought of his own property or individual concerns; every one hastened thither. The women were eminently conspicuous in their exertions, regardless of the shot and shells which fell about them, and braving the flames of the building. It has often been remarked, that the wickedness of women exceeds that of the other sex; for the same reason, when circumstances, forcing them out of the sphere of their ordinary nature compel them to exercise many virtues, they display them in the highest degree, and when once awakened to a sense of patriotism, they carry the principal to its most heroic pitch. The loss of women and boys during the siege, was very great, fully proportionate to that of the men; they were always the most forward, and the difficulty was to teach them a prudent and proper sense of their danger.

On the following day, the French completed their batteries upon the right bank of the Guerva, within pistol shot of the gate of St. Engracia, so called from a splendid church and convent of Jeronimites, situated on one side of it.

On the 4th of August, the French opened batteries within pistol shot of this church and convent. The mudwalls were levelled at the first discharge; and the besiegers, rushing through the opening, took the batteries before the adjacent gates in reverse. Here General Mori, who had distinguished himself on many former occasions, was made prisoner. The streets of St. Engracia, which they had just entered, lead into the Coza, and the corner buildings where it thus terminated, were on the one hand the convent of Saint Francisco, and on the other, the General Hospital. Both were stormed and set on fire; the sick and the wounded threw themselves from the windows to escape the flames, and the horrors of the scene was aggravated by the maniacs; whose voices raving or singing in paroxysms of wilder madness, or crying in vain to be set free, were heard amid the confusion of dreadful sounds. Many fell victims to the fire and some to the indiscriminating fury of the assailants. Those who escaped were conducted as prisoners to the Torra; but when their condition had been discovered, they were sent back on the morrow, to take their chance in the siege. After a severe contest and dreadful carnage, the French forced their way into the Coza in the very centre of the city, and before the day closed, were in possession of one half of Zaragoza. Lefevre now believed that he had effected his purpose, and required Palafox to surrender, in a note containing only these words: 'Head quarters, St. Engracia, Capitulation!' The heroic Spaniard immediately returned this reply: 'Head quarters, Zaragoza, War at the knife's point!'

The contest which was now carried on is unexampled in history. On one side of the Coza, a street about as wide as Pall-mall, was possessed by the French; and in the centre of it, their General Verdier, gave his orders from the Franciscan convent. The opposite side was maintained by Aragonese, who threw up batteries at the opening of the cross streets, within a few paces of those which the French erected against them. The intervening space was presently heaped with dead, either slain upon the spot, or thrown out from the windows. Next day the ammunition of the citizens began to fail; the French were expected every moment to renew their efforts for completing the conquest, and even this circumstance occasioned no dismay, or did any one think of capitulation. One cry was heard from the people whenever Palafox rode among them, that, if powder failed, they were ready to attack the enemy with their knives—formidable weapons in the hands of desperate men. Just before the door closed, Don Francisco Palafox, the General's brother,

entered the city with a convoy of arms and ammunition, and a reinforcement of three thousand men, composed of Spanish guards, Swiss and volunteers of Aragon—a succour as little expected by the Zaragozans, as it had been provided against by the enemy.

The war was now continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room—pride and indignation having wrought up the French to a pitch of obstinate fury, little inferior to the devoted courage of the patriots. During the whole siege no man distinguished himself more remarkably than the curate of one of the parishes, within the walls, by name P. Santiago Sass. He was always to be seen in the streets, sometimes fighting with the most determined bravery against the enemies, not of his country alone, but of freedom and of all virtuous principles, wherever they were to be found, at other times administering the sacrament to the dying, and confirming, with the authority of faith, that hope, which gives to death, under such circumstances, the joy, the exultation, the triumph, and the spirit of martyrdom. Palafox reposed the utmost confidence in this brave priest, and selected him whenever any thing peculiarly difficult or hazardous was to be done. At the head of forty chosen men, he succeeded in introducing a supply of powder into the town so essentially necessary for its defence.

This most obstinate and murderous contest was continued for eleven successive days and nights—more indeed by night than by day, for it was almost certain death to appear by day light within reach of those houses which were occupied by either party. But under cover of the darkness, the combatants frequently dashed across the street, to attack each other's batteries—and the battles, which began there were often carried on into the houses beyond, where they fought from room to room, and floor to floor. The hostile batteries were so near each other, that a Spaniard in one place made way under cover of the dead bodies, which completely filled the space between them and fastened a rope to one of the French cannon—in the struggle which ensued, the rope broke, and the Zaragozans lost their prize at the very moment when they thought themselves sure of it.

A new horror was added to the dreadful circumstances of war in this ever memorable siege. In general engagements the dead are left upon the field—and the survivors remove to clear ground and an untainted atmosphere; but here in Spain, and in the month of August, there where the dead lay the struggle was still carried on—and pestilence was dreaded from the enormous accumulation of putrifying bodies. Nothing in the whole course of the siege so much embarrassed Palafox as this evil. The only remedy was to tie ropes to the French prisoners, and push them forward amid the dead and dying, to remove the bodies, and bring them away for interment. Even for this necessary office there was no truce, and it would have been certain death to the Aragonese who should have attempted to perform it—but the prisoners were in general secured by the pity of their own soldiers, and in this manner the evil was, in some degree, diminished.

A council of war was held by the Spaniards on the 8th, not for the purpose which is too usual in such councils, but that their heroic resolution might be communicated with authority to the people. It was that in those quarters of the city where the Aragonese still maintained their ground, they should continue to defend themselves with the same firmness; should the enemy at last prevail, they were then to retire over the Ebro into the suburbs, break down the bridge, and defend the suburbs till they perished. When this resolution was made public, it was received with the loudest acclamations. But in every conflict the citizens now gained ground upon the soldiers winning it inch by inch, till the space occupied by the enemy, which on the day of their entrance was nearly half the city, was gradually reduced to about an eighth part—Meantime, intelligence of the events in other parts of Spain, was received by the French, all tending to dishearten them—the surrender of Dupont, the failure of Moncey before Valencia, and the news that the Junta of that province had despatched six thousand men to join the levies in Aragon, which were destined to relieve Zaragoza. During the night of the 13th, their fire was particularly fierce and destructive—after their batteries had ceased, flames burst out in many parts of the buildings they had won—their last act was to blow up the church of St. Engracia—the powder was placed in the subterranean church—and this remarkable place—this monument of fraud and credulity—this splendid theatre wherein so many thousands had visited in faith, and from which unquestionably, many had departed with their imaginations elevated, their principles ennobled and their hearts strengthened, was laid in ruins. In the morning the French columns, to the great surprise of the Spaniards, were seen at a distance retreating over the plain, on the road to Pampeluna.

The history of a battle however skill-

fully narrated, is necessarily uninteresting to all except military men—but in the detail of a siege when time has destroyed those considerations, which prejudice or pervert our natural sense of right & wrong, every reader sympathizes with the besieged, and nothing even in fictitious narratives, excites so deep and animated an interest. There is not, either in the annals of ancient or of modern times, a single event recorded, more worthy to be held in admiration now and for evermore, than the siege of Zaragoza. Will it be said that this devoted people obtained for themselves, by all this heroism, and all these sacrifices, nothing more than a short respite from their fate? Woe be to the slavish heart that conceives the thought, and shame to the base tongue that gives it utterance! They purchased for themselves an everlasting remembrance upon earth; a place in the memory & love of all good men, in all ages that are yet to come. They performed their duty, they redeemed their souls from the yoke: they left an example to their country never to be forgotten, never to be out of mind, and sure to contribute to and hasten its deliverance.

## THE RACES.

HENRY the FIRST HORSE IN THE WORLD.—Editor N. Y. Com. Adv.

Although Eclipse has won the great race for 20,000 dollars aside—by the following it will be seen that it was entirely owing to bad management on the part of the other riders. Henry beat Eclipse the first four miles, and in the last Eclipse had the start about two lengths—and came in ahead of Henry near a length and a half—so that the Virginians have cause to felicitate themselves with a consciousness that Henry is more fleet and of better bottom than Eclipse, beating him half a length had they started at the same instant. The change of riders may possibly occasion considerable difficulty with numerous private betting, as affording ground for legal exceptions. It is rumoured here that the Virginians have challenged the New Yorkers to run the same horses again for Eighty Thousand Dollars.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser of 28th ult.

THE RACES.—The result of the great Match Race, was communicated to our readers in a Postscript, although we had not ascertained the time employed in running with sufficient accuracy to warrant a statement. The race was sharply contested, and it was the first in which Eclipse has even found it necessary to run the third heat. The result is as follows—

Eclipse,	2 1 1
Henry,	1 2 2
Time of running the first heat,	7m. 37 1/2
Second do	7m. 49
Third do	8m. 24

The time occupied in this race we believe is unequalled in the annals of American sportsmen; we doubt whether any two horses can be produced in England at this time superior in fleetness and bottom to Eclipse and Henry.—Eclipse having lost the first heat, by about half a length, betting became brisk, the odds against the northern horse; but the somewhat fallen spirits of our jockies were soon revived, by the intelligence that the rider was to be changed for their favorite Purdy. During the two first rounds of the second heat, Henry took the lead, but in the third Eclipse shot by, and finally came in several lengths ahead, amidst the shouts and cheers of an immense concourse of spectators. The southern rider then became a little disheartened, and another was substituted.—The horses both went off for the last time in fine style. ECLIPSE HAD THE ADVANTAGE IN STARTING OF ABOUT TWO LENGTHS, which he maintained for the two first miles. In the third mile, Henry came up within about a length, but could gain no more, and Eclipse finally came out a length and an half ahead—thus winning forty thousand dollars, besides bets in this city as it is conjectured to the amount of \$150,000 more—and probably as much more in different parts of the Union.

It is supposed that Eclipse would not have lost the first heat, had he been mounted by Purdy; but the unprecedented speed with which it was run, shows that neither horse is wanting in fleetness, and the fact that Henry maintained a sharp contest throughout, and GAINED DURING THE WHOLE OF THE LAST ROUND, also shows that for a four years old, he is not deficient in bottom. Although beaten, he is nevertheless a noble horse, and one of which Virginia may well be proud. OF HIS AGE HE IS PROBABLY THE FINEST HORSE IN THE WORLD

"Show me a city," says the renowned Tristram Shandy, "so macerated with expectation—who neither eat, drank, slept or prayed, or hearkened to either the calls of religion or nature, for seven and twenty days together, who could have held out one day longer!" Such was the anxiety of the Strasburgers to witness the return of the stranger with the wonderful nose, and we may almost apply the language to the inhabitants of this goodly city, and the clouds of strangers from every part of the union, who swarm among us like the locusts of Egypt. Nor was the throng which

sallied from Strasburg to meet the courteous stranger, greater than that from this city yesterday. "Seven thousand coaches" says the veracious Tristram, "7000 coaches—15,000 single horse chairs—20,000 wagons crowded as full as they could all hold, with senators, counsellors," ladies & gentlemen—others following, some on foot and some on horseback, some led and some driven. It was even so here on this great occasion. Never, at any one time, was such a crowd collected together and swarming forth from the city of Gotham. And what is strange to relate, it is said that no accident happened of a more serious nature than the smashing of a carriage, or the upsetting of a curriole.

This is said to be the greatest speed on record for a long period. A four mile heat run in England within a few years in 7 minutes 43 1/2 seconds, is said to have been unparalleled in the last century. If this be true, the above feat excels any thing of the kind known in modern times.

## THE GREAT MATCH RACE.

From a gentleman of Maryland, to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

NEW YORK, May 28, 1823.

DEAR SIR—The Great Match Race between Eclipse of New York, and Henry of Virginia, took place on the Long Island course yesterday and after three well contested 4 mile heats, terminated in favor of Eclipse, by a few feet. It was the best race I ever saw, and although Eclipse came off victor, yet I think Henry may with justice be called his equal. The first heat was run in 7 minutes 40 seconds—the second in 7 min. 49 sec. and the third in 8 min. 20 sec. The horses kept close together the whole twelve miles, and were very close at the winning post.

Not being interested as a better on either side, I was much amused with the scene.—New York poured forth its thousands and tens of thousands, united with a vast assemblage of strangers from every part of the Union, a number of steam boats crowded with passengers, were constantly plying across the East river from an early hour in the morning until after 12 o'clock—they generally took about 300 passengers at a time, and those who had carriages were delayed several hours before they could cross—the road from New York to Jamaica, a distance of about 8 miles, was literally crowded with carriages of every description, and pedestrians of all ages, sexes, colors and condition. Fifty thousand people at least were on the course, and the carriages were supposed to be above one thousand—Tents in abundance with refreshments of every kind and the uncommon excitement which was visible on the occasion, rendered the scene very interesting.

Doubts had been felt whether there would be a race at all or not; but when the horses appeared on the ground, doubt was removed, and anxiety for the result was then increased.—Henry took the lead and kept it the first heat, and when it was over and it was found he had won, a general stillness prevailed among the friends of Eclipse, while the countenances of Henry's friends were much animated. The second heat Eclipse's rider was changed, and he was rode by the celebrated Purdy, who rode him at Washington, and who knows the horse so well—this change of riders created great joy among the sons of N. York, as Purdy is as great a favorite here as Eclipse; and it is generally believed that it was owing to him that the race was won. Henry kept before the three first rounds of the second heat, but on the fourth Eclipse passed him and came out first—and the air resounded with acclamations of joy. The third heat Eclipse got the start and kept the head all the way, and came out first by a very short distance. Henry gained on him the last round, and now the joy was unbounded, and the welkin rung with repeated huzzas from the numerous spectators, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs full of delight at the achievement of this great victory. A victory on which seems to hang the fate of nations, yet unborn. Such was the feeling and excitement on the occasion;—yet it must be said that Henry received the due meed of applause, even from his opponents, as a noble animal; as the first who had run Eclipse hard, and put his character in danger; and when it is considered that Henry is several years younger than Eclipse; that he has lately travelled several hundred miles, by land and water, and that Eclipse was at home, on his own ground, I think it may be said with justice, that Henry is his equal. Much money was won and lost on the occasion, and at least a hundred thousand dollars was spent yesterday by the spectators. Carriages and horses hired at extravagant rates; three dollars for a horse, and from ten to thirty for a carriage.

It seems strange that so much feeling can be excited about two horses, and both of them native Americans. I sincerely hope that this is the last sectional race we shall ever have of any kind in this country—and this wish I am much pleased to find is very generally expressed here. Horses may run—and candidates for office will appear on the political turf—but let not the contest be between the men and the horses of



the north and the south, of the east and the west—but between merit and talents. We Marylanders, placed in the centre, wish to cherish union.

The gentlemen belonging to the association for the encouragement of the breed of horses, together with a number of invited guests, dined at their Pavilion in front of the race course. During the afternoon and evening the utmost harmony prevailed, a number of appropriate and pointed toasts were drunk and several excellent songs given with good taste.

#### TOASTS.

By the President, Judge Van Ness—Eclipse—still the best courser of his day.

R. Emmet. Henry—the best four year old horse in the country.

Gen. Barnum. Our opponents of the South—Gentlemen in prosperity and in adversity.

Mr. John Stevens—The better health of Wm. R. Johnson, the trainer of a four year old to run a four mile heat in 7 40.

Mr. Field—The spirit and emulation, and liberality and magnanimity of our rivals of the North.

Mr. Kuhn—The New York Association.

Com. Rogers—Eclipse and his dam—Neither improvable by foreign crosses.

A. Hosack—Southern Pluck and Northern bottom.

Mr. Wythe, of Va.—The state of New York, unrivaled in her population and in her enterprise for internal improvement—so far victorious on the course.

Gen. Coles—Since we good friends have met here, let us drink success to the turf, the only means of promoting the breed of fine horses.

I. S. Hone—Present perfection and future promise.

Let others praise the rising sun,  
We worship that whose race is run.

Mr. Van Ranst—The turf may it continue to have its zodiac votaries.

Mr. Parly—Eclipse! Too fast for the speedy and too strong for the stout.

Volunteer—The State of Virginia—Ambitious of being distinguished in all things useful to our common country.

Capt. Ridgely—The Conqueror and the Conquered—neither need praise.

P. R. Livingston—The ladies who have honored the day—their offspring—the defenders of the soil, the protectors of the turf.

Mr. Mosly, of Virginia—Duroc and his stock.

Mr. S. Price—The President, Judge Van Ness—While our institution is supported by the Judiciary it cannot fail of success.

The ladies who occupied the Pavilion and Stage in front of it, dined in a separate apartment, and retired at an early hour.

It would be unfair to dismiss this subject without bearing testimony to the highly gentlemanly deportment of our southern competitors, and to say that they have certainly evinced sound judgment in their selection of a horse to match Eclipse.

The time of running the three heats, shorter than was ever hitherto done in the U. States by many seconds, is sufficient to show, that the horse on which they placed their hopes, is a superior as well as a beautiful animal. And when it is taken into calculation that he is not actually four years old until the second week in next month it is no more than fair to conclude that when he becomes an aged horse he will prove the second Eclipse of America.

It should be remembered that by the rules of the Jockey Club, the weights carried on the Northern Courses are much greater than on the Southern; in consequence Henry was obliged to carry yesterday eight pounds more than when he won the laurel a few days since, at the New Market Course, Petersburg. The weights carried by each horse were—Eclipse, 126 pounds—Henry, 108.

We think it probable that had the sportsmen of the north been made acquainted with the very extraordinary speed of Henry, or those of the south with the bottom and speed of Eclipse, neither would have shown that degree of confidence which both evidently did before the race commenced, and which led to a scene of betting bordering, if reports are to be credited, upon the extravagant; but which we forbear to state.

Never did such a concourse attend any race ground in this country, and never was one thronged with so many strangers of age and distinction from so many different states, and some of them very remote. It affords no small pleasure to add, that not a single murmur of dissatisfaction was heard from any quarter.—A mutual comity, suitable to the character of a gentleman, prevailed on the ground and at the festive board.

From the New York Evening Post, May 29.

THIRD DAY OF THE RACES.

Yesterday the first day's purse, \$1000, of the "Association for the promotion of the breed of Horses," was run for by Col. Johnson's mare Betsey Richards, and Mr. Barnum's horse Cock of the Rock. Two heats only were run. The southern horse, Betsey Richards, took the lead at starting in both heats, and maintained it to the last of the race; Cock of the Rock not being able to pass her once during the whole eight miles. The mare came in two or three lengths ahead the first heat. Time of running, 7m 54s, which is 17 seconds more than it was run in the day previous, but less than it had before been done on the Union Course.

The second heat was run in 8m. 4s, but evidently could have been done in less time, if the rider of Betsey Richards had thought proper to push her to the top of her speed the last half mile. Finding that Cock of the Rock had given up and only intended to save his distance, she also

slackened her gait and came in between one or two hundred yards ahead.

The judges, officers and gentlemen belonging to the association, together with a number of guests, then repaired to their pavilion and partook of an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. Niblo. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts, interspersed with songs, were drunk:

#### TOASTS.

By Judge Van Ness, President of the Association—Success to Betsey Richards.

By Maj. Wm. Jones—May the stock of Eclipse never disgrace his sire.

By Gen. Coles—Old Messenger, an ornament to the turf.

By Mr. Cunningham—Sir Archy, inferior to no horse in the world.

By Mr. Purdy—Bright Phœbus in 1808.

\*Explanation—In 1808 Bright Phœbus distanced Sir Archy at the Washington race course.

By Col. Povall, of Virginia—True English blood will never degenerate in our soil.

By Mr. Mosely, of Virginia—Armando, the dam of Duroc—the first mare of her day.

By Mr. E. Price—Southern perseverance against northern success.

By Dr. Wyche, of Virginia—New York Sportsmen, though successful, using victory with moderation.

By Dr. A. Hosack—A speedy restoration of the health of Col. Johnson.

By Mr. E. Jones of Long Island—May the best horse on the turf ever prove victorious.

By Mr. J. A. King—Maj. Wm. Jones, Vice President of the Association, a gentleman and thorough bred sportsman.

By Mr. John Stevens—A clear course and less dust, the next day's race.

By a Gentleman—Old Virginia never tire.

#### CORRECTION.

We were led into a mistake yesterday respecting the time of running the first heat in the match race between Eclipse and Henry, which we stated to have been 7m. 49s. and we hasten to correct it. We are now informed by the judges themselves who presided on the occasion, and consisted of Gen. Biddle, of Maryland, who was the umpire, Col. Allen of Pennsylvania and Capt. Cox, of Washington, that the true time is entered in their minutes, is seven minutes, thirty seven seconds. The following is transcribed from the records.

Time of running the match race.

First heat, 7m. 37s.

Second do, 7m. 49s.

Third do, 8m. 21s.

Whole time performing the twelve miles 23m. 50s. averaging a fraction over a mile to every two minutes for the whole time. Although greater swiftness for a shorter distance is mentioned in the English Racing Calendar, no record of running twelve miles, either in this country or in Europe, that we have heard of, equals this.

The running of the two heats yesterday compared with the two first heats in the match race:

Match race—First heat, 7m 37s

Second do, 7m 49s

15m 26s

Purse race yesterday—1st heat, 7m 54s

2d do, 8m 4s

15m 58s

We are glad to learn that Mr. Van Ranst, the owner of Eclipse, has resolved not to let him run again, but will keep him solely for the purpose of benefitting the country with his stock.

After the race, a challenge was addressed by the Southern to the Northern sportsmen, to run Eclipse against Henry again, over the Washington course, next fall, for any sum between 20 and \$50,000. The proposition will not be accepted, not from any want of confidence in the superiority of Eclipse, but from a sense that his well earned reputation should not be exposed to even the possibility of diminution.—Eclipse is now nine years old, and Henry but four, the difference of weight in favour of the latter is 6 pounds greater by the rules of the Washington course than here, and Henry is improving while Eclipse is at least stationary.—*Amer.*

#### NEW YORK, May 31.

"The Winding Up"—The sports of the turf were yesterday concluded at the Union Course. The purse of 600 dollars, which was to have been run for the day before, was easily taken by the Southern horse Childers—the mare Slow and Easy being distanced the second heat.

At 12 o'clock the following horses appeared, to run for a purse of \$300 2 mile heats: Mr. Johnson's horse Henry (autogonist of Eclipse), Mr. Baxter's horse, Moses, and Mr. Jones' mare, Jane on the Green. Henry appeared perfectly fresh, and took the purse with the utmost ease; and Moses, in the second heat, was distanced.

Thus have terminated the sports of the most bustling week that in a time of peace New York ever witnessed. On the great match race the northern jockeys were the victors, but they have nothing more to boast of, for Eclipse appears to be the only horse we can bring into the field against the southern. And Eclipse is to appear on the course no more—the challenge to run for from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, having been very properly and prudently declined.—*Com. Adv.*

#### LORD COCHRANE.

In addition to the intelligence from Rio Janeiro, by the ship Corinthian at this port, we learn that Lord Cochrane had arrived there and entered into the Imperial

Brazilian service. He has taken command of a fleet, consisting of a seventy four frigate, smaller vessels and fire ships, and had sailed for St. Salvador for the purpose of destroying the King's fleet lying there. The manning of Cochrane's fleet was the cause of the impressment of sailors and the embargo of which we have heard was doubtless laid to prevent a knowledge of the object of the expedition reaching St. Salvador.—*Fed. Gaz.*

#### FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

##### THE PRESIDENCY.

When the people of this Union were called upon to choose a chief magistrate under whom the new constitution was to go into operation, all eyes were instinctively turned to the man—first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

At the end of the second constitutional term, Washington the great, voluntarily withdrew from power crowned with the blessings of America; and the admiration of the world.

He was succeeded by Mr. Adams. This conscript father had, in his youth, drunk deeply at the crystal fountains of Greece and Rome and familiarized his mind to the best models of antiquity. He had been the first, or among the very first, to sound the tocsin against British wrong and oppression, and directly contributed by his counsels and his pen to the disruption of the colonies from the paramount country. His elevation therefore to the executive chair, seemed but a just reward for the high talents and services he had given to the infant Republic. But before the end of one constitutional term evil counsels were found to prevail in the cabinet; under the administration of the man to whom we had been so greatly indebted for political independence we were well nigh losing our civil liberties forever.

A change of administration was now loudly called for; and Mr. Jefferson assumed the helm amidst the lengthened plaudits of a nation of republicans.

The mind of this great man was very early imbued with the spirit of the age—which, in his turn, he has enlightened and advanced.—At thirty four he gave us the immortal Declaration of Independence; and his intermediate services alone, at home and abroad, would have been sufficient to point him out to the gratitude of a virtuous and intelligent people. To him, therefore, it pre-eminently belonged to heal the wounds our free institution had sustained, and to re-assure the suffering nations of the world of the great political truth, first demonstrated in America—that the people are capable of self government.

At the end of his second term, he too like the father of his country, gladly withdrew to the bosom of philosophical retirement.

Mr. Madison followed. This accomplished statesman had also long rendered himself a signal benefactor of the country that rewarded him with the highest distinction known among men—the chief magistracy of a free people. Our present happy form of national policy was mainly the work of his hands. It was he who nicely adjusted the parts, and first demonstrated the problem, that the sovereignty of individual states could be maintained under an efficient general or federal government—having the power of peace and war, and only terrible against internal or external aggression. Again: when in the crisis of '98-'99, the light of the revolution seemed extinct with our rulers, it was he who aroused the people by the masterly Report on the violations of the constitution and thus powerfully aided in bringing back the government to first principles in 1801.

Finally, like Mr. Jefferson (when in the same department of state) he had often occasion to vindicate our country's rights against foreign insult and violence—an office that both one and the other always performed with a spirit and an eloquence equally felt in Europe and America. These splendid diplomatic papers (which under similar circumstances, have received a worthy addition from the pen of our present chief magistrate) constituted, of themselves strong claims to the gratitude of a Republic ever mindful of her interests and proud in the distinction of her sons.

Mr. Monroe derives his first claim to a nation's love from that source of all public virtues—the war of the revolution. His devotion to country and freedom was in the mighty struggle, sealed with his blood; and we find his name in our subsequent history honorably connected with all the great measures which have consolidated our liberties and prosperity. But this last of the revolutionary school, is yet in the high trust to which he has been called by a unanimity almost peculiar to himself. I shall therefore, leave the more particular enumeration of his probatory services to the period, when "descent from power, like death, shall have canonized his virtues."

From this rapid sketch it will be clearly perceived, that each of our presidents has been selected by the people, as much from the recollection of past services, as with a view to the capacity of future usefulness; & thus has the gratitude of the nation been rendered admirably harmonious with its own essential glory and interests.

But the cycle fixed by enlightened precedent (more powerful than laws written on tables) has again brought round to us the question—Who shall next succeed in that line of illustrious worthies?—We are not—perhaps, fortunately for the country—without a course of candidates. Yet it would seem that all the active influence of Virginia, apparently, without much enquiry or reflection, has been engaged in the cause of Wm. H. Crawford. Differing materially with that portion of my fellow citizens, I shall examine with freedom, but without personal hostility, his pretension to the high honour that is sought for him.

After the most diligent enquiry into Mr. Crawford's public history, the conviction

has been forced upon me, that his acts have been either negative, doubtful or censurable. If this conclusion be deemed harsh, and there is no doubt it will be so considered by his partisans, I beg that some one of them will take the trouble to show by facts wherein I have erred and to bring out the evidence of his positive merits.

Both Mr. C. and the public may be benefited by the discussion; for I am far from believing that I am, at present, in a minority on this subject.

The earliest records we have of Mr. C. represents him as offering homage to Mr. Adams in profession of the most unlimited confidence in his measures—at the very moment when the three last presidents, and the whole republican party, justly alarmed for the safety of our institutions, stood forth in open array against that administration. This fact was, at first, discredited by the friends of Mr. C. certainly with his connivance, if not at his suggestion. Further proof however was soon adduced, and then the charge was admitted and palliated:—Finally, it has been attempted to obliterate the recorded evidence in the case by recollections of certain persons who testify, that he was about that time, a republican!

Dr. Abbot represents him, in the following year ('99) as 'not simply a republican opposed to the administration of Mr. Adams; but denominated by the supporters of that administration—a Jacobin.' This is not improbable. Extremes (as in an unfinished circle) are always found to proximate. He therefore who commenced his political career, a flaming federalist, might very well, in the lapse of a year, become a violent Jacobin. Such a character has no popularity; but the people want a president who is in politics what it seems Mr. Crawford was not in '98 or '99—'simply a republican.'

The next eight or nine years of his public life appear to have been employed in all the turbulence of party contention aggravated by local and personal topics. Two of these wrangles terminated in duels, with the loss of a life. But having at length crushed his personal opponents, we find him, in 1807, a member of the United States' Senate. From this period his history has been more under the observation of the Union. Let us see what claims he has since established to a paramount place in the esteem and gratitude of his country.

In the Senate, Mr. Crawford voted to recharter the old bank of the U. States (a measure which Virginia instructed her senators to oppose) and took that occasion to intimate, that the individual states ought to be prohibited from incorporating banks—in order, I presume, to create an uncontrolled monied aristocracy in that mammoth institution. Mr. C. did not stop here. He attacked the instructions given to Messrs. Giles and Brent, and chose to display his filial piety to his native state, by attributing her opposition to the federal bank, not to principle, but to sordid interest—Virginia as he argued, holding a large portion of the stock in her own local institutions.—As a comment on this statement [written from memory] will the Enquirer favour the public with an extract of the speech itself, together with Mr. Brent's indignant reply to the foul insinuation? We shall then, perhaps, more fully see the point of the anecdote lately given by a writer in the Enquirer (Pendleton) of the conversation between Mr. C. and (as it is believed) a distinguished Virginia member of congress.

In the session of 1811-12, Mr. C. charged Mr. Madison with being guilty of duplicity in the message that recommended the second war of our independence; but when the declaration was sent up from the other house, Mr. C. gave it no active support—although there was a strong party in the Senate (besides the federalists) who wished to substitute letters of marque and reprisal. This faction (in, and out of the senate) consisted, principally, of Messrs. Gallatin, Giles, Smith, &c. &c. the particular friends of Mr. Crawford; and it is believed that he fully concurred with them in their preference of the patry substitute; although he was finally compelled to vote for the war. It will however, be remembered by those who served with him, at the time, that during the two war sessions that he sat in the Senate (before his departure for France) he made neither speech nor proposition in support of that great measure:—on the contrary; when the bill came up from the H. of R. for building a certain number of ships of war, Mr. C. spoke against the measure, and ridiculed the idea of engaging England on the ocean as the extreme of madness and folly. To the immortal glory of better counsels and the valor of our seamen, these predictions of a misgiving mind were early and completely falsified!

Mr. Crawford's mission to France is not marked by a single incident that can be treasured in the memory. He crossed the ocean and returned, and his correspondence during the interval was almost wholly limited to bills drawn for his pay.

As secretary of war, I recollect but one measure or proposition of his, beyond the more ordinary routine of the bureau—the recommendation of marriages between our white population and Indians on the frontiers, in lieu of the importation of foreigners!

Mr. Crawford has now been some seven years in the department of the Treasury. What scheme of finance has he devised in all that period? His annual Reports will scarcely be appealed to by his warmest partisans in answer to this question. These papers, though sometimes explained by one or more supplementary reports, have not always been intelligible; and when understood, have uniformly been ridiculed and derided, by every man in America all acquainted with fiscal transactions. The Report of the last year is particularly

remarkable for its errors. After conjuring up an artificial deficit (of some millions and a quarter of dollars) for the year 1825, he very ingeniously recommends, under the pretence of retrenchment, a permanent increase of the Tariff to meet that temporary exigency—thereby expecting to conciliate the manufactures, without alarming the other great interests of the community. This stratagem was well understood by more than one member of Congress, from Virginia, during the last session.

Under the head of Treasury operations, I shall not dwell particularly on the charge, made by the Governor of Georgia, and others, of Mr. C's participation with the creek agent, Mitchell, in the illicit introduction of slaves into the U. States, & his, Mr. C's neglect to prosecute the said Mitchell on the report of the Treasury as bound to do;—nor on the unauthorized loans of nearly a million of dollars to different banks known to be insolvent or unsafe—whereby the Treasury has lost the money; nor on the suppressed documents making a part of the correspondence relative to those loans;—nor on the employment of a U. States Senator in an executive and lucrative service, against the spirit of the laws, and the independence of Congress: In these transactions Mr. Crawford has doubtless, gained many partisans at the expense of the U. States; but I shall conclude this negative review, by some other incontrovertible facts; highly illustrative of the character I have attempted to portray.

Some years ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution requiring the secretaries of the Treasury and War departments to report, severally, on the question of internal improvements. Mr. Calhoun promptly obeyed the call; but Mr. Crawford knowing that the subject was one on which the public mind was much divided, and that he could not write on it without disclosing his own particular leaning, has not to this day obeyed the order of the people's representatives!

In the beginning of 1816, a plan was suddenly formed at Washington on the part of the Burrites and Clintons in Congress (from N. York) aided by other interested and factious members, to put down Mr. Monroe in the impending caucus. This scheme was greatly favoured by a caucus vote of the legislature of New York—requesting the delegation of that state, at Washington, to support any candidate for the Presidency not a Virginian.

The first difficulty was to find a person who would lend himself to the faction. Mr. Tompkins honestly refused his name, and Mr. Crawford had not been previously thought of for the presidency by a single individual in the Union. He was nevertheless, in the emergency, selected as the opponent of the Virginian; and, as was foreseen, state pride brought over to his support all the greater part, of the Georgians. A few weeks before the caucus, the plot was opened by Dr. Bibb who told the public (in a letter) that 'Mr. Crawford did not consider himself among those from whom the selection ought to be made'—Mr. B. knowing, that Mr. C. was the only republican candidate within the view of the people. This modest reply, therefore, rather intimated that there ought to be an opponent. Accordingly on the following day, the Washington Gazette, the uniform organ of Mr. C. announced, that the editor was authorized to say, that, on application to Dr. Bibb, the latter declared there was nothing in his published letter to take Mr. C. out of the field of selection, and that if nominated and elected, he would serve. No further declaration was made by Mr. C. or any one in his name, either before or at the caucus; but the most vigorous exertions were continued in his behalf and under his eye; for he was present, at Washington, as secretary of war. At the nomination, no one appearing on the part of Mr. C. to withdraw his name, he received the whole support of the factious amounting to fifty four votes.—The pamphlet published by this minority is a most extraordinary document.—Their support of Mr. C. is expressly stated to be—opposition to the Virginian dynasty, and, 'the Virginian school of policy?' and the pamphlet abounds in the gravest charges against Mr. Jefferson and Madison, as well as against Mr. Monroe. On that occasion it seems that Mr. Crawford was willing to put himself at the head of that hostile feeling, and to deny his native state. It remains to be seen whether the people of Virginia will not, at the polls, in 1824, return the compliment by forgetting him.

I have thus endeavoured to trace Mr. Crawford through the gradations of his public life.—If the offices which he has held be numerous, so have been his opportunities to record his virtues & services in the hearts of freemen.—But we have seen nothing in his history to fire either our love or admiration. Shall he then be admitted to the Presidency *speciali gratia*—as drones take learned degrees—merely because he has gone through the forms of personal attendance? This would be, indeed—to follow up the language borrowed from universities—to let him eat his way to the highest honour and at the nation's expense! WYTHIE.

Strange Advertisement.—We copy the following singular advertisement from the Lancaster Free Press.—A few copies of 'A BRIDLE FOR DEVILS,' being an evangelical curb to muzzle those, who, having been bitten by the Old Serpent, groan under the infernal quinsy: by a lover of whole bones, has been left at this office for sale.—Price 64 cents.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



## FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 30.  
ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Dublin evening mail, of the 25th ult., brought by the Robert Burns, contains the London news to the 23d, and Paris advices of the 21st.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, April 20th, announces as follows:  
"The Major General to the Minister of War:

We found 31 pieces of cannon, at Pan-corbo, with bombs and shot.

The head quarters is at Vittoria, where His Royal Highness the Duke of Angoulême, was received with enthusiasm."

A bulletin was issued from Carlton Palace, on the 23d ult., announcing that the king was visited the night previous with an attack of the gout, and unable to see company.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. Canning moved an address, which was carried, for additional papers respecting the foreign negotiations. Mr. Warre asked whether the five allied powers agreed to a treaty at Verona, for assisting France in the attack on Spain. Mr. C. had never heard of such an undertaking, and did not believe that any such instrument was signed at Verona.

Sir F. Burdett brought forward a motion that it was incumbent on the house to enter into a full & strict examination of the conduct of the Sheriff of the city of Dublin at the trial of the men concerned in the attack on the Marquis of Wellesly, in the Dublin theatre. After some discussion, the motion was carried by a majority of thirty-four.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d, Lord Holland moved for copies of all communications made to the government since Sept. 1822, relative to any assistance to be afforded by Portugal against the invading armies.—He understood that a paper of this description was in existence.

The Earl of Liverpool could not, at the present moment, produce the document alluded to. The case thus stood with Portugal: If she was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to interpose, but if it were with provocation, Great Britain was not bound to interfere. He wished the motion withdrawn, at least for a short time.

The Minister being further interrogated as to the truth of the French government having supplied the insurgents of Spain with money, said that the British Minister at Madrid had received such information as amounted to a belief of the fact, but there was no actual proof.

The Marquis at Lansdowne wished for further papers relative to the negotiations with respect to the slave trade. He was also anxious for information with regard to the Austrian loan.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that as the negotiations respecting the slave trade had taken place at Verona, the documents would be produced. Negotiations for a composition with respect to the Austrian loan were still pending and he had no doubt, but that speedily such an arrangement would be made as would prove satisfactory to all parties.

Lord Holland remarked that he had not seen the Emperor of Austria gazetted, but it was well known he had been declared a bankrupt, and was under the necessity of compounding with his creditors.

### IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland continued. The Dublin and Londonderry mail had recently been robbed and the guard shot. Twelve persons charged with being concerned in the outrage, were arrested.

The last Cork paper mentions the following depredations. The house of E. Walsh near Six Mile Water, set on fire, and two horses and three cows burned. A house of Adam Newman, barn owned by Mr. Sherlock; a farm house of Mr. Sullivan, a house near Two pot house, a stable of Garret Neagle, were also set on fire the same night and destroyed.

A notice signed by order of John Rock, was posted on the Chapel Colaratta, threatening John Clifford with death on the 1st of May, and that his house should be burned. The last Limerick Chronicle states, that Riverstown House near Croom, the property of Samuel Bennett, Esq. was set fire to, and totally consumed on Monday night of the insurgents.

Early on the morning of Friday last, several armed ruffians attacked and broke into the lodge belonging to Sandes, about three miles from Askeaton, where his son, Wm. Sandes, Esq. slept, and who had the day previous received some rents out of his father's property. In that county; three of the party rushed into the room, and being armed with a blunderbuss, pistol and bayonets, assaulted and compelled Mr. Sandes to deliver up, in bank notes and money, £110, and a case of valuable pocket pistols, with which, after violent threats, they absconded.

On Sunday night, the house of Castleson in the county of Cork, was attacked, the windows and doors demolished, and a large stack of hay consumed in the field, the property of a farmer named Sullivan.

On Monday night, a large field on the lands of Glasster, was turned up by the Whiteboys.

Yesterday evening between six and seven o'clock, a party of ten Whiteboys, attacked two houses, in the neighborhood of Ballyrean, and destroyed all the furniture, cutting the feather beds, and scattering them about.

At Ballylongford, a notice was posted on Sunday, threatening with fire and sword any person who presumed to purchase at a goods distrained for rent.

The Belfast Chronicle of the 28th ult. gives the following article:

We regret to find, by a proclamation issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, dated the 23d inst., that such part of the county of Dublin as lies south of the turnpike road leading from Dublin to Cork, and outside the Dublin Police district, being part of the baronies of Upper Cross and New Castle, is in a state of disturbance, and requires an extraordinary establishment of police. Thus has the notorious and unprincipled system of spoliation and mischief, pursued by the infuriated peasantry of the county, reached almost to the very verge of the metropolis.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

During the past week this High Court has been in session, and some important and interesting arguments were made.—Five Judges in Session.—The business of this Court appears to increase, and it now presents a theatre for the display of talents and learning. The Bar of this Court becomes daily more imposing, and will be a useful school for students who intend to make the law their profession.

On Monday last, on motion of Thomas J. Bullitt, Esq. Richard Spencer and William Martin, of Talbot County, and on motion of Levin Gale, Esq. Henry Stump, of Cecil County, were severally admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship Ortheo, Captain Lambert, has just got up.—We have received Bordeaux papers to the 25th April inclusive.—The lateness of the hour prevents our procuring translations for this evening. The Honorable Mr. Forsyth, came passenger in the Ortheo, from whom we learn that the French Army had entered Lagrona, on their march to Pampeluna. The Duke of Angoulême had crossed the Ebro, on his way to Madrid. The inhabitants abandoned their homes on the approach of the invaders, and no attempts had been made to check their progress.

Her Royal Highness the Duches of Angoulême had entered Bordeaux. She was received by the loyal subjects of King Louis with the greatest enthusiasm.  
N. Y. Com. Adv. of June 2.

### FRENCH ARMY.

There is at least one letter in this city from Paris, which positively states, that the French army had made three attacks on St. Sebastian and were every time repulsed, with loss, by the Spaniards.

Dem. Press of 31st ult.

Captain Hull, it is understood, is to relieve Captain Stewart, in the command of the United States Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean.—Boston Gaz.

### FOREIGN GRAIN.

We understand that the schooner Leander, arrived here yesterday from Boston, has brought two thousand bushels of wheat, imported into Boston from Liverpool!  
Balt. Amer. of May 29.

We are pleased to learn from the Norfolk Herald, that both Captain Daniels & Captain Christie who were captured in the Maria Francisca, have been exchanged.

We understand, that bets have been made in our town of one to five, that the Virginia horse distances Eclipse the first heat.—Alex. Gaz.

### DAMAGED CARGO.

Captain Dawson, of the schr. Mexican, arrived at Philadelphia, from Alvarado, states that the English ship Rollins, with the Ex-Emperor, family and suite on board for Italy, was to leave Vera Cruz, in a few days after the Mexican's departure from Alvarado.

GREENSBURG, (Pa.) May 23.

### HAIL STORMS.

On Friday night last, about 8 o'clock, the hail descended with a tremendous noise, accompanied by a great quantity of rain. We are confidently assured, that the hail, in some parts of this county fell to the thickness of 3 inches and that some of the particles were larger than a walnut, which cut and destroyed the rye very much. Very fortunately there was not the least wind, or the damage to houses, &c. must have been immense. Some windows were broken in this place, and the fruit trees and gardens partially injured. We have been also informed, that on Tuesday evening last, a very destructive hail storm was experienced a few miles west of this place.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Frederick Town Examiner dated Union Town, May 21.

"This village and neighborhood was visited last night by a severe storm of hail, wind and violent rain, accompanied with incessant and vivid lightnings. Many of our fields of rye are totally destroyed; great injury done to the gardens and fruit trees.—The plums, cherries, & apricots which had escaped the frost, have, in one hour, been beaten off and destroyed. Almost every house in the village has had glass broken. One house had upwards of sixty panes of glass broken by the hail, and upwards of 560 panes have been broken by the storm in this little village. The hail stones were generally as large as hickory nuts, and of various shapes, and as numerous as that this morning after sun rise, they might be collected in handfuls, although the weather had continued remarkably sultry.

How terrific does such a storm appear at night. With how much force does man feel his insignificance. Happily for us, our country is exempt from frequent storms of such destructive tendency."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

FIRE—Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It originated in a stable back of the Bull's Head tavern, occupied by Mr. John Bleyler, in Third street, above Callowhill street. The wind was from the south east and in the space of 30 minutes the flames spread to a pile of warehouses, stables and dwelling houses.

The principal sufferers were James Hart and Conrad Weckerly. The fire extended itself through St. John street, levelling in its way the intervening out houses and destroying a large range of stabling occupied by Mrs. Mary Stop, sign of the Black Bear. By the unparalleled exertions of the firemen, aided by the citizens, (who had to labour against the scarcity of water) its progress was arrested with great loss. During this alarming conflagration, we are under the painful necessity of stating, that four or five persons were dangerously injured by the fall of a part of the ruins: and it is said, that one man was killed; but the truth of which we were unable to learn.

READING, (Penn.) May 28.

### ALARMING RIOT.

We understand that, at the battalion training, on Wednesday last, at Hamburg, in this county, a serious fracas occurred between the citizens and the workmen employed on the Canal. It seems the managers endeavored to keep those in their employ at work until the training should be over, fearing, from certain indications, their riotous disposition; but the citizens having assembled in the taverns of the village, the Canal men marched in a body of 30 or 40 to the attack, armed with clubs, stones, and such missiles as they could lay their hands upon; they were met by the citizens in a similar manner, when a furious contest ensued eventuating in the defeat of the assailants. A number were severely wounded on both sides, some of whom lie at the point of death. When we understand the minutiae of this affray we will endeavor to give our readers a more satisfactory account.

NEW YORK, May 27.

THE NAVAL ACTION—off Porto Cabello.—From a perfectly authentic source we learn that the battle fought by Commodore DANIELS, was, on his side, as gallant an action as ever took place at sea. It excited even the admiration of the Spaniards themselves so far that the Commandant of Puerto Cabello wrote a complimentary letter to General Sublette, the Intendant of Caracas, extolling the gallant conduct of Com. D. and promising to treat him with every respect.

His wounds are not dangerous, & there are even letters arrived from him to his family. When he recognized the Spanish squadron to be enemies, he bore down and boarded the frigate in a superior style, and the damage the Spanish vessels sustained is so great, that it is doubtful whether they will ever be able to quit Puerto Cabello; they were so disabled that the Bolivar, which came up at the close of the action, far from sheering off, chased the Spanish corvette, which ran into Puerto Cabello with difficulty. The brig Mosquito, which was on shore and which Com. D. was occupied in getting off at the time the Spanish squadron came up, was not captured, but ran into Curacao for repairs.

The Bolivar is yet cruising off Porto Cabello, and the Mosquito would soon join her. This is the state of things; and as the corvette Maria Francisca was a prize, the only loss of the Colombians, is the corvette Carabobo. Considering the disabled state of the Spanish vessels and their prizes, it may well be remarked in the words of Sir Thos. Cochrane, commander of the British squadron in the Antilles, such a loss to the Colombians, is tantamount to a victory.

The frigate contracted for in England will, notwithstanding the difficulties of Mr. Zea, but which we understand are already preliminary settled among the principal parties, come out without delay; to this the contractors have pledged themselves. And when we recollect that the Spanish vessels will be dogged by superior French naval force in those seas, it is to be confidently presumed that the Spanish Com. Labarde's laurels will soon fade and that Spain will gain nothing by this expedition, but an additional expense to her treasury.

### FROM COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Com. Porter's squadron, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

"Allentown, Thompson's Island, May 11, 1823.

We have just returned from a most fatiguing cruise; but I have not time to enter into all the details. It has resulted in the capture of the piratical schooner Pilot and a felucca by the schooners and barges under Captain Cassin; the burning of three piratical schooners (in consequence of our approach) by the pirates; the burning by our boats of one vessel on the stocks and about a dozen of houses in different piratical establishments under the Colorado Reef, and the complete breaking up and dispersion of all the piratical gang on this side of the Island. It is not believed that a single pirate is to be found aloft between Point Yacoco and Cape Antonio; but the interior of the Island is much infested by them. Large bands of them were roving about the country near Ma-

lanzas when we were last there, plundering plantations and murdering the inhabitants. A considerable body of Cavalry was sent out after them and brought in five prisoners. The militia were also under arms and scouring the country.

The Pirates are well manned and well armed, and I think it likely they will give the inhabitants of the Island much trouble; but as the evil is now brought home to them, I think the authorities will feel it incumbent on them to use every means in their power for their suppression.—Balt. Amer.

We learn from the Arkansas paper that the notorious Tom Graves, who stands charged with having murdered an Oage woman and several children, has been taken. The order to arrest him was issued by the superior court of Arkansas territory. Mr. Biscoe, the deputy marshal procured volunteers from Crawford county, and arrested Graves at his own house. He had just painted himself for battle, being about to take revenge on some Indians who had stolen several negroes from him. Stratagem was used to convey him to Arkansas, as the Cherokee nation of Indians were determined to prevent his being tried by the civil courts of the United States. Graves is said to be a full blooded white man, but has been raised among the Indians from his earliest infancy, and is totally ignorant of his parentage or the place of his nativity. Although he is a white man by birth, he is said to possess to their fullest extent, all the habits and principles of the Indian or savage.  
N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Milledgeville Georgia Recorder of May 21.

### HORRID MURDER.

Last evening we were summoned to witness a scene from which humanity with indignation recoils; a scene, perhaps without a parallel, since the first organization of civil society. Twilight had but just made its appearance, and was throwing its sable shroud over animated creation, a time well calculated for the commission of the blackest deeds, when the shrieks of a helpless female broke in upon our hearing, supplicating relief; aroused, we hastened to the spot and beheld a once lovely form now lying, as it were a lifeless trunk without a head.

The circumstances are as follow: It appears there had been a fishing party during the day, composed, perhaps, of relations of which party John M. Williams, the person who committed the shocking deed, was one. On their return in the evening, accompanied by his brother-in-law and wife, he appeared to be in an ill humour with his wife, and descended even to abuse, but by the interposition of those present, he desisted, and the storm that appeared lowering, passed over without leaving any vestiges indicative of its recurrence; but alas! it was a fatal security into which he had lulled their suspicions! When about to depart he bade the sister of his wife, in an impressive manner, to bid her farewell; but not suspecting the import of this prophetic observation, they proceeded homewards. Ere they had been absent fifteen minutes, he commenced the execution of his diabolical designs, by upbraiding her with incontinency and by stabbing her. She immediately fled, but in consequence of her debility occasioned by giving birth to an innocent then not ten days old, he easily overtook her, and with a severe blow brought her senseless to the ground. Commanding the assistance of a negro girl who was close at hand, he re-conducted her to the house, and placed her on the bed, when animation was soon restored; then with unexampled ferocity he caught up the infant, and with unrelenting fury, cast it violently into the yard, returning to the bedside with his knife drawn, he recommenced his abuse of his wife, and attempted to extort confessions by repeatedly stabbing her, renewing his enquiries, with a hellish satisfaction, at each successive stab. The negro girl profiting by his position, seized him and cast him without the door, giving to Mrs. Williams time to escape, which she embraced with as much alacrity as her situation would admit of, and had fled perhaps fifty yards when this monster overtook her, and dragging her by the hair some distance, despatched her by cutting her throat from ear to ear in the most horrid manner. By this time, the alarm had reached the nearest neighbour who hastened to the scene of misery. He had by this time exchanged his knife for a razor, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer near the body of his murdered wife, was attempting to despatch himself; he had completed part of his design, but finding the task more arduous than that of murdering his wife he only succeeded, as is believed, in making an incision in the windpipe, and it is thought will recover, to answer before an earthly tribunal for this unnatural deed. Four helpless children bewail the loss of their mother. This is another fatal example of that infernal passion which embitters connubial bliss.

"Trifles light as air,  
Are to the jealous confirmation strong  
As proofs of Holy Writ."

N. B. An inquest has pronounced it a malicious murder, and he now stands for trial at our next Superior Court.

Eight miles West of Clinton May 15, 1823.

DIED

At Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. on the 25th ult. Mr. Richard Ridgway, sen. an old and respectable citizen of that village, and long a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.—He died in the triumph of faith, leaving an only son to lament his loss.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, 29th ultimo, after a painful illness of six weeks, Mrs. ELIZA KIRK, consort of Dr. Samuel Kirk, of Princess Anne, Md. This amiable lady

being on a visit to her mother, has thus been snatched away, separated from her husband and family. She died with christian fortitude and resignation, beloved and esteemed by all who knew her.

On Tuesday the 27th inst. at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca Hanson, in Kent county, Delaware, Mr. James Berry, of this county, after a short illness, aged 26 years.

In this county on Thursday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. HENRY DARDEN.

## KENT COUNTY COURT.

### IN CHANCERY.

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

R. T. EARLE.

A true copy,  
Test, Thomas Warrell, Clk.  
June 27—4w

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber would dispose of on accommodating terms, the following property in Cambridge, Dorchester county, to wit: One Handsome Two story Dwelling HOUSE and LOT, with every other out house necessary, in good repair—this lot fronts 64 feet on Race street and running 300 feet back; in a very pleasant part of the town, and a very agreeable neighbourhood.—Also, one

HOUSE and LOT, with a Kitchen & good Garden on the same street near the Cross roads, a good stand for business—this Lot contains one acre of ground or more.—Also, one Lot near the Academy, handsomely situated on Cambridge creek, containing 4 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, with a

NEAT DWELLING, containing 4 rooms, & a good cellar, and all out houses necessary—all the above buildings are neatly new—the subscriber would exchange this property for property in Talbot, or take good paper for the greater part—if the above property should not be disposed of by the first day of July it will be to rent for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

Application may be made to Mr. Richard Pattison of Cambridge, or the subscriber in Talbot county, near the Trappe.  
WILLIAM MACKEY.

June 7—3w

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That the report of Thomas P. Bennett, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Casson, in the cause of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, and Ellen Price by Matthew Driver her next friend, against Elizabeth Casson, widow, and Margaret Elizabeth Casson and Mary Casson, heirs at law of Henry Casson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday of next November term. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette & Republican Star, respectively, before the said first Tuesday of next November term.

The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.  
RICHARD T. EARLE,  
LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy,  
Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 7—3w



### STEAM BOAT & STAGE LINE

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

### THE STEAM BOAT

## ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER.

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

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

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

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

May 7—(17)—3w



## POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.  
**BACHELOR'S FARE.**

Funny and free are a Bachelor's reveries,  
Cheerily, merrily passes his life;  
Nothing knows he of connubial devities,  
Troublesome children and clamorous wife,  
Free from satiety, care and anxiety,  
Charms in variety fall to his share;  
Bacchus's blisses and Venus's kisses,  
This boys, this is the bachelor's fare.

A wife, like a cannister, chattering, clattering,  
Tied to a dog for his torment and dread,  
All bespattering, bumping and battering,  
Hurries and worries him till he is dead,  
Old ones are two devils haunted with blue de-  
vils.

Young ones are new devils raising despair,  
Doctors and nurses combining their curses,  
Adieu to full purses and bachelor's fare.

Through such folly days, once sweet holy days,  
Soon are embittered by wrangling & strife,  
Wives turn jolly days to melancholy days,  
All perplexing and vexing one's life;  
Children are riotous, maid-servants fly at us,  
Mammy to quiet us growls like a bear;  
Polly is squalling and Molly is bawling,  
While dad is recalling his bachelor's fare.

When they are, older grown then they are  
bolder grown,  
Turning your temper & spurning your rule;  
Girls thro' foolishness, passion or mulishness,  
Parry your wishes and marry a fool.  
Boys will anticipate, lavish and dissipate,  
All that your busy pate hoarded with care;  
Then tell me what jollity, fun and frivolity,  
Equals in quality Bachelor's fare.

Original Parody on the Bachelor's Fare.  
**THE MARRIED MAN'S FARE.**

Happy and free are a married man's reveries,  
Cheerfully, merrily passes his life;  
He knows not the Bachelor's reveries, devil-  
ries.

Caress'd by and bless'd by his children and  
wife;  
From lassitude free too; sweet home still to  
see to;

A pet on his knee too, his kindness to share;  
A fire-side so cheery, the smiles of his deary—  
O, this boys, this is the married man's fare.

Wife kind as an angel, sees things never range  
ill,  
Busy promoting his comfort around,  
Dispelling dejection with smiles of affection;  
Sympathizing, advising when fortune has  
frown'd;

Old ones relating, droll tales never sating;  
Little ones prating—all strangers to care;  
Some romping, some jumping, some punching  
some munching,

Economy dealing the married man's fare.

Thus is each jolly day one lively holiday:  
Not so the bachelor, lonely depressed—  
No gentle one near him, no home to endear  
him;

In sorrow to cheer him, no friend if no guest;  
No children to climb up—'twould fill all my  
rhyme up,

And take too much time up, to tell his de-  
spair;  
Cross housekeeper meeting him, cheating him  
beating him,

Bills' pouring—maids scouring, devouring  
his fare.

He has no one to put on a sleeve or neck but-  
ton;  
Shirts mangled to rags—drawers stringless  
at knee;

The cook to his grief too, spoils pudding and  
beef too;

With overdone, underdone, undone is he;  
No son still a treasure in business or leisure;  
No daughter with pleasure new joys to pre-  
pare;

But old maids and cousins, kind souls! rush in  
dozens,  
Relieving him soon of his bachelor's fare.

He calls children apes, Sir—[the fox and the  
grapes, Sir,]  
And fain would he wed when his locks were  
like snow;

But widows throw scorn out and tell him he's  
worn out;  
And maidens deriding, cry, 'No my love no!'  
Old age comes with sorrow, with wrinkle,  
with furrow,

No hope in to-morrow—none sympathy  
spares;  
And when unfit to rise up, he looks to the  
skies up,

None close his old eyes up—he dies—and  
who cares?

The following dialogue is said to have  
passed between two Virginia negroes, soon  
after the surrender of Cornwallis, at Lit-  
tle York.

Mingo—Halloo, brudder Sam—how  
you do? Sam—O don know, brudder  
Mingo—mighty poorly. M—Poorly in  
deed! you no hear de news? S—No,  
what sorter news? M—Why, don't you  
know dat great man dey call Cornwallis?  
S—Yes, I hear nuff about him shooting  
white folks all over de country. M—  
Well, I tell you what; he no Cornwallis  
now; he Cob-wallis—Ginral Washington  
done shell all de corn off him too slick.



## THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—tf

## Fountain Inn Tavern.

The Subscriber having taken that  
large and convenient House, the  
"FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,"  
in the Town of Easton, formerly oc-  
cupied by Mr James C. Wheeler, solicits a  
share of the public patronage, and pledges  
himself to use every exertion to give general  
satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete repair  
for the accommodation of Travellers or Cit-  
izens, who may honour it with their custom.

His Table will at all times be furnished with  
the best products of the market, and his Bar  
constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.  
His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats  
Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and are  
attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers  
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula  
at a moments notice—His Servants are atten-  
tive, and it will be his constant endeavour to  
please all who may favour him with a call.

Board may be had on reasonable terms, by  
the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD SHERWOOD.  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

## REMOVAL.

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

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

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

Just Received  
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

EWELL'S  
MEDICAL COMPANION

OR  
Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.  
January 25, 1823.

PRINTING,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



## BOOTS & SHOES,

The most of which were made to his order  
out of the best materials;

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO,

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

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

## Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Has just received a further supply of  
Philadelphia

## Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRAUGHT ALE during  
the summer.

ALSO,

A large assortment of Fishing Lines with  
Patent Hooks, and Fishing Hooks of all sizes,  
which he will sell low for cash  
N. B. Beef Tongues and Bologna Sausages  
for sale as usual J. C.  
Easton, April 26

## Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county  
Court, the subscriber will expose to Public  
Sale, at William C. Ridgway's Tavern, in  
Cambridge, on Monday 16th June next, if fair,  
if not, the next fair day thereafter, the Real  
Estate of Major Roger Woolford, late of Dor-  
chester county, deceased, it being the Farm  
whereon the said deceased resided, and at  
present occupied by Alexander Wilson, beau-  
tifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, be-  
tween Cook's & Hill's Point, & contains about

## 280 ACRES.

The situation of this Farm, its great fertility,  
the abundance of all kinds of Fowl and Fish,  
renders it more desirable than any situation  
in the county—Besides there is an inexhausti-  
ble source of manure on the farm.

The terms of the above Sale are—One, two and  
three years credit, the purchaser or purchas-  
ers, to give bond to the Trustee, with good  
security for the payment of the purchase mo-  
ney, with interest from the day of sale—on  
the payment of the purchase money, and in-  
terest, the subscriber will by a good deed of  
bargain and sale, convey the right and title  
which the said Roger Woolford, had in the  
said lands at the time of his death.

The creditors of the said Roger Woolford,  
deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims  
with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerks of-  
fice within twelve months from the day of sale.

THOMAS WOOLFORD, Trustee.  
Dorchester county, May 24, 1823—3w

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday  
the 11th day of June next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day, at the late residence of John  
Scott, late of Talbot county, deceased, all the  
personal estate of said Scott, consisting of  
Negroes, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs,  
Bacon, Corn and Corn Blades and Household  
and Kitchen Furniture—Also one



## Schooner,

two Barges, and many other articles  
too tedious to mention—A credit of 6 months  
will be given on all sums of and above six  
dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving  
note with approved security, bearing interest  
from the day of sale, the cash will be required  
on all sums under six dollars—Sale to com-  
mence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance  
given by

ARTHUR HOLT, Ex'r.  
of John Scott, dec'd.  
May 24—

## \$100 REWARD.

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

## Six Cents Reward.

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

## Archibald M'Neal.

Any person taking up said Boy and delivering  
him to me shall be entitled to the above re-  
ward, but no charges paid. B. JONES.  
Easton, May 31, 1823.

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

## ANOTHER SUPPLY OF New Spring Goods.

CLARK & GREEN

Respectfully acknowledge the favors of their  
friends and customers, and beg leave to inform  
them and the public generally, that they will  
open in the course of this week, a splendid

ASSORTMENT OF

## Choice Goods,

Selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from  
the latest Importations, which will be offered  
extremely low for Cash. The assortment will  
contain among other things,

10,000 yards handsome printed Calicoes and  
Chintzes,

1,000 yards beautiful Cambric Gingham

1,000 yards plain Cambric Muslins

5,000 yards domestic Sheetting and Shirting  
Cottons

2,000 yards domestic Plaid and Stripe do

4,000 yards Oznaburgs, Burlaps, Drughedas  
and Tow Linens.

Also—Fancy Muslins, viz: Elegant plain  
and tambour'd India mull Muslins, plain and  
tambour'd Swiss Muslins, plain and tam-  
bour'd Book do, plain and tambour'd Scotch  
mull do, real India Book do, plain and  
figured Leno do, striped and figured Cambric  
do, Cambric Jaconet do, black and other co-  
lored Cambric Muslins, mull mull muslin  
Shawls, Bandanna, Flag and Madras Hand  
kerchiefs, gentlemen's fig'd muslin Cravats  
white Jeans and Satteens, blue, pink and  
buff Stripe Satteens, blue, pink, buff and pur-  
ple Wilmington Stripes, plain Union Mix-  
tures, & striped Virginia Cotton Casimeres,  
plain white Linen Drilling for summer pants  
loose, fine white ribbed do, do, handsome blue  
stripe do white cotton Drilling, white and  
colored Mersailes Vesting, black silk Floren-  
tine do, blue and yellow Nankens, Nankin  
and Canton Crapes, Senshaws, Sarsnets, Sat-  
tons, Black Mode, black Italian Lutesring,  
white and black Partines, white Crape Lisse  
a new and beautiful article for ladies plain  
caps, handsome green do, for ladies veils,  
white, black and green Italian Crapes, fancy  
Silk and Crape Gauze Handkerchiefs, an ele-  
gant assortment of Thread Laces & Edgings,  
Silk Laces, Cotton do, Bobinets, Insertings, an  
extensive assortment of finery and plain Rib-  
bons, Galloons, black Velvet Ribbons, elegant  
gift Buckles for ladies belts, Pins, Sewing  
Sitts in balls & hanks; Floss Cotton, Sewing  
Sitts, Tapes, Millinet, Hair Combs, Parasols,  
Ladies English and French Rose, gentlemen's  
do, ladies cotton do, assorted, men's do, ladies  
silk and Kid Gloves, gentlemen's fine Wood-  
stock, Beaver and Buckskin do, Irish Linens,  
Irish Sheettings, Russia Sheettings, Imitation  
do, Brown Hollands, linen and cotton Bed  
Ticking, linen and cotton Apron Checks,  
Table and Napkin Diapers, linen Cambric-  
bricks, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Han-  
kerchiefs, fine English steam room Shir-  
ting Muslins, best superfine and common Lon-  
don Cloths and Casimeres, Bombazettes, Bom-  
bazettes, Rattinets, black Circassian for sum-  
mer coats and pantaloons, white Mersailes  
Quilts and Counterpanes, gig and switch  
Whips, Walking Canes, Writing and Letter  
Paper, Slates, Pastboards, Knitting Cotton,  
and

1500 WEIGHT COTTON YARN.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not  
mentioned, comprises one of the most exten-  
sive and complete assortments ever offered in  
this place, and is well worthy of not only the  
consumers but of country dealers in this and  
the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell  
again; if they will give us a call, they will be  
convinced that we can sell them on as good  
terms by the single piece as they can be pur-  
chased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not  
mentioned, comprises one of the most exten-  
sive and complete assortments ever offered in  
this place, and is well worthy of not only the  
consumers but of country dealers in this and  
the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell  
again; if they will give us a call, they will be  
convinced that we can sell them on as good  
terms by the single piece as they can be pur-  
chased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not  
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the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell  
again; if they will give us a call, they will be  
convinced that we can sell them on as good  
terms by the single piece as they can be pur-  
chased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not  
mentioned, comprises one of the most exten-  
sive and complete assortments ever offered in  
this place, and is well worthy of not only the  
consumers but of country dealers in this and  
the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell  
again; if they will give us a call, they will be  
convinced that we can sell them on as good  
terms by the single piece as they can be pur-  
chased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES & LIQUORS,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

## MUSEUM.

The ladies and gentlemen are respectfully  
informed that a MUSEUM of Wax Work and  
Natural Curiosities, is open for a short time at  
Mr. Richard Sherwood's Fountain Inn, Wash-  
ington Street, Easton—Entrance at the Bil-  
liard Room door. The collection of Wax Fi-  
gures (large and natural as life) comprises  
twenty three statues, among which are rep-  
resentations of CLEOPATRA, Queen of  
Egypt and EASTON BEAUTY, WASH-  
INGTON, DECATUR, JACKSON and YOUNG  
BONAPARTE—among a variety of Natural  
Curiosities are the real Young SEA SER-  
PENT, when caught measured fifteen feet in  
length and twenty inches in circumference, a  
Hogkan or Chinese PIPE, fifteen feet long.  
Also, the city of BALTIMORE and Bombard-  
ment of FORT McHENRY, 17 by 12 feet,  
painted by the celebrated Boudier. Also, a  
powerful ELECTRICAL MACHINE, the  
proprietor having practised Medical Electrici-  
ty 30 years, is provided with the most respect-  
able references and will operate gratis on visi-  
tors troubled with Nervous or Rheumatic  
complaints. Such persons may now be con-  
vinced by ocular demonstration of its good  
effects.

\* Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.  
N. B. Persons confined to their dwellings  
in or near Easton, can be Electrified by giving  
short notice.  
Easton, May 24

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
20th May, 1823.

On application of William Sparks, adminis-  
trator of William Hodges, late of Queen Ann's  
county, deceased; ordered that he give the  
notice required by law, for creditors to exhib-  
it their claims against the said deceased's es-  
tate, and that he cause the same to be insert-  
ed once in each week for three successive  
weeks in the Easton Gazette and Baltimore  
Morning Chronicle.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-  
tracted from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings of Queen Ann's County  
Orphans' Court; I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and the seal  
of my office affixed this 20th day  
of May 1823

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

## Pursuant to the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county  
hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the Personal Estate of William Hodges,  
late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all per-  
sons having claims against the said deceased's  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the 25th day of  
December next, they may otherwise by law be  
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of May,  
1823.

WILLIAM SPARKS, Adm'r.  
of William Hodges, deceased.

May 24—3w

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,  
20th day of May, A. D. 1823.

On application of Edward Harris, adminis-  
trator of Turbutt F. Harris, late of Queen Ann's  
county, deceased; ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit  
their claims against the said deceased's estate,  
and that he cause the same to be published  
once in each week for the space of three suc-  
cessive weeks, in the Easton Gazette and Bal-  
timore Morning Chronicle.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceed-  
ings of Queen Ann's county Or-  
phans' court, I have hereunto  
subscribed my name and the seal  
of my office affixed, this 20th day  
of May, eighteen hundred and  
twenty three.

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

## Pursuant to the above order.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.  
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county  
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said  
county in Maryland, letters of administration,  
on the personal estate of Turbutt F. Harris,  
late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, all per-  
sons having claims against the said deceased's  
estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-  
scriber, at or before the 25th day of Dec. next,  
they may otherwise by law be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given under my  
hand this 20th day of May, 1823.

EDWARD HARRIS, Adm'r.  
of Turbutt F. Harris, dec'd,  
May 24—3w

## A good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

May 3—tt

## MASONIC.

A procession will be made by Union Lodge  
No. 63, (at Centreville, Queen Ann's county)  
on next St. John's day, in which all worthy  
brothers are invited to join. The procession  
will be formed and proceed to the Methodist  
Meeting House, where a sermon will be deliv-  
ered by the Rev. Brother Hawleigh. Fancy  
Aprons, Sashes and white Gloves, will be  
worn.  
April 24—3w

## In Council,

Annapolis, May 7, 1823.  
The governor and council will proceed, at  
their next meeting, on the second Monday in  
June next, to make appointments of agents to  
distribute the laws



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1823.

NO. 26.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM payable half yearly in advance.  
ADVERTISEMENTS NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE INSERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### STRAWBERRIES.

MR. SKINNER.—In reply to an enquiry of your correspondent R. K. M. in your sixth number of vol. 5, relative to the failure of strawberries which have apparently blossomed vigorously, I would suggest as the cause, the undue proportion of male and female plants. These can be discovered by their blossoms. I have been for some time, in the habit of paying attention to this point, with a view to promoting the fruitfulness of my plants. A neighbor of mine, remarkable for his knowledge and skill in gardening, showed me a most beautiful bed in full blossom last spring, from which he did not gather a list of strawberries, and which he afterwards dug up. In the 2d volume of the Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, p. 363, August 5, 1817, in a letter to the secretary of the society, from Mr. Michael Keens, gardener, of Isleworth, from which the following are extracts, in answer to a letter requesting a detail of his practice in raising strawberries:

"There are many different sorts of strawberries; one has the male and female organs in the same blossom, and bears very freely. But that which I most approve is the one which contains the male organs in one and the female in another. In selecting these plants, care must be taken that there are not too many male plants amongst them; for as these bear no fruit they are apt to make more runners than the female. I consider one male to ten females the proper proportion for an abundant crop. I learned the necessity of mixing the male plants with the others by experience, in 1809. I had before that period selected female plants only for my beds, and was entirely disappointed in my expectations of a crop."

These remarks apply to all other varieties, with some difference in the extent of their operation. It may be easily discovered by the statements, which are the male blossoms. It is a matter perfectly understood by our best practical gardeners, that an attention to the selection of their plants, is well rewarded by an increased quantity of fruit.

A NEW JERSEY SUBSCRIBER:  
May 8th, 1823. Am. Far.

Preservation of grain, &c. from mice.  
Mr. Macdonald in the Heribides, having suffered considerably from mice, put at the bottom near the centre, and at the top of each sack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, and never had any of his grain consumed. He tried the same experiment with his cheese and other articles kept in store and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the articles to be preserved.

### THE PAINTED HORSE.

Last week there was offered for sale, in Broad way, city of New York, by a plain honest looking man, a horse of fine points and particularly remarkable for the beauty of his leopard-like spots, and a fine, long and flowing tail. After he had been sufficiently examined, an offer was made by one of our worthy citizens, a little lower than the asking price, but at length the owner after some reflections upon the hardship of the case, with a rueful countenance consented to accept it. The money was paid him upon the nail and he was off. The purchaser rode the horse just at dusk, a short distance into the country on a shrewd and pleasant canter, that brought on a pretty free perspiration, after which he was gently sponged off & rubbed down by the hostler. The next morning the hostler hastened to the stable, but on opening the door, he stood aghast with amazement. He hastened back to make known the dreadful news that some thief had stolen the beautiful spotted animal, and had left a dirty white and pumpkin colored horse in his stead. After a close and critical examination, it was discovered that the beautiful liver colored spots had all faded away, the night before, under the destructive effects of a plentiful sweat, aided by warm water and a wet sponge. The gentleman consulted himself in some measure under the imposition, by observing that it was not so bad a purchase after all, for the horse had still many valuable points about him, and had a remarkably flowing and beautiful tail, being what is termed a switch. So he concluded to keep him and say no more about it. But fortune had not yet done her worst: the next morning, the beautiful flowing switch tail, was found separated from the horse's rump, to which it had been temporarily fastened with some sort of adhesive plaster, and took French leave of an almost stumpless dock.

New York paper.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

### New Case.—An invitation to drink poison.

We publish the following statement by particular request. It is a new and curious case under the Virginia act of Jan. 26, 1810 'to suppress Duelling.' By that act, whoever gives or accepts a challenge to fight a duel which may result in death, is declared incapable of holding any post of profit, trust or emolument under this Commonwealth—whoever is appointed to any office is bound to take an oath that he has not violated this law, and will not violate it during his continuance in office; this law is to be given in charge to grand juries. It contains other provisions which it is unnecessary to specify.

The first notice which we have had of Mr. Graves' case was from a remonstrance, presented from Mr. Lacy to the House of Delegates, on the 14th of last December, objecting to the seat of Mr. G. a Delegate returned from the county of New Kent, upon the ground that he was disqualified in consequence of having violated the duelling act. The case was referred to a select Committee—and on the 24th Dec. the Committee reported, that 'they are satisfied from the circumstances of the case, that the said Graves did conscientiously believe at the time of taking said oath (as Delegate) that he had not incurred the penalties of the statute.'—The Committee also expresses it as their opinion as a criminal prosecution against the said Graves, for the violation of law complained of, has been instituted in the superior court of law, for New Kent county and is now depending therein; and as 'the decision of the house, &c. might possibly influence the decision of that judicial tribunal, that propriety and good policy require them to forbear entering into any further investigation.' They therefore requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial. This resolution was adopted; and the question dropped.

The following is a statement of the trial as it is reported to have taken place before the court, (Judge Semple presiding.)

### INTERESTING LAW CASE.

On Friday last, the 23d inst. being the second day of the spring term of the superior court of Law for New Kent county, was tried & determined by a jury of twelve intelligent men, six several presentments, found by the grand jury in said court, against Col. Richard Graves. In each of those indictments the defendant was charged with a violation of the act to suppress duelling. The attorney for the Commonwealth drew up six counts and charged the jury, that if the evidence was sufficient to establish either, they were bound to find the defendant guilty. For the purpose of giving the public correct information on the subject, the counts as laid in the indictments are inserted:

#### VIRGINIA:

First Judicial Circuit, } To wit:  
New Kent county.

1st Count.—The Jurors for the Commonwealth of Virginia, duly summoned to attend the superior court of law, directed to be holden for the said county of New Kent, being one of the counties composing the first judicial circuit aforesaid, upon oath present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight him the said Graves, a duel with weapons but what kind of weapons is to the jurors unknown.

2d Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight a duel, with poison; whereby substituting the cups of poison and water for weapons whereby the said duel might then and there be fought and ended.

3d Count.—And the jurors aforesaid, do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight him the said Graves a duel, in the following manner: that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water and the other with deadly poison, and that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat; and they the said Richard Graves and Archibald Lacy should draw lot who should drink the cup of poison, &c.

4th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight a duel with knives, &c.

5th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy to fight him the said Graves a duel, by drawing lot for a cup of poison, which cup was to be drank by the person to whom the same fell by the said allotment.

6th Count.—And the jurors aforesaid do further present Richard Graves, for sending a challenge to Archibald Lacy, to fight him the said Graves a duel, with poison and knives, &c.

Extracts.—Teste,

B. DANDRIDGE, C. C.

Few cases ever decided in the Commonwealth of Virginia, has excited more interest or more feeling than this. On the first day, when the trial was expected to take place, the court was thronged with an unusual number of spectators. On the second day, the number though smaller, was far beyond what had ever been seen, on any former occasion. The Commonwealth was ably represented by her attorney, Mr.

McCandish, whose ability and zeal was applauded by all who heard him. John Tyler and James Semple, Jr. Esqrs. were employed by the defendant, and Andrew Stevenson, Esq. with a philanthropy honorable to his character, volunteered in the defence. The indisposition of Mr. Semple caused him to leave the argument of the cause to Messrs. Tyler and Stevenson. The evidence went to show that Graves received a challenge from Archibald Lacy to fight a fist fight, two or three days before the meeting of the legislature in 1821; Graves refused to accommodate him at that time, on account of his public duties; but pledged himself to give him (Lacy) an opportunity of obtaining honorable satisfaction immediately after the rising of the legislature. That Graves wrote a note to Lacy on the 17th March, to meet him at a certain place, to settle the difference. They met. That Graves was disabled by an accident in one of his legs and ankle. Lacy, whose bodily weight was upwards of 200lbs. Graves' less than 130lbs. urged a fist fight, when Graves proposed they should put an end to the difference by allotment in the following way: that two cups should be filled, the one with pure water, the other with deadly poison, and set on a table covered with a cloth; that two tickets should be rolled up and put into a hat, the one blank, the other marked with the letter P; that he who drew the blank should take his choice of the two cups and swallow its contents, and he who drew the letter P, should be bound at the peril of his life and honor to swallow the contents of the other cup. Lacy's answer to this proposition was, 'I will not drink poison to accommodate you, nor will I hazard my life with you in any manner whatever.' Graves' second proposition was, 'If Captain Lacy insists on a decision by bodily exertion he shall be accommodated, under a pledge of honor that he will afterwards meet Col. Graves on equal ground, and lodge no information, nor take advantage of such honorable proposition as he may make.' To this proposition, Lacy answered in the negative, saying again he would hazard his life in no other way than fist fight.—Here Graves, under the influence of passion, said, 'I am not nor will not be afraid of you, and to prove it, I am willing to go with you into the woods alone, and [as stated by Lacy and his two friends,] (G's friends being both indicted with him were excluded by the court from giving testimony,) put a final end to the contest with knives.' Here there was a clashing of evidence, for it appeared that one of Lacy's friends had acknowledged out of court that Graves' words were 'I am willing to go into the woods with you alone, and have no weapon but a knife' which Lacy also refused. Those propositions formed the basis of the six counts laid in the indictments, to which the defendant plead not guilty.

The author of this publication, who attended throughout the trial, and took particular notes of the evidence, deems it just to state, what was admitted by every one present, that there never was a greater display of acute and correct reasoning and feeling eloquence, than was heard from both Mr. Tyler and Mr. Stevenson, the latter of whom closed the argument on the part of the defendant. The case was certainly one of deep interest, and opened a wide field for the display of genius and eloquence. Subsequent to the transaction, Graves had, in qualifying to a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, taken the oath prescribed by the anti-duelling law; which he had also done by qualifying as a member of the Legislature. To find him guilty then, would not only have been to disfranchise him, but to have stamped on him the crime of perjury.—The justness of his cause, however, combined with the evidence and genius of his counsel in explaining the testimony and expounding the law, was so strong as to convince, not only the mind of every juror, but it is thought every unprejudiced man who heard the trial, that the defendant was not guilty, of any one count laid in the indictment, which was pronounced by the jury, who remained but a few minutes in retirement. On reading the verdict of the jury, which was done by the clerk in an audible voice, there burst forth from the audience, acclamations of joy, surpassing any thing I ever witnessed.

An involuntary clapping of hands, stamping on the floor, with expressions of general satisfaction resounded throughout. The Court, seeing from what source those acclamations sprung, bore the interruption for a moment; when silence was commanded, all immediately obeyed, not one intending the smallest contempt of the Court.

The highest praise is due to Messrs. Tyler and Stevenson for the feeling and deeply affecting eloquence with which they concluded their arguments. They seemed convinced that the defendant had been wrongfully oppressed; that conviction would not only produce his own destruction, but throw upon his offspring a lasting stigma. So highly were the feelings of those gentlemen wrought upon, that they burst forth in a strain of language, which even the prejudiced foes of Col. Graves could not withstand, and tears seemed irresistibly to flow from almost every eye.

A SPECTATOR OF THE TRIAL,  
From an adjoining County.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 3.  
Copy of a letter from the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison to Edward Livingston, Esq. New Orleans.

CHARLESTOWN, July, 1822.

Sir—I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter dated New Orleans, May 28, and now hasten to answer the queries therein proposed, regarding the Massachusetts State Prison. Solitary punishment is a part of our penitentiary system, or part of the penal code of this Commonwealth. It is also, almost exclusively the mode of punishment for misdemeanor, and to enforce obedience in the Prison. Every convict sent to the State Prison is sentenced by the Court, for a greater or less time, to solitary confinement. This time has varied from five days to one year. There have been two instances only where men have served such a protracted sentence in the solitary cells as twelve months. The first was for burglary, and the additional punishment was confinement for life to hard labour—but the subject was pardoned and discharged after a service of eight years. The second was for a most barbarous assault on, and wounding a young woman, instigated by malice and revenge; his additional sentence was ten years confinement to hard labour, which term is not yet expired and he remains in the prison. The effects of this solitary imprisonment upon these two men seems to have been, very similar—it sobered them, and debilitated their constitutions. I cannot with any certainty learn what had previously been the character of the first, nor do I know what became of him after his release, which was in 1815. There is however good reason to believe that he had before been in the N. York State Prison.

In the second case the man had not been an old rogue or ever before been charged with an infamous crime. He has been very quiet, rather melancholy, and feeble, as it regards his health, ever since he came out of the solitary cells, now about three years. The first four months of his solitude he had prison allowance of food—the other eight he had bread and water only. The law at present provides that a man confined in solitary whether by sentence of court or for Prison discipline, shall be fed on bread and water—and the allowance of bread by a late rule of the Prison government, is half a pound a day. The solitary in our Prison is far from being complete; the plan and construction of the buildings does not provide or admit of a complete solitary room, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to construct a suite, or continuity of rooms which shall be so. The solitary cells in this Prison are all contained in the basement story, and one range of them, which is half of the whole number, are on that side the Prison adjoining the great yard, in which the prisoners are at large in the day time—and near their working shops—and as these cells receive light and air through apertures opening into this yard, it is impossible to prevent occasional communication between the men in the cells and those in the yard. Indeed a man in one of these cells called solitary, may, by attentive listening, hear a great deal of what is going on in the yard, without the special favour of any direct communication from his fellow convicts.

They can also converse together from cell to cell. These cells are separated by partition walls two feet thick—the doors about eight feet asunder, and with only this space between them, the tenants, by applying their mouths and ears to the cracks, may converse with each other in whispers. The same may be done between opposite cells, separated only by an entry or corridor ten feet wide, and the doors of the cells opposite each other. A Turnkey or other officer also visits them daily, attended by a waiter convict, to feed the solitary man, clean his cell, remove his tub, &c.—Also, if he is sick, he is visited by the Physician, who, when he thinks proper, orders the convict to be removed to the society of the hospital. In this solitary he is not employed, but in all cases of solitude, by sentence of Court, the convict is allowed and furnished with a bible, and exhorted to read it—and there is sufficient light during the day to do it—this, combined with solitude, is with a view to, promote repentance and reformation.—But when in solitude for prison punishment, no such comforts are allowed.

This solitary, incomplete as it is, has sometimes produced powerful effects.—I have known two instances of intellectual derangement occasioned by confinement in our solitary cells for a short period, not more than fifteen or twenty days. The effect is very different, as may be expected, on different tempers, different minds and different constitutions. Opposed to these two instances, I have had a young girl not 15 years old confined by sentence of court to 30 days in solitary, and who was discharged from prison at the expiration of this time (not having had any further communication with the prison or its inmates by which she could be corrupted) so little warned or amended by the punishment, as to decline offers of assistance to get her home to her friends, preferring to go into Boston and mix again with her former companions of vice and wickedness; and the result was that she was very soon in

the county jail again. This was a white girl born in Providence, R. I. where her relations then lived.

Another instance was a black girl, 18 years old, sentenced to sixty days solitary; she sung her time away very merrily, and in one month after the expiration of this term, was committed to this prison again, for a like offence, stealing. Another black woman served a sentence of three months in solitary, and in less than one month after her discharge, was committed again. Two men, committed in 1809 for burglary, were sentenced six months solitary, & to labour after for life. They were very bad subjects after they came out of solitude, and it did not appear that this punishment had produced the least effect towards reformation; and one of them, after a confinement of more than thirteen years, and a great deal of punishment in prison, is still one of the worst fellows here, and for the last two years has been kept in close confinement, and alone, for attempting to kill one of the overseers. Nothing seems capable of quelling his untamable spirit, & he is considered too dangerous a man to be at large with the other convicts. Besides these instances there have been many others where convicts have been kept 60 and 90 days in solitary, without producing any reformation, or any effect as deterring them from the commission of future crimes.

I have thus, sir, attended to your several queries, and if not answered them in the order they were proposed, I have answered them, you will allow, to a sufficient length. Much seems to be expected, both in this country and in England, from the effects of a strict solitary confinement, but I fear that upon trial & experiment, these expectations may be disappointed. It is a severe punishment to be sure, but it will neither reclaim nor deter, for nothing will reclaim or deter had men.

A long solitary, as in the two instances of 12 months which I have mentioned, may, and will in general, break down a man's constitution, or impair his mental faculties; but what then? You only make him a fit subject for an Alms House or a Lunatic Hospital, and without this enfeebling effect upon his intellectual or physical powers, you may look in vain for reformation.

All our institutions are imperfect, for they are human; but our Penitentiary or State Prison establishments are useful, and with a very little alteration and improvement, may be made, and will become as perfect systems of punishment, as we have a right to expect from the wisdom of man. The improvement I allude to is scarcely any thing more than solitary dormitories: each convict should be carefully kept separate and alone by night. This would be not only adding considerably to the punishment, without incurring the charge of cruelty, but would also prevent combinations and plots for disturbing the peace and good order of the Prison, or for concerting plans of mischief when they go out; and moreover would leave little opportunity for corrupting one another by vicious associations. With an arrangement of this kind for the night, they may be usefully employed in labouring together through the day; and thus alternate labour and solitude with a strict discipline and not too much indulgence for their often counterfeit complaints as perfect a system of punishment (as I before observed) may in my opinion be established, as will ever be devised in any country or by any people.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GAMALIEL BRADFORD,  
Warden Massachusetts State Prison,  
The Hon. Edward Livingston, New Orleans.

Politeness.—A young man in this city was sent by his master, a merchant, to demand payment of an account amounting to three or four pounds. Although his calls were frequent, they were fruitless; the person declined payment of the demand; while the lad, at each call, desired him with the greatest politeness, to pay him some part of the amount, as he should be grateful for the smallest sum. The debtor at length, one morning when the usual request had been made, nettled at the perseverance of his tormentor, gave him a penny, saying that as he had asserted that he would be grateful for the smallest sum, he presumed he would at present, be satisfied with that, 'Thank you, sir,' said the lad, uncovering and bowing profoundly—'thank you, sir; had you favored me with a similar sum at each call I have made upon you for the bill, the whole debt would have been discharged long since.'

Montreal paper.

Crooked Coincidence.—An English paper mentions, a pamphlet, published in the year 1793, with the following strange title: Deformity of Sin cured; a Sermon preached at St. Michael's Crooked Lane, before the Prince of Orange, by the Rev. J. Crookshanks. Sold by Matthew Denton, at the Crooked Billet, near Cripplegate, and by all other booksellers. The words of the text are—'Every crooked path shall be made straight'; and the prince before whom it was preached, was deformed in his person.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



## FOREIGN.

### LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival on Saturday the 7th inst. of the ship *Louisa Matilda*, capt. Storer, in 42 days from Cadiz, the editor of the New York Daily Advertiser received a file of Cadiz papers to the 25th of April, from which they have made the following translations:

We learn of Captain Storer, (says the Mercantile Advertiser,) that the French troops had reached Burgos, about 60 miles south of the Ebro, & about 120 miles north of Madrid. Nothing important had occurred on their march thus far. The King of Spain reached Seville about the 18th of April. At Cadiz considerable spirit existed and measures were taking to resist the invaders.

We learn that an English Cutter had arrived at Cadiz with a special messenger from England for the King of Spain, and with two messengers on board for other places.

MADRID, April 16.

They write from Saragossa, under date of the 13th, that the volunteer militia of that city have offered their services as a permanent troop during the war, in case of invasion. They add that Colonel Gurra has arrived at Lerida with 2000 men, and Don Patricio Dominguez with four pieces of artillery, and that they are going against Mequinzena.

April 17.—News from Santiago of the 9th states that the factions troops collected and headed by the ex-governor Marin and Mesquez, were completely routed on the 4th.—The mountains and plains were strewn with their dead; 200 prisoners were taken, with Vesquez and many arms. This victory was gained by troops lately raised and called quintes, or fifth men.

This evening part of the artillery, &c. from the depository of Segoria arrived.

News from Burgos has been received to the 15th. At that time the French had not passed the Ebro, and showed no disposition to do so. There were 6 or 7000 men in that city, & the squadron of artillery had returned which had marched out a few days before.

SEVILLE, April 22.

The King in order to show a testimony of his regard for this city, has bestowed the title of Duke of Seville on the infant son of the Infanta Donna Luisa Carlota.

April 21.—The King has visited the tobacco manufactory with Don Francisco de Paula, when he was received with the cries of viva el rey constitutional.

Nothing is said in Barcelona letters of the 9th of an invasion, so that there can not be much uniformity in the operations of the French, who intended to enter by Catalonia and Guipuzcoa at the same time.

His Majesty has named for the ministry of the government of the Peninsula D. Jose Maria Calatrava, minister of the supreme tribunal of justice, and for that of war Field Marshal D. Mariano Zorroquin, chief of E. M. of the first army of operations.

SEVILLE, April 21.

Our armies are receiving considerable reinforcements; the guerilla parties which have begun to form, are augmenting on all sides, and the glories of Albuera, Arlaban and San Marcial will be repeated all over the peninsula.

We have received a letter from Madrid dated the 17th, which says—Considering our circumstances all is tranquil, and the pure Royalists of Saint Louis will be received with valor and resignation, while our armies are completely organizing, and preparing to do more than merely to receive them. If the French rascals are bold enough to march to this capital, rest assured that they will pay dearly for their temerity—All the soldiery are animated with a degree of glory and revenge.

We have no news from the Peninsula, and reports of all sorts are continually in circulation. Part of the French army has certainly passed Vittoria, but that signifies nothing, for the nearer they come they know they must certainly divide, and the easier will be our warfare. The departure of the supreme tribunal of justice, and the special tribunal of war, and the marine, and the inspection of all arms, and many other corporations and private persons has been determined on. Count Abisval has made four propositions to our militia, on the part they are going to take. 1st, to march towards Seville, to keep open a communication with government; 2d, that they form a part of the army without additional pay; 3d, to admit into the guerillas every militia-man who subscribes; 4th, those who choose to stay in Madrid shall give up their munitions, &c. to the army. The greater part of the militia have determined to go to Seville, and the battalions will there fore take their colours, music, cart 600,000 reys in metal for their necessities. They will all leave the city in a few days. We have to-day supplied the city with a militia guard, and the count is to review us all at one o'clock, the garrison of the city and the troops of some neighbouring towns. All the troops now assembled in the field of the Guardians are full 32,000 men clad and armed. Wine and rations are to be given after the review. The meeting has been in session several days to carry into effect a loan of 6 millions of reys, which the intendment of this army considers immediately necessary.

A letter from Burgos mentions that great numbers of people are coming in from the north, and telling terrible stories of the French, and still worse of the French Spaniards. It is said here that Gen. Balasteros is at Zaragona. Our artillery has gone to Madrid, and there is no national property left to fall into the enemies hands.

SEVILLE, April 20.

We have learned for certain that a decree of his majesty has been sent to day to

the council of state, which contains a solemn declaration of war of the Spanish nation against the French. Even in this particular, we have the advantage of that government, which has so treacherously ordered an invasion of our territory without a formal declaration of war, against the custom of all civilized nations.

As soon as the government received notice of the French invasion, they sent expresses to all the authorities, commanding them to proceed to hostilities against them by all the means in their power, without omitting any.

We are assured that his majesty has received the resignation of D. Sebastian Fernandez Velleso, of his offices of Secretary of State, and despatch of Grace and Justice.

According to intelligence received by the Government, the war has assumed a character entirely national. Napoleon the first fell from his throne under our blows—let us but be united and constant, and a similar fate awaits our new and ungrateful enemy.

LISBON, April 11.

Exchange on London 52 Madrid 2750, money.

April 8.—On the 8th at 4 in the evening, the vanguard of the Constitutional army entered Mirandella with vivas, &c. In the morning the remains of the royalist infantry had marched out towards Braganza, which they have since evacuated. A few guerillas there under a priest were driven off by the constitutionalists, but they had robbed the public property, laid the inhabitants under contribution, &c. &c.

MADRID, April 19.

The government has officially received the information of the invasion of our territory by the French; the political chief Magistrate of Burgos, that of Vittoria, and General Morillo from Valladolid, express themselves thus; the French army is preceded by a Van Guard of Frenchized Spaniards, commanded by the infamous Quesada—the national troops fought vigorously against the French in the province of Bilbao, where they retreated on seeing the great superiority in number of the invaders. As soon as the column of the Frenchized Spaniards entered Vittoria they laid a contribution of eight thousand dollars on their inhabitants the commander made a proclamation calling all the young men to arms. They shot several militiamen and patriots, and plundered several houses. The French troops did repeat the same atrocities; the commander of these last endeavored to stop these excesses; but they could hardly restrain the soldiery, which, intoxicated with the cries which they repeated, they heard very often that of let the soldiers of the faith die (*Mueran los de la fe*) all the rich persons of the province of Vittoria have retired to Burgos flying from the enemies.—The Chief Magistrate of that province, after having saved all that which belonged to the nation, retired himself with a column of 600 militia belonging to the same province.—At Burgos they have recruited all the troops of the district to act on the bank of the enemies. Gen. Balestros, with the troops and some militia of the fifth district, have been posted on the left bank of the Ebro. Gen. Morillo, as soon as he heard of the invasion, adopted the best measures to carry on the war, (*sun sua terminantes*) His words are very firm to the enemies of the country and of liberty. He has selected Benavente for the seat of his operations, where he had ordered a number of each provincial deputations of the second and third districts to meet there. General Abisval has turned out of Madrid all the prisoners made on the 7th day of July, and continues organizing his army with the greatest activity; he has placed four battalions at the barracks, which are occupied at every hour of the day; and he has ordered the artillery which was in Sagovia to be brought there. Finally he prepares himself to give a good reception to the infamous hosts which come to enslave us.

LISBON, April 10.

General De Rego writes under date of the 5th, from Villareal, that the ex-count d'Amarante, had his head quarters at Terradogo, and Silveira in Mirandella; that among the insurgents a report was circulated that the ex-count was thinking of withdrawing himself towards Braganza—competent measures had been adopted, conjointly with the authorities on the frontiers of Spain, to stop the seditious. On the different points of the province de Tras los Montes, some light troops (*guerillas*) have appeared, and the seduced peasantry have insulted the constitutionalists on the 29th ult. A number of about 130 enthusiasts commanded by an officer of the suppressed ordinances, surrounded the house of the minister of the war department; but fortunately on the day previous he had sent his family into Spain. They write from Paris that a certain Lady Galabert, of Cahusac (supposed name) was going to Madrid with secret instructions, both verbal and in writing, with intention to establish a direct correspondence with the King by means of a minister; they say that she had a brother-in-law who is colonel of the Guards (R. 82.) and add that she carried her written instructions on silk paper, sewed up in her bodice.—*Diario del Gobierno*, or *Government Journal*.

VIGO, April 5.

Information was received last night, that one of the columns of the troops who were in pursuit of the seditious having reached them, attacked and completely defeated them, with a great number of killed and wounded.

VALENCIA, April 7.

We are under the necessity of announcing that the valiant column of Catalans and other troops attached to it; which entered a few days ago in this city crowned with the laurels of victory, were yesterday in

the afternoon dispersed in the fields of Nules; the seditious in a very superior number waited for them, seized the most convenient positions, and prepared their artillery. The light troops (*las guerillas*) began the firing, with that ardour always attributed to them when all at once they found themselves surrounded by the seditious, the cavalry having failed in their charge; in such case, they had no other resource but that of dispersing themselves for their salvation. Two thirds of the infantry have already presented themselves on Castellon de La Plan, where there is another column of 1200 infantry, and 200 cavalry. This also has been joined by more than fifty horses; and we flatter ourselves that as many more will yet present themselves to join them. Such are, Valenciens, the reverses of war—this will always be in vain; but valor and constancy shall save us. The losses are nothing while there remains yet means of replacing them. We can with certainty announce that the most energetic precautions have been adopted in order that the other column which was on the way coming here, may execute its march in wagons and with the greatest celerity. Courage, then, we repeat it, and constancy—that the reward of these virtues will never be other than that of victory.

MADRID, April 13.

Mr. John Gurwood, English courier, who went through last night with dispatches for Seville, has brought the following news:—On Wednesday last, 9th inst. he started from Bayonne, and the French army had on the same two preceding days entered Spain.—On the 9th the Marshall Duke de Reggio was at Toulouse, and another division occupied Villa Franca.—Quesada, with 6000 men, occupied two villages in the neighborhood. On the 10th at night, the van guard was at Villareal de Zumarraga; the Duke de Reggio, in Villa Franca; the head quarters in Toulouse. Guillemont, in Oyorzun, Quesada, in Mondragon. On the 10th, at night, they had not yet reached Salinas. On the 11th at night, the said courier arrived at Vittoria, and met all the gates shut up; there was then no troops in that city; and at Sañtorro he met a convoy which was coming towards Burgos.—In this last city he saw 3000 men under arms. The Duke D'Angoulême dispatched finally Marshall Victor, who returned to Paris cursing His Highness. The totality of the troops which have entered Spain amounts to 35,000 men—the equipments belonging to the army have not yet followed them for want of being completed. It was believed in Bayonne that this precipitated movement had been one of the greatest blunders of the Partisans in order to realize that project of the *Punta* of which the *Journal des Debats* had formerly spoken.

From the New York American June 4.

The following letter of a French Banker at Bayonne to his friend at Bordeaux, has been put into our hands, and we translate it for the information of our readers. We last evening gave a royalist letter from Bordeaux—the writer at the following, we judge to be of the opposite party.

"The first affair in Spain was not propitious to our troops. The garrison of St. Sebastian made, a few days since, a sortie, by which we lost many lives. The Colonel of the 35th is said to have made an unskilful disposition of his troops, which occasioned a sharp altercation between him and his lieutenant colonel, a distinguished officer. The official bulletin only speaks of 20 men killed, our loss, however, in killed and wounded is confidently said to exceed 400. The wounded were embarked, in order to prevent the necessity of their passing through this city. Another affair took place near Villa Franca. The Captain General of Biscay, upon hearing of the passage of the Bidassoa, assembled a guerilla force of volunteers, and of the troops of Bilbao, left that place, and fell in on his route and united with the band of Pastor. The brigade of Gen. St. Hilaire had just passed, when these two chiefs of Guerillas fell upon the rear of the column, a partial action ensued, in which we lost some men, and the general all his baggage and equipments; it is even said that he only owed his own safety to the speed of his horse.

Bread was last week worth at Tolosa 3rs. the pound. Nothing is found in the province; every thing must be sent from here. The means of transportation have failed for want of proper places of reception and deposit at Irun, where every thing was pell mell in the streets. The greatest disorder appears to prevail through the army."

Extract of a letter from the Surgeon of the United States ship *Cynne*, to a gentleman in the City of New York, dated Sierra Leone, March 6, 1823.

We left St. Thomas on the 12th of January, with a very favourable wind, for Funchal, but soon increased to a gale, with a continued rough sea, till we made the Island of Madeira, on the 7th of February, when the ship lay to during the night, with light winds. The next day the wind freshened, and with so heavy a sea going, that Capt. Spence, (though in a delicate state of health, and desirous of procuring refreshment for his crew,) deemed it imprudent to attempt anchoring, and we stood on our course for the coast of Africa. We passed the Cape de Verd Islands, making Feogo and Brava, and on the 24th anchored in Sierra Leone river, abreast of Trataon, the Capital and Seat of Government for the English Colony. A salute was fired from the ship, and returned from the battery on shore. We have received accounts of the repeated attacks by the Natives on our Colonists at Cape Messurado, and the very critical state of their affairs. These accounts, except the late attack, you have probably long since received. As we

shall proceed, with all possible dispatch, to their assistance, I will embrace the first opportunity of giving you more correct information than it is possible to obtain here.

The moment Captain Spence received intelligence of their critical state, he decided to repair and fit out for their relief and security, the U. States' schooner *Augusta*, which will require some few days to complete, having been left on shore, or rather hauled up on the Beach and scuttled, to prevent her being dashed to pieces on the rocks or shore, as she was not in charge of any one as yet ascertained. Lieutenant Da-hiell is ordered to command her, having two midshipmen and twelve sailors; and she will doubtless prove essentially useful, until orders from the Government on the subject are received. No vessel could be better calculated than the *Augusta* for this service, and at no time would assistance and naval force be more required.—The preservation of even the lives of the remaining colonists demand the most prompt, expeditions, and decisive measures; and every friend of humanity must approve of the steps taken on this occasion. Every officer and man of the *Cynne* are in requisition to forward the equipment, &c. of the *Augusta*, and the moment she is seaworthy, both vessels proceed immediately for Messurado, where it would appear the colonists have acted with much firmness and bravery, while contending against very superior numbers, and with limited means of defence.

Sir Charles M'Cartley, the Governor of this place, is on a visit down the coast, and it is reported has been very sick at Cape Coast. The town and colony have much improved in the comfort and style of building—in the cultivation of the lands—and have increased in the number of inhabitants. The climate has also been less baneful to foreigners, though every one, who possibly can, leaves it on the approach of the rainy season.

All the British cruisers on the African station are now here waiting the expected arrival of *Commodore Mends*, in the *Owen Glendower*, to receive orders. They are the *Bunn*, *Cyrene* and *Driver*, sloops of war, and the *Thistle* and *Snapper*, gun brigs, which have made several captures, with slaves on board of several vessels.

It is said that there is not a vessel sailing on the coast under the American flag, and that the slave trade is on the decline. Of course we do not anticipate any captures, although the presence of the *Cynne* will doubtless harass the traders of other nations on this part of the coast.

Captain Spence is rapidly recovering from a threatened attack of fever, and though in a very delicate (but not dangerous) state of health, is using every means in his power to hasten his departure hence, with the *Augusta*, to the relief of the Colonists. The officers and crew of the *Cynne* are in excellent health and spirits, but all wish to quit this part of the country before the rains commence. It is not improbable however, that the state of the Colony may render our stay at Messurado longer than we anticipated.

I send you this via England, no other opportunity offering or likely to offer. I will write you by the next, the occurrences on the coast, should any thing interesting take place. My own health has been almost undeviatingly good; and rather contrary to my expectations, the crew in general have not been unwell since we left the United States."

New York, June 4.

A novel sight was presented yesterday in Maiden Lane, by the removal of a three story brick house a considerable distance back from the street, entire, and without the slightest injury. It is the building lately occupied by Messrs. Clark and Sons, druggists, and as it stood on the eastern side of Maiden Lane, was destined to the fate of the neighbouring houses, which have been all levelled to the ground. The ingenuity of Mr. Brown, however, has saved much expense which was at first considered inevitable, for by gradually removing the foundation and replacing it with large timbers formed like the ways used in launching a ship, he repaired it for a removal of twenty one feet back, which he has already nearly effected.—The new level of the street is to be from 12 to 15 inches higher than the old, which made it necessary to give the ways a corresponding elevation; this ponderous mass of bricks was slowly moved up an inclined plane by the force of five iron screws, three of which are applied horizontally to the front of the building, and the other two in the cellar. So smooth and gradual was the motion, that not the slightest injury was visible, though we observed glass vessels standing on one of the mantelpieces; and the adequacy of the force to the object, is proved by the fact that a considerable number of people were in the house, and were walking about the chambers in the third story during the removal.

Mr. Brown is a man of great mechanical genius, and a native of Massachusetts. It is hoped he will receive the encouragement due to so ingenious and useful an invention; which may save a large expense to the city every year. He has made other successful attempts of this sort, among which that of the house at Richmond Hill is the most remarkable, where he removed a large frame house filled in with bricks, and lowered it about 30 feet, with two stacks of chimnies standing. But this is the first experiment he has made on a building of brick, and it bids fair to be equally successful.

*Gretna Green*.—A London paper states that one of the officiating priests at this famous temple of Hymen had married one hundred and sixty two couple since New Year's day.

### THE LATE RACE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 2. At the request of one of the southern gentlemen, who backed Henry at the late race, and to show that though they lost their money, they still retain their confidence, we publish the following letters, unaccompanied with a single remark, except to express our approbation of the course which the backers of Eclipse have judiciously chosen to pursue, rather than rashly and unnecessarily to expose his valuable and well earned reputation to the risk of accident, to which, the best, in common with the worst, is liable.

To the Editors of the Evening Post.—

In order to enable the public to form a correct opinion of "Southern pluck and Northern bottom," and whether it is really believed that Eclipse is "the best courser of his day."—Too fast for the speedy, and too strong for the stout, will you be so good as to publish the enclosed correspondence. It is to be observed that the race proposed was to be run in the same year and within a few months of the one just decided, and surely the lapse of a few months could make no difference to Eclipse, a horse in his prime; but there would have been a difference between the races—Henry, in the last race carried by the rules of the turf, the weight of a four year old; although he was not four years old, but only three, and in the proposed race he would have carried only his proper weight and have had to run on a different course, where he would have had, in the language of ancient chivalry "a clear field and an equal sun."

LONG ISLAND, May 28, 1823.

To John C. Stevens, Esq.

Sir—I will run the horse Henry against the horse Eclipse, at Washington City, next fall, the day before the Jockey Club purse is ran for, for any sum from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, forfeit ten thousand dollars. The forfeit and stake to be deposited in the Branch Bank of the United States, at Washington, at any nameable time to be appointed by you.

Although this is addressed to you individually, it is intended for all the betters on Eclipse; and if agreeable to you and them, you may have the liberty of substituting, at the starting post, in the place of Eclipse, any horse, mare or gelding foaled and owned on the northern and eastern side of the North River, provided I have the liberty of substituting, in the place of Henry, at the starting post, any horse, mare or gelding, foaled and owned on the south side of the Potomac.

As we propose running at Washington city, the rules of that Jockey Club must govern of course. I am respectfully yours, W. R. JOHNSON.

ANSWER.

Dear Sir—The bet just decided, was made under circumstances of excitement, which might, in some measure, apologize for its rashness, but would scarcely justify it as an example; and I trust the part I took in it will not be considered as a proof of my intention to become a professional patron of sporting on so extensive a scale—for myself, then, I must decline your offer. For the gentlemen who with me backed Eclipse, their confidence in his superiority, I may safely say, is not in the least impaired; but even they do not hesitate to believe that old age and hard service may one day accomplish, what strength and fleetness, directed by consummate skill has hitherto failed to accomplish. For Mr. Van Ranst, I answer, that he owes it to the association, who have so confidently supported him, to the state at large, who have felt and expressed so much interest in his success, and to himself as a man, not totally divested of feeling, never, on any consideration, to risk the life or reputation of the noble animal, whose generous and almost incredible exertions, have gained for the North so signal a victory, and for himself, such well earned and never fading renown. I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN C. STEVENS.

The race was run and the toasts drank on the 27th instant. The challenge for another race given on the 28th and Mr. Stevens' answer (without date) for himself, Mr. Van Ranst, and the gentlemen who with him backed Eclipse, declining the offer, delivered on the 30th. The public will remark the difference between the cool, prudent resolve, and rash, boastful taunts, even if none more offensive and boastful had been drank than those which have been published.

A SOUTHERN SPORTSMAN.

"It certainly was in the opinion of all sportsmen, a rash bet to give a challenge which made no provision against accidents of any kind that might happen to Eclipse."

When about departing for the race course on Tuesday last, Mr. Randolph suggested to some gentlemen, that it would be a good time to elect a President of the United States, as there would be an assembly of 50 or 60,000 people from the different parts of the Union, and probably every state would be represented. On his return, however, to the city, he remarked that he was glad his proposition had not been acceded to, as he had no doubt that if the election had taken place, Purdy would have been chosen over any other man in the Union.—*New York Com. Adc.*

ECLIPSE AND HENRY.

Long Island, May 28th, 1823.

MR. CRAWFORD,

Sir:—In compliance with your request communicated through our friend Mr. D. Davis, and continued in your letter of the 23d inst. I now embrace the earliest opportunity to inform you of the result of the Great Match.—We Southerners assembled here in fine spirits, and joined in the contest with strong resolution. We have lost the battle, but are not vanquished.



could we have had an open course to run upon, and not upon the crowd, as was the case, we should have beat the race, as ours is the best horse. The first heat was taken by Henry, and he closely contested the 2d and 3d. The time of the heat was, 1st, 7 40—2d 7 49, and third 8 24. I am Sir respectfully yours.

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

From the New York Evening Post. We are somewhat surprised we must confess, to find such a letter as the above running the round of the Southern papers. The course, we are free to admit, was not as clear as we could have wished to have seen it, but it is denied in the most direct manner that it was so obstructed at any time as to prevent Henry from winning either heat. The first he got more than his length the start, and kept ahead the whole four miles.—He also was ahead of Eclipse for nearly the three first miles on the 2d heat, and had he been able to prevent being passed, or could he possibly have got ahead of Eclipse again, (and he had near a mile and a half to do it, and the most part of it on the back part of the ground, where it cannot be pretended there was not a clear course and no crowd,) he would probably have won that heat. But if he is the best horse, as the above letter would have it, how did it happen that in the third heat Henry never for once during the whole four miles, although he made repeated dashes for that purpose, could come up near enough to touch Eclipse's tail. We are sorry that any thing should have been thrown out to disturb the good feelings which apparently was manifested by the friends of both horses, or to create any suspicion that the race was not fairly run. It is the first suggestion of the kind that we have seen; nor have we before heard an intimation from any person present, judges or parties included, that there was any thing unfair or even unfortunate; but on the contrary, it has been admitted on all hands, that the whole business was conducted in a manner fair and honorable. —We have thus far studiously refrained from saying any thing that might wound the feelings of the Southern sportsmen, although we have had our table loaded with communications respecting the age of Henry. He was entered as a four year old, and carried weight as such, but it is said that the certificate substantiating that fact, although required by the judges, and promised, has never yet been produced. Such have been the reports in circulation every day since the race, and it is due to all concerned that the public should be correctly informed on the subject from the proper source. All doubts should be removed as speedily as possible as regards the age of Henry. We wish not to detract any thing from the merits of Henry. He is certainly an extraordinary four year old colt. But had Eclipse been rode by Purdy the first heat, as was expected, it is highly probable that Henry would not have to boast, (of what no other horse that ever was brought against Eclipse can do,) of having, to say the least, got of him one single heat.

\*This is a mistake. The time of running the 1st heat was 7 m. 37s. and so entered in the judges minutes.

### BALTIMORE RACES.

JUNE 9.

The racing over the Fairview course, near the Philadelphia road, commences to day. It is stated that the horses entered for to day, are Col. Johnson's Betsey Richards, rider's dress, blue jacket and red cap. Mr. Sleeper's Lady Lightfoot, rider's dress scarlet jacket and black cap. It is announced in the advertisement, that the horses will start at 12 o'clock, running four mile heats and repeat. The age of Betsey Richards is five years, carrying 105 lbs.—that of Lady Lightfoot eleven years, carrying 123 lbs. Large numbers of people are flocking to the scene, to witness the sports of the turf, to which the recent great match race has given so much celebrity.

P. 8.—Half past 1 o'clock.—A gentleman just from the races informs us, that the four mile heat was run at the appointed time, between Betsey Richards and Lady Lightfoot—the former won the first heat with ease, after which Lady Lightfoot was withdrawn. It was run in 7 minutes 31 seconds. The course is not quite four miles.—Pat.

JUNE 10.

To day the Virginia horse racing children, and the Duchess of Marlborough, started on the course at 12 o'clock, when the former nearly double distanced the latter. We hope our townsmen will be circumspect and cautious in betting (if such it may be called) should the celebrated horse HENRY be put on the turf as a competitor. As a racer in point of fleetness, although out jockeyed at New York, he stands unrivalled, and for his age, in the language of the New York Commercial Advertiser, is 'the first horse in the world'—naught the sneering fulminations and frothy rantings of some less liberal editors in New York, than Mr. Stone.

Fed. Rep.

Singular enough.—A pedlar, named Richard Graves, of Spotsylvania county, (Va.) has been tried for counterfeiting, and acquitted. He had in his possession, when arrested, upwards of six thousand dollars in counterfeit bills, but the jury acquitted him, under the charge of the Court, because it could not be proved that he assisted in making the bills, and because they were not actually made in Spotsylvania county—in other words, he was acquitted for want of jurisdiction.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 14.

### OBITUARY.

It is our melancholy task to record the death of one of our most distinguished gentlemen, in announcing that of the much lamented ROBERT LLOYD TILGHMAN, Esquire, of Hope—which took place on Thursday morning last, 12th June, at his late residence, in the XLVI year of his age.

The Urn may contain his ashes—but the Monumental Stone cannot detail all his virtues.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

The following short summary of the proceedings of the Court of Appeals, noticed in our last, as being then in Session in this town, may be interesting to many of our readers.

On Monday 2d instant, the Court after going over the docket, and marking the cases for argument, entering up judgments in the cases not disputed, &c. proceeded to hear the arguments of Council in those marked for that purpose, the names of which are now given below, together with a statement whether the case was reversed or affirmed.

The case of Philip Harding against John C. Hall and Levin Tyson, garnishees of Hugh Boyle, surviving partner of Thomas Mackey—an appeal from Cecil county Court, was argued by Mr. Rudolph of Cecil county, for the appellant and Mr. Chambers of Kent and Mr. Bailey of Dorchester county, for the appellees and occupied the remainder of that day—Judgment affirmed.

On Tuesday the case of George, William, Thomas and Richard Mason's lessee against William Harrison tenant, and John Baggs landlord, an appeal from Caroline county Court, was commenced by Mr. Kerr for the appellants—Mr. Carmichael of Queen Anns, and Mr. Bailey of Dorchester county on behalf of the appellees, replied to Mr. Kerr—These three gentlemen engaged the attention of the court the whole of this day.

On Wednesday Mr. Bullitt, for the appellants in the case of Mason's Lessee against Harrison and Baggs, replied to Messrs. Carmichael and Bayly, and closed the argument in the case—Judgment reversed.

On Thursday the case of Thomas A. Hayes against Robert C. Lusby, an appeal from Cecil county court, was argued by Chambers of Kent, for the appellant—Carmichael of Queen Anns, and Gale of Cecil county, for the appellees—Judgment reversed on the 1st exception, and affirmed on 2d and 3d—Procedendo awarded with costs to the appellant.

The case of the Bank of Somerset, use of Littleton D. Teackle, use of the Rev. James Montgomery, against George Dashiell, an appeal from Somerset county court, was argued by Bullitt and Kerr of this county, and Martin of Somerset county for the bank, and Josiah Bayly for the defendant.

This was a Venditioni on the Judicial Docket of June Term, 1822 for about \$8000, directed to the Coroners of Somerset, who returned specially, that they had received from the defendant the amount in Somerset Bank Notes—Motion by counsel for the Bank to renew the Venditioni Exponas—and rule to shew cause why it should not be renewed—and on motion by Defendant's Counsel—ruled that the Bank shew cause why the use should not be stricken out, and the Coroners directed to pay over the money to the Bank and continued under curia advisare vult to June Term 1823.

Judgment of the Court—Rule to shew cause why the use should not be stricken out discharged—and Rule to shew cause why the Venditioni should not be renewed made absolute—with costs to the plaintiff—Venditioni ordered to be renewed.

This case engaged the attention of the Court the remainder of this and nearly the whole of the following day.

Saturday the case of William Whittington against the President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Somerset and Worcester—an appeal from the Worcester county Court, was argued by the appellant in propria persona, and by Chambers for the Bank—Not yet decided by the Court.

The U. S. frigate Congress, sailed from New Castle, (Del.) 8th inst. with a fair wind, having on board Messrs. NELSON and RODNEY, Ambassadors to Spain & Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Thomas L. McKENNEY has withdrawn from the proprietorship of the Washington Republican, having transferred all his right and interest in that establish-

A new republican paper has recently made its appearance in the City of New York, entitled THE NEW YORK PATRIOT, edited by Col. C. K. GARDNER, and published daily and twice a week.

Counterfeit Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, of the Bank of STEPHEN GIRARD, Esq. are in circulation. They are easily detected. The engraving is rough, the paper is without a water mark, and the signatures of Stephen Girard and G. Simpson are badly imitated.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

ANOTHER CHANGE. In two of the New York papers it is stated to be rumoured that Return Jonathan Meigs has been removed from the office of Post Master General, and that Mr. McLane of Ohio, formerly a member of Congress is appointed in his stead. The editor of the N. Y. American says, "We have reason to think this rumour well founded."—Gazette.

RICHMOND, June 3.

### WHEAT HARVEST.

The following is an extract from a letter from Staunton of 29th May. (The letter of Mr. Turner shows that in Jefferson county also the waste has been considerable. With us, the crop is not as much destroyed as was expected. The rich land will produce fine crops—the poor, had enough.)—Enguier.

I am sorry to inform you, that the prospects for a wheat crop, are all frustrated in this section of the Country. Some of the farmers will not be able to get their seed, and some none at all, for many have ploughed their fields and planted corn instead, and have no doubt there will be a great scarcity the ensuing year.

WHEAT.—Notwithstanding the large quantity of Flour which is daily brought to this market, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, the price of Wheat has been looking up for some time past, and is now from 11s to 11s 3d per bushel, and we should not be surprised to see the first quality bringing 11s 6d or 12s. Winter grain, we are told, in general looks well, and promises an abundant harvest.

BALTIMORE, June 10.

It will be seen by the extracts we publish to day, that much alarm has been created at New Orleans, in consequence of the unusual rise of the river. The papers themselves says a correspondent of the Virginia Times, speak a language sufficiently evident of the distress that begins to be experienced, by the commercial classes of men at New Orleans and the neighboring towns, but it is not so strong as that expressed by gentlemen who have just arrived from those parts—the embarrassments, say they, are already great indeed, as well in a commercial point of view as that of the visitation of Providence by the unusual rise of the Mississippi and the destruction to property among the planters consequent thereon—the streets of New Orleans were about one third inundated; and the rise of the river, which continued to take place daily, and which called out the assistance of hundreds to repair the crevasses which were continually opening, created much alarm with many for the safety of their town property.—Patriot.

From the N. E. Galaxy, June 6:

### ACTION FOR SLANDER.

Captains Rogers, Chauncey, and Morris, United States Navy Commissioners, now in Boston, were arrested yesterday morning, at the suit of David Leman, blacksmith, of Charlestown, Mass. and held to bail for their appearance at the next term of the court of common pleas to be holden at Concord, in the county of Middlesex, in September next. The report of the commissioners, which was published as the result of a court of inquiry in the case of Capt. Hull, some months since, we understand, is the cause of action. The damages are laid at five thousand dollars.

### Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Mr. Wright, the engineer, has arrived from New York. He will proceed after a thorough examination of all former surveys, levels, &c. to the peninsula; and having made the necessary examination of the ground, waters, &c. report what route, under all circumstances, ought to be preferred for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. To the performance of a duty, upon which materially depends the success of this great work, there is reason to believe that Mr. Wright brings an entire independence of mind, an unbiased judgment, scientific acquirement and practical knowledge and experience. It is highly honorable to an individual to be selected for such a purpose. Public expectation is directed to Mr. Wright's decision, and it will be followed by entire confidence. The managers of the company have done well in choosing an individual as umpire on this occasion, who adds to competency, as an engineer, an utter freedom from all prejudice; and if their final decision on the important question of the route be guided by his counsel, they will doubtless proceed with safety and acquit themselves of the duty of their stations, so as to satisfy the public and the stockholders.

Mr. Wright's report will be anxiously expected. A gentleman has been for some time engaged in sinking shafts, &c. preparatory to the commencement of his labours, in which he will be accompanied by Messrs. Strickland & Randel, and it is to be hoped by one or more of the most distinguished officers in the United States Engineer Department, for whose assistance, it is understood, application is made to the Secretary of War and the President.

[Phil. Freeman's Jour.]

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Davis, Henry M. Steele, Esq. of Dorchester county, to Miss Maria Lloyd, second daughter of Francis S. Key, Esq. of the District of Columbia.

On Saturday evening last, at Mount Pleasant, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Edward Lloyd Nicholson, of Talbot county, to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of Gen. Richard Harwood of Thos. of Annapolis.

### OBITUARY.

Our pen is dipped in sorrow and our feelings are the feelings of grief. It has become our painful duty to announce the death of a truly good man—a worthy citizen—an invaluable member of society; a gentleman and a Christian. Additional sorrow fills our bosom when we say that this worthy and excellent man is our late friend and neighbor JOHN OLIVER, who, after a very short illness breathed his last yesterday morning. He was a native of IRELAND, alike an honor to the land that gave him birth, and an ornament to that which now contains his remains.—Fed. Rep.

DIED in this county, on Sunday last, after a very short illness, Miss DANCUS FISHER, aged 18 years.

Last night in this town, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Susanna Neall.

BALTIMORE, June 12.

### PRICES CURRENT.

#### FLLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 12 1-2
Howard-street wagon	7 25
Wheat—red per bushel	1 30
Do white do	1 55
Rye bushel	80
Indian Corn bushel	53
Oats do	37 1-2

### ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

#### NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

### GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES,

adapted to the present season,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals.

Their assortment being very complete, and cheaper than they have been at any former period, they invite their customers and the public generally to give them an early call and view their assortment, as great bargains may be had for CASH.

Among their assortment is a case of very cheap

### Irish Linens,

And sundry fancy articles, such as Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

Assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys

### Leghorn Hats.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Tow

Linen will be taken in exchange.

June 14—3w

### NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD AUSTIN,

Agent and Assignee.

June 24, 1823—2m

### Notice.

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

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline, June 2d, 1823.

### Notice.

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

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14

### TO RENT,

That large and Commodious

### Establishment,

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

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14

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

### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

## Public Notice.

The Members of the "Easton Male Sunday School Society," are earnestly requested to meet at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson & Co. on Thursday evening the 19th June, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President, SAM'L. D. KEMP, Secretary.

June 14

## Cambridge Wharf

### COMPANY.

The Stockholders of High Street Wharf, are hereby notified, that on Thursday the 17th of July next, the sum of nineteen dollars, on each share of the Stock, will be required to be punctually paid.

The rapid progress of the Wharf which it is believed, will be completed by that time, must apologise for this large demand, of the whole balance of Stock, which would otherwise have been subdivided, and deferred for convenience; but it is hoped, the early accomplishment of their views will afford ample amends to the Stockholders for so peremptory a call.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Cambridge, F. S. Md.?

June 14—3w

### MARYLAND, &c.

#### Caroline County, to wit:

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

THO. CULBRETH.

True Copy,

Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 14—4w



### STEAM BOAT & STAGE LINE

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

### THE STEAM BOAT

#### ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER.

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

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

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

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

May 7—(17)—2m

### IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That the report of Thomas P. Bennett, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Casson, in the cause of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, and Ellen Price by Matthew Driver her next friend, against Elizabeth Casson, widow, and Margaret Elizabeth Casson and Mary Casson, heirs at law of Henry Casson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the first Tuesday of next November term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Easton Gazette & Republican Star, respectively, before the said first Tuesday of next November term.

The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE,

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy,

Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

June 7—3w



## POETRY.

From the Hartford Times.  
**RUSTIC SKETCHES.**

Hang up your flails my hardy boys,  
Prepare for Spring's laborious joys—  
King Sol is fast returning,  
There's wood enough I think in store  
To last another year or more,  
And keep the fire a burning.

The girls have flax to twirl the distaff,  
And keep their heads from brewing mischief,  
Or spinning street-yarn cheap;  
Wool they shall have the very best,  
When northern blasts are laid to rest,  
So we can shear the sheep.

Let tradesmen dress in fine merino,  
Without enough of ready rhino  
To buy an ox or cow;  
And hear the hoarse collector bawling  
For cash at second time of calling,  
Do pay your taxes now.

Now Tommy frost has left the ingle,  
And not a sleigh bell's heard to gingle,  
We'll shoulder axe and spade—  
To mend our fences strong and tidy,  
Plant apple-trees for fruit and cider,  
And rest beneath their shade.

To hoe the field that wont pay tilling,  
Is too much pork boys for a shilling;  
Then keep the compost driving;  
Fill up the sty with bogs and turf—  
The bran and meal will clear the scurf,  
And keep the hogs a thriving.

Hitch on more cattle to the team,  
Sink in the plough flush to the beam,  
Nor fear the yellow dirt;  
That lofty oak with ponderous shoots,  
Drives there in life-sustaining roots,  
And draws its chief support.

Hear that bold prompter, there, the thrush,  
From yonder elm's projecting brush,  
Chanting his tones so sweet;  
It rivals now the organ's note,  
Now dying in this wild bird's throat,  
Crying pull up eat-eat-eat.

The sprouting corn we must have care to,  
And set up fiercely, looking scare-crow,  
Or else at early dawn,  
If Johnny crow don't hear a thumper,  
He'll hop down quick as counter-jumper,  
And pull your tender corn.

Harrow and hoe successive drive,  
The plow must leave no weeds to thrive  
Beneath a genial sun—  
Whilst every worm that's brought to view,  
Is seized by thrush or rebebeau,  
To feed their tender young.

To cheer his mate at incubation,  
The red wing'd starling takes his station  
On some old oak-tree's top;  
Should cut-worm show his head or eyes,  
He's quickly seized a lawful prize,  
To save the farmer's crop.

But now sweet birds your songs and service  
Are both forgot at ripening harvest,  
By your dear summer friend;  
If you but pick some straggling grains,  
By way of salvage for your pains,  
You're sure to meet your end.

Those eyes that saved the tender grain,  
That throat which poured the dulcet strain,  
Are torn by fowler's blast;  
The thoughtless wretch who nuzzles the trigger,  
Should feel the law in all its rigour,  
And lie in jail at last.

I'd rather feed that lazy glutton,  
His belly fill with beef and mutton,  
Than he should kill the birds,  
Which nature gave, with kind intent,  
To keep our crops from detriment,  
By many insect tribes.

Among the Characters represented by the celebrated *Matthews*, in his inimitable performances, is one of an English Officer of some note, a brave fellow, but an outrageous story teller. The name we do not learn, but the letter from which this is an extract, republished in the *Port Folio* from one of the English Literary Magazines, is meant to hit off the same person, who is distinguished by the name of Major Longbow. If it makes the reader laugh right heartily our purpose will be accomplished.—*Village Record.*

Poetical Prosings by Major Longbow.  
THE DAVID AND THE GOAT,  
MERRYDOGWITTLY.  
North Wales, 12th Oct. 1822.

My dear Editor—Here I am! just arrived, all safe and sound, rump steak broiling below, while I keep my word, and write directly to say—why the devil did not you meet me at Brighton? Kept a seal for you in the library, mounted George on the charger and drove Gunpowder in harness. Never set behind a beast that went better; drove ten thousand horses in my time, and never had such a beauty before; all blood, bone, fire and action; been five and fifty miles a day for the last nine weeks, and never stumbled! Hills or turnpike roads, all the same pace, and bolts at nothing but an old woman with a lantern. 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie?

Since I saw you, been all over the three kingdoms, England, Scotland and Ireland; seen them all, Laurence, Prestonpans, Strathgogie and Edinburgh Castle! Ballyshannon, Loughlofty, Mullingar, Cork and Dublin. Been up all the inaccessible mountains, slept in Fingal's cave and swam over the lake of Killarney! Wet weather all the time I was out, not a single dry day for the

whole three months, but could not hurt me; hard as marble! never was ill in my life, and never took a dose of physic! You know my muscle, double jointed! finest piece of anatomy on the face of the earth! Hercules was a fool to me. 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie?—Bought ten score of Irish black cattle for my cousin Harry's farm in Norfolk; all prime beasts; such horns and tail! One of them tossed me thirty feet over a hay stack! Would have killed any body else, could not hurt me! Up I went, down I came, pitched plump into my arm chair at the dinner table! Nothing to what I met with in the East ladies once, at my Bungalow near Buttygar; walking one morning with Colonel Rampart, met one of my red bulls, none of your little English breed—big as a rhinoceros, and strong as an elephant! Away went the colonel—'fly,' says I, 'I will,' says he and left me to face him, walked leisurely to the hedge, five and twenty feet high, could have cleared that at a jump, but no! stood my ground and met him manfully—bull came up, seized me by the middle and over I went, another bull on the other side caught me on his horns, and tossed me back again; first flung me over to the second, and there was I, pitched backwards and forwards for three hours and twenty minutes! till the last bull was so tired, could only throw me to the top of the hedge, upon which, up I sprang, and ran home by a circuitous route, nine miles round, without stopping! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie.

There was muscle! why that would have killed twenty common men; did not hurt me, drank five bottles of claret afterwards, and went to bed sober: hard as marble, hit me with a hammer, make no impression, a sledge hammer if you like! Double jointed! Strong as Hercules and a half, and a match for Randall and any three prize-fighters of the Fives Court; and furnish five hundred guineas to five that I finish them all in ten minutes. Punish them as I did the marble Melpomene at the Louvre; knock their noses off! By the bye, I see Matthews told that story of me at the play house last winter; showed me off to the public. I was climbing up rocks and stumbling down precipices in Switzerland; introduced all my private adventures Old Twaddle frightening the fish at Battersea; splashing and dabbling like a cat in a water butt; going up in the balloon Indian juggler, landing at Margate, and all that sort of concern. Pretended that I was afraid too! I, that never was afraid of anything in my life; he knew that nothing alarms me. Young lady set the bed curtains on fire at an inn where I slept last Dec. reading novels when she ought to have been dreaming about them: room in a blaze! staircase as hot as St. Sebastian, when I mounted the first scaling ladder! what did I do? shaved myself, and dressed in full uniform, quite cool and composed. took the whole family, two and twenty of them, up to the top of the house, nine stories high! tied them all up in blankets, three together, and flung them over the parapet; jumped myself last, with the young lady under my arm, and not a soul hurt! 'Pon my life it's true! What will you lay it's a lie? And after all this, Matthews to say that I was frightened! it's well for him I wasn't in London; but we shall meet yet, and he'll find that Major Longbow isn't to be affronted with impunity—What! escaped from being taken off by the enemy's balls at Waterloo, and to be taken off at the English Opera House in London. I'll show him muscle! Why my own relations swore they saw me in the Strand, when I was rolling over the Glaciers! Vowed that I was retailing my own exploits at Westminster, when I was living peaceably at Zurich! So warn Matthews of his danger, will you! for if I don't carbonado him, unless he makes an apology, never believe me again.

## Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

**EWELL'S**

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

**Family Physician,**

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

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

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

**KENT COUNTY COURT,  
IN CHANCERY.**

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

R. T. EARLE.

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



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.  
March 1, 1823—tf

## Fountain Inn TAVERN.

The Subscriber having taken this large and convenient House, the "FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN," in the Town of Easton, formerly occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler, solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself to use every exertion to give general satisfaction in the line of his profession.

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom.

His Table will at all times be furnished with the best produce of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula at a moments notice—His Servants are attentive, and it will be his constant endeavour to please all who may favour him with a call.

Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD SHERWOOD.  
Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

## REMOVAL.

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

**Establishment,**

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

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

## \$100 REWARD.

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

Talbot county, May 24

## Six Cents Reward.

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

**Archibald M'Neal.**

Any person taking up said Boy and delivering him to me shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges paid. B. JONES.  
Easton, May 31, 1823.

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

## New Spring Goods.

CLARK & GREEN

Respectfully acknowledge the favors of their friends and customers, and beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they will open in the course of this week, a splendid

ASSORTMENT OF

## Choice Goods,

Selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for Cash. The assortment will contain among other things,

10,000 yards handsome printed Calicoes and Chintzes,  
1,000 yards beautiful Cambric Gingham  
1,000 yards plain Cambric Muslins  
5,000 yards domestic Sheeting and Shirting Cottons  
2,000 yards domestic Plaid and Stripe do  
4,000 yards Oznaburghs, Burlaps, Droghedas and Tow Linens.

Also—Fancy Muslins, viz: Elegant plain and tambour'd India mull mull Muslins, plain and tambour'd Swiss Muslins, plain and tambour'd Hook do. plain and tambour'd Scotch mull do. real India Book do. plain and figured Leno do. striped and figured Cambric do. Cambric Jaconet do. black and other colored Cambric Muslins, mull mull muslin Shawls, Bandanna, Flag and Madras Handkerchiefs, gentleman's figured muslin Cravats white Jeans and Sateens, blue, pink and buff Stripe Sateens, blue, pink, buff and purple Wilmington Stripes, plain Union Mixtures, & striped Virginia Cotton Casimeres, plain white Linen Drilling for summer pantaloons, fine white ribbed do. do. handsome blue stripe do. white cotton Drilling, white and colored Mersailes Vesting, black silk Florentine do. blue and yellow Nankeens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Senshaws, Saranets, Satins, Black Mode, black Italian Lutestring, white and black Patinets, white *Crape Lisse* a new and beautiful article for ladies plain caps, handsome green do. for ladies veils, white, black and green Italian Crapes, fancy Silk and Crape Gauze Handkerchiefs, an elegant assortment of Thread Laces & Edgings, Silk Laces, Cotton do. Bobinets, Insertings, an extensive assortment of fancy and plain Ribbons, Galloons, black Velvet Ribbons, elegant gilt Buckles for ladies belts, Pins, Sewing Cotton in balls & hanks; Floss Cotton, Sewing Silks, Tapes, Millinet, Hair Combs, Parasols, Ladies English and French Hose, gentlemen's do. ladies cotton do. assorted, men's do. ladies silk and Kid Gloves, gentlemen's fine Woodstock, Beaver and Buckskin do. Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings, Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. Brown Hollands, linen and cotton Bed Ticking, linen and cotton Apron Checks, Table and Napkin Diapers, linen Cambricks, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, fine English steam loom Shirt, ing Muslins, best superfine and common London Cloths and Casimeres, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Battinets, black Circassian for summer coats and pantaloons, white Mersailes Quilts and Counterpanes, gig and switch Whips, Walking Canes, Writing and Letter Paper, Slates, Pastboards, Knitting Cotton, and

1500 WEIGHT COTTON YARN.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;  
LIKEWISE,  
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not mentioned, comprises one of the most extensive and complete assortments ever offered in this place, and is well worthy of not only the consumers but of country dealers in this and the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell again: if they will give us a call, they will be convinced that we can sell them on as good terms by the single piece as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.  
Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

## SPRING GOODS.

## Groome & Lambdin

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

ASSORTMENT OF

## Seasonable Goods.

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

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

## Thomas & Groome

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

## GOODS,

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

## DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and

## Queen's-Ware;

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

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

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large ASSORTMENT OF



## BOOTS & SHOES,

The most of which were made to his order out of the best materials;

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO,

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

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

VALUABLE LAND

## FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security for payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale, to  
RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.  
May 17, 1823

## \$40 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 21st day of May, a negro Man by the name of

**SAM,**

belonging to the estate of the late Col. Wm. B. Smyth, whom he purchased out of the estate of Mr. Philemon Hambleton of this county.—He is entitled to his freedom at a certain age, this negro man Sam is about five feet nine or ten inches high—very dark complexion, stout made, and moves very slow, full eyes, and I think a white spot on one of them.—Clothing as follows: two country tow linen shirts, one white coarse kersey jacket & trousers, pale blue cloth waistcoat, & a suit of old dyed kersey, mended with different colored kersey and cloth. Whoever will take up the above negro and deliver him to the subscriber, or put him in Jail at Easton, shall be entitled to the sum of \$20, but if taken out of this state & delivered to the aforesaid jail, the above reward shall be paid by the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.

Talbot county, Md. May 31, 1823—tf

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber would dispose of on accommodating terms, the following property in Cambridge, Dorchester county, to wit: One Handsome Two Story Dwelling HOUSE and LOT, with every other out house necessary, in good repair—this lot fronts 64 feet on Race street and running 300 feet back; in a very pleasant part of the town, and a very agreeable neighbourhood—Also, one

HOUSE and LOT, with a Kitchen & good Garden in the same street near the Cross roads, a good stand for business—this Lot contains one acre of ground or more—Also, one Lot near the Academy, handsomely situated on Cambridge creek, containing 4 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, with a

NEAT DWELLING, containing 4 rooms, & a good cellar, and all out houses necessary—all the above buildings are nearly new—the subscriber would exchange this property for property in Talbot, or take good paper for the greater part—if the above property should not be disposed of by the first day of July it will be to rent for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

Application may be made to Mr. Richard Pattison of Cambridge, or the subscriber in Talbot county, near the Trappe.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

June 7—3w

## Notice.

A special meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court house in Easton, on the 17th day of June next, at 12 o'clock.

The Managers are requested to meet at the same place on the same day at 10 o'clock A. M. The punctual attendance of the Members and of the Managers is particularly requested.

T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y. Rec'd.  
May 31—3w



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1823.

NO. 27.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.  
**SMUT IN WHEAT.**

The cause of Smut in Wheat has for many years been a subject of inquiry; and most writers respecting it have come to the conclusion, that it was simply a fungus production.—To this conclusion it was difficult to assent, as it appeared contrary to the operations of nature, that such a production should be found in a head of Wheat containing some perfectly sound grains, attached to a healthy and vigorous stalk, and exhibiting the appearance of a skin of perfect formation in those grains which were found to contain Smut. Still there was a kind of mystery about the origin of these grains, which rendered it difficult to refuse assent to the general conclusion, when it was undeniable that their interior substance gave strong indication of a fungus origin. It is believed, however, that this mystery may now be unveiled; and that it can be shown, from actual observation made in conjunction with an experienced agriculturist, that the Smut in Wheat is produced by an insect.

Some particularly nice white Wheat, known to be clear of Smut, was sown during the Fall of 1820, and gave every indication of a fine crop in the spring of 1821. When this Wheat came into the milky state, some indications of Smut were discovered, which induced, at this early period, a careful examination of its progress.—The result was that in the same head, some grains were found, the interior substance of which was entirely changed in color, though of various shades, from a light brown to a smut black; some, which were only partially changed in colour, one side brown, and the other of its natural white; and others remained perfectly sound. In the earlier stages of the change, the skin of the grain had a natural appearance, except that on close examination a small puncture was discovered in every grain in which change of colour had taken place—and this change was found to have begun on the side punctured in every instance in which a partial change had occurred.

It was natural to conclude that this puncture was the work of an insect, guided by instinct to perpetuate its species, by depositing an egg in the grain of wheat. This egg was at length discovered, though scarcely perceptible by the naked eye; but, after a few days, it became a maggot of 1-10 to 1-8 of an inch in length.—Some of the smutty heads being preserved in a glass vessel, it was found, at a subsequent period, that this maggot left the interior of the grain, making a small aperture, but perished in the glass vessel, most probably for want of earth.—It must be observed, however, that some grain, which had been punctured, and in which the colour was changed, did not contain any maggots, and in these the aperture closed, and they became hard grains of smut.

These discoveries naturally led to the inquiry, by what insect were these eggs deposited?—And after attentive observation it was detected.—This insect is of the Curculio species, and so nearly resembling that which is so very destructive to fruit, particularly plums, that it was difficult to say there was any difference, except in size, for it appeared smaller. The eye of a Naturalist might, perhaps, have detected some difference in organization. This discovery seemed, in a great measure, to unveil the mystery of the disease, as it is called, the smut in wheat.—The habits of the Curculio are so peculiar, that although its depredations on plums are so common as to render it difficult to raise this fruit in perfection, yet few can say they have ever detected the insect in the act of stinging the plum; and though thousands of plums are found to have been stung in one night, the agent is still invisible. It is well known, that most of the plums fall off the tree after a certain time, and are then found to contain a maggot, which soon leaves them, and, so doubt, penetrates the earth for shelter until another season. It is observable, however, that some plums are stung which do not fall, and it is found that in these an egg was not deposited. The analogy between the object and progress of the depredations of this insect on plums and wheat, is strong, and by further attention to its operations on the latter, will no doubt be strengthened.

The observations made in the spring of 1821, were again repeated in 1822, and completely confirmed the results previously obtained; but as the crop of the latter year did not contain much Smut, they were not extended so as to obtain that information which is yet desirable.

The conclusions drawn from the observations already made, are

First, That the Smut in wheat, whether called fungus or not, is actually produced by the sting of an insect, whilst the grain is in the earliest stage of the milky state, and that the change in colour is a Chemical change.

Second, That this insect is of the Curculio species; and

Third, That its depredations are committed with the instinctive design of propagating its species.

It is evidently desirable that the conclusion here drawn should be confirmed by more general observation, to induce which is the object of this publication. As the wheat is now approaching the milky state, the time for observation is at hand, and the attention of farmers, particularly those who have any reason to suspect smut in their wheat, should be given to the subject. If this is delayed until the wheat approaches maturity, when the Smut is in general first noticed, they will not be able to discover its progress, nor the insect by which it is occasioned.

Its operations, no doubt, continue a few nights only, and are conducted with all the caution of this insect. It is evidently very desirable that it should be ascertained at what time the maggot leaves the grain, whether before or after harvest; and its progress from that time until it again takes wing the ensuing Spring. This information would naturally lead to the best measures of remedy for the evil. Those who are enabled to make satisfactory observations, should communicate facts, to those Editors of public Journals who are disposed to promote the interests of Agriculture, that through this medium, they may become generally known. As our fruit trees in the vicinity of the city, have been unusually annoyed by the Curculio this season, there is, perhaps, the greater reason to apprehend its depredations on wheat, which should prove an additional inducement to give close attention to this interesting investigation.

A. L.  
Philadelphia County, 6th mo. 9, 1823.

Note.—Those who are desirous of further information respecting the progress of smut in wheat, as far as at present known from the observations referred to, will be informed, on application to the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser, where it can be obtained.

### From the National Gazette.

We give our readers a foretaste of the Waverly novel, *Quentin Durward*, in the second chapter of the first volume. In this chapter the hero is introduced and the main theatre of the action described. We may not tell who the parties to the dialogue with Quentin are, as by so doing, we might affect the interest of the story. In the two first volumes of the work—all that we have perused of it—there is an air of originality in reference to the other romances of the author; and the diction of them appears to us much superior to that of Peveril of the Peak for example. To judge from our own case, we think the American public will greatly relish and admire this new offspring of the plastic and inexhaustible pen, which converts the records of history into narratives possessing the variety, spirit and general fascination of the most ingenious dramatic fictions.

Extract from the new Waverly Novel, "Quentin Durward."—Chapter II.  
**THE WANDERER.**

Why then the world is my oyster, which I with sword will open. *Ancient Pistol.*

It was upon a delicious summer morning, before the sun had assumed its scorching power, and while the dews yet cooled and perfumed the air, that a youth, coming from the north eastward, approached the ford of a small river, or rather a large brook, tributary to the Cher, near to the royal castle of Plessis, whose dark and multiplied battlements rose in the back ground over the extensive forest with which they were surrounded. These woodlands comprised a noble chase, or royal park, fenced by an enclosure, termed in the Latin of the middle ages, *Pleissium*, which gives the name of Plessis to so many villages in France. The castle and village of which we particularly speak, was called Plessis-les-Tours, to distinguish it from others of the same name, and was built about two miles to the southward of the fair town of that name, the capital of ancient Touraine, whose rich plain has been termed the garden of France.

On the bank of the above mentioned brook, opposite to that which the traveller was approaching, two men, who appeared in deep conversation, seemed, from time to time, to watch his motions; for, as their station was much more elevated, they could remark him at considerable distances.

The age of the young traveller might be about nineteen, or betwixt that and twenty, and his face and person, which were very prepossessing, did not, however, belong to the country in which he was now a sojourner. His short grey cloak and hose were rather of Flemish than of French fashion, while the smart blue bonnet, with a single sprig of holly and an eagle's feather, was already recognised as the Scottish head gear. His dress was very neat, and arranged with the precision of a youth conscious of possessing a fine person. He had at his back a satchel, which seemed to contain a few necessities, a hawking gaut-

let on his left hand, though he carried no bird, and in his right a stout hunter's pole. Over his left shoulder hung an embroidered scarf which sustained a small pouch of scarlet velvet, such as was then used by fowlers of distinction to carry their hawk's food, and other matters belonging to that much admired sport. This was crossed by another shoulder belt, which sustained a hunting knife, or couteau de chasse. Instead of the boots of the period, he wore buskins of half dressed deer's skin.

Although his form had not yet attained its full strength, he was tall and active, and the lightness of the step with which he advanced shewed that his pedestrian mode of travelling was pleasure rather than pain to him. His complexion was fair, in spite of a general shade of darker hue, with which the foreign sun or perhaps constant exposure to the atmosphere in his own country, had in some degree embrowned it.

His features, without being quite regular, were frank, open and pleasing. A half smile, which seemed to arise from a happy exuberance of animal spirits, shewed now and then, that his teeth were well set, and as pure as ivory; whilst his bright blue eye, with a corresponding gaiety, had an appropriate glance for every object which it encountered, expressing good humour, lightness of heart, and determined resolution.

He received and returned the salutation of the few travellers who frequented the road in these dangerous times, with the action which suited each. The strolling spear man, half soldier, half brigand, measured the youth with his eye, as it balancing the prospect of booty with the chance of desperate resistance; and read such a prospect of the latter in the fearless glance of the passenger, that he changed his ruffian purpose for a surly 'good morrow, comrade,' which the young Scot answered with a martial, though a less sullen tone. The wandering pilgrim, or the begging friar, answered his reverend greeting with a paternal benediction; and the dark eyed peasant girl looked after him for many a step when they had passed each other, and interchanged a laughing good morrow. In short, there was some attraction about his whole appearance not easily escaping attention, and which it derived from the combination of fearless frankness and good humour; with sprightly looks, a handsome face and person. It seemed, too, as if his whole appearance bespoke one who was entering on life with no apprehension of the evils with which it is beset, and not much means of struggling with its hardships, excepting a lively spirit and a courageous disposition: and it is with such tempers that youth most readily sympathises, and for whom age and experience feel affectionate and pitying interest.

The youth whom we have described, had been long visible to the two persons who loitered on the opposite side of the small river which divided him from the park and the castle; but as he descended the rugged bank to the water's edge, with the light step of a roe which visits the fountain, the younger of the two said to the other, 'It is our man—it is the Bohemian! If he attempts to cross the ford, he is a lost man—the water is up, and the ford impassable.' 'Let him make that discovery himself, gossip,' said the elder personage: 'it may, perchance, save a rope, and break a proverb.'

'I judge him by the blue cap,' said the other, 'for I cannot see his face.—Hark, sir—be halloo to know whether the water be deep.'

'Nothing like experience in this world,' answered the other—'let him try.'

The young man, in the meanwhile, receiving no hint to the contrary, and taking the silence of those to whom he applied as an encouragement to proceed, entered the stream without further hesitation than the delay necessary to take off his buskins. The elder person, at the same moment, hollowed to him to beware, adding, in a lower tone to his companion, 'Mort Dieu—gossip—you have made another mistake—this is not the Bohemian chattering.'

But the intimation to the youth came too late. He either did not hear or could not profit by it, being already in the deep stream. To one less alert, and practised in the exercise of swimming, death had been certain, for the brook was both deep and strong.

'By Saint Anne! but he is a proper youth,' said the elder man—'Ran, gossip, and help your blunder by giving him aid, if thou canst. He belongs to thine own troop—if old saws speak truth, water will not drown him.'

Indeed the young traveller swam so strongly, and buffeted the waves so well, that notwithstanding the strength of the current, he was carried but a little way down from the ordinary landing place.

By this time the younger of the two strangers was hurrying down to the shore to render assistance, while the other followed him at a graver pace, saying to himself as he approached, 'I knew that water would never drown that young fellow. By my halldome, he is ashore, and grasps his pole—If I make not the more haste, he will beat my gossip for the only charitable action

which I ever saw him perform in his life.'

There was some reason to augur such a conclusion of the adventure, for the bonny Scot had already accosted the younger Samaritan, who was hastening to his assistance, with these ireful words—'Discourteous dog! why did you not answer when I called to know if the passage was fit to be attempted? May the foul fiend catch me, but I will teach you the respect due to strangers on the next occasion.'

This was accompanied with that significant flourish with his pole which is called *le moulinet*, because the artist, holding in the middle, brandishes the two ends in every direction, like the sail of a wind-mill in motion. His opponent, seeing himself thus menaced, laid hand upon his sword, for he was one of those who on all occasions are more ready for action than for speech; but his more considerate comrade, who came up, commanded him to forbear, and turning to the young man, accused him in turn of precipitation in plunging into the swollen ford, and of intemperate violence in quarrelling with a man who was hastening to his assistance.

The young man, on hearing himself thus reproved by a man of advanced age and respectable appearance, immediately lowered his weapon, and said he would be sorry if he had done them injustice; but, in reality, it appeared to him as if they had suffered him to put his life in peril for want of a word of timely warning, which could be the part neither of honest men nor of good Christians, far less of respectable burghesses, such as they seemed to be.

'Fair son,' said the elder person, 'you seem, from your accent and complexion, a stranger; and you should recollect your dialect is not so easily comprehended by us, as perhaps it may be uttered by you.'

'Well, father answered the youth, 'I do not care much about the ducking I have had, and I will readily forgive your being partly the cause, providing you will direct me to some place where I can have my clothes dried; for it is my only suit, and I must keep it somewhat decent.'

'For whom do you take us, fair son?' said the elder stranger, in answer to this question.

'For substantial burghesses, unquestionably,' said the youth; 'or, hold—you, master, may be a money broker, or a corn merchant; and this man a butcher, or grazier.'

'You have hit our capacities fairly,' said the elder, smiling. 'My business is indeed to deal in as much money as I can; and my gossip's dealings are somewhat of kin to the butcher's. As to your accommodation, we will try to serve you, but I must first know who you are, and whither you are going; for, in these times, the roads are filled with travellers on foot and horseback, who have any thing in their head but honesty and the fear of God.'

The young man cast another keen and penetrating glance on him who spoke, and on his silent companion, as if doubtful whether they on their part, merited the confidence they demanded, and the result of his observation was as follows.

The eldest and most remarkable of these men in dress and appearance resembled the merchant or shopkeeper of the period. His jerkin, hose, and cloak, were of a dark uniform colour, but worn so threadbare, that the acute young Scot conceived, that the wearer must be either very rich or very poor, probably the former. The fashion of the dress was close and short—a kind of garments, which were not then held decorous among gentry, or even the superior class of citizens, who generally wore loose gowns which descended below the middle of the leg.

The expression of this man's countenance was partly attractive and partly forbidding. His strong features, sunk cheeks and hollow eyes, had nevertheless, an expression of shrewdness and humour congenial to the character of the young adventurer. But then, those same sunken eyes, from under the shroud of thick black eye brows, had something that was at once commanding and sinister. Perhaps this effect was increased by the low far cap, much depressed on the forehead, and adding to the shade from under which those eyes peered out; but it is certain that the young stranger had some difficulty to reconcile his looks with the meanness of his appearance in other respects. His cap in particular, in which all men of quality displayed either a brooch of gold or silver, was ornamented with a paltry image of the virgin, in lead, such as the poorer sort of pilgrims bring from Loretto.

His comrade was a stout formed, middle sized man, more than ten years younger than his companion, with down looking visage and a very ominous smile, when by chance he gave way to that impulse, which was never except in reply to certain secret signs which seemed to pass between him and the elder stranger. This man was armed with a sword and dagger; and underneath his plain habit, the Scotsman observed that he concealed a *jazeran*, or flexible shirt of linked mail, which, as being often worn by those even of peaceful professions, who were called upon at this perilous period to be frequently abroad, confirmed the young man in his conjecture, that the wearer was by profession a butcher,

grazier or something of that description.

The young stranger, comprehending in one glance the result of the observation which has taken us some time to express, answered after a moment's pause, 'I do not know whom I may have the honor to address,' making a slight reverence at the same time, 'but I am indifferent who knows that I am a cadet of Scotland; and that I come to seek my fortune in France or elsewhere, after the custom of my countrymen.'

'*Pasques dieu!* and a gallant custom it is,' said the elder stranger. 'You seem a fine young springald, and at the right age to prosper, whether among men or women. What say you? I am a merchant, and want a lad to assist in my traffic—I suppose you are too much a gentleman to assist in such mechanical drudgery?'

'Fair sir,' said the youth, 'if your offer be seriously made—of which I have my doubts—I am bound to thank you for it, and I thank you accordingly; but I fear I should be altogether unfit for your service.'

'What, I warrant thou knowest better how to draw the bow than how to draw a bill of charges—canst handle a broadsword better than a pen—ha?'

'I am, master,' answered the young Scot, a braeman, and therefore as we say, a bowman. But I have been in a convent, where the good fathers taught me to read and write and even to cypher.'

'*Pasques dieu!* that is too magnificent,' said the merchant. 'By our lady of Embrun, thou art a prodigy man!'

'Rest you merry fair master' said the youth, who was not much pleased with his new acquaintance's jocularities, 'I must go dry myself, instead of standing dripping here answering questions.'

The merchant only laughed louder as he spoke, and answered '*Pasques dieu!* the proverb never fails—*fier comme un Ecossois*—but come, youngster, you are of a country I have a regard for, having traded in Scotland in my time—an honest poor set of folks they are; and if you will come with us to the village, I will bestow on you a cup of burnt sack and a warm breakfast, to atone for your dripping.—But *bleu!* what do you with a hunting glove on your hand? Know you not there is no lawking permitted in the royal chase?'

'I was taught that by a rascally forester of the Duke of Burgundy. I did but fly the falcon I had brought with me from Scotland, and that I reckoned on for bringing me into some note, at a heron next Peronne, and the rascally schelm shot my bird with an arrow.'

'What did you do,' said the merchant.

'Beat him,' said the youngster, brandishing his staff, 'as near to death as a Christian man should belabour another; for I wanted not to have his blood to answer.'

'Know you, that had you fallen into the Duke of Burgundy's hands, he would have hung you up like a chesnut?'

'Ay, I am told he is as prompt as the King of France for that sort of work. But as this happened near Peronne, I made a leap over the frontier, and laughed at him. If he had not been so hasty, I might perhaps, have taken service with him.'

'He will have a heavy miss of such a paladin as you are if the truce should break off,' said the merchant, and threw a look at his companion, who answered him with one of the downcast lowering smiles, which gleamed along his countenance, enlivening it as a passing meteor enlivening a winter sky.

The young Scot suddenly stopped, pulled his bonnet over his white eyebrow, as one that would not be ridiculed, and said firmly, 'My masters, and especially you sir, the elder, and who should be the wiser, you will find, I presume, no wise or safe jesting at my expense. I do not altogether like the tone of your conversation. I can take a jest with any man, and a rebuke too, from my elder, and say thank you sir, if I know it to be deserved; but I do not like being borne in hand as if I were a child, when God wot, I find myself man enough to belabour you both if you provoke me too far.'

The eldest man seemed like to choke with laughter at the lad's demeanor—his companion's hand stole to his sword hilt, which the youth observing, dealt him a blow across the wrist, which made him incapable of grasping it; while his companion's mirth was only increased by the incident. 'Hold, hold,' he cried, most doughty Scotchman, even for thine own dear country's sake; and you, gossip, forbear your menacing look. *Pasques dieu!* let us be just traders, and set off the whetting against the knock on the wrist, which was given with so much grace and alacrity.—'And hark ye friend,' he said to the young man, with a grave sternness, which in spite of all the youth could do, damped and over-awed him, 'no more violence.' 'I am no fit object for it, and my gossip as you may see, has had enough of it. Let me know your name.'

'I can answer a civil question civilly,' said the youth; 'and will pay fitting respect to your age, if you do not urge my patience with mockery. Since I have been here in France and Flanders, men have called me in their fantasy the Varlet with the Velvet Pouch, because of this hawk's-purse which I carry by my side; but my true name, when at home, is Quentin Durward.'



"Durward!" said the priest, "is a gentleman's name?"

"By fifteen descents in our family," said the young man; "and that makes me reluctant to follow any other trade than arms."

"A true Scot! Plenty of blood, plenty of pride, and right great scarcity of ducats, I warrant thee.—Well gossip," he said to his companion, "go before us, and tell them to have some breakfast ready yonder at the Mulberry grove; for this youth will do as much honor to it as a starved mouse to a housewife's cheese. And for the Bohemian—hark in thy ear!"

His comrade answered by a gloomy, but intelligent smile, and set forward at a round pace, while the elderly man continued addressing young Durward.—"You and I will push forward together, and we may take a mass at Saint Hubert's Chapel in our way through the forest; for it is not good to think of our fleshly before our spiritual wants."

Durward, as a good Catholic, had nothing to object against this proposal, although he would probably have been desirous in the first place, to have dried his clothes and refreshed himself. Meanwhile, they soon lost sight of their downward looking companion, but continued to follow the same path which he had taken, until it led them into a wood of tall trees, mixed with thickets and brush wood, traversed by long avenues, through which were seen, as through a vista, the deer trotting in little herds, with a security which argued their consciousness of being completely protected.

"You asked me if I were a good bowman," said the young Scot—"Give me a bow and a brace of shafts, and you shall have a piece of venison."

"Pasques dieu! my young friend," said his companion, "take care of that; my gossip yonder hath a special eye to the deer; they are under his charge, and he is a strict keeper."

"He hath more the air of a butcher, than of a gay forester," answered Durward. "I cannot think you hang dog look of his belongs to any one who knows the gentle rules of woodcraft."

"Ah, my young friend," answered his companion, "my gossip hath somewhat an ugly favour to look upon at the first, but those who become acquainted with him, never are known to complain of him."

Quentin Durward found something singularly and disagreeably significant in the tone with which this was spoken: and, looking suddenly at the speaker, thought he saw in his countenance, in the slight smile that curled his upper lip, and the accompanying twinkle of his keen dark eye, something to justify his unfeigned surprise. "I have heard of robbers," he thought to himself, "and of wild cheats and cut throats—what if yonder fellow be a murderer, and this old rascal his decoy duck? I will be on my guard—they will get little by me but good Scottish knockers."

While he was thus reflecting, they came to a glade, where the large forest trees were more widely separated from each other, and where the ground beneath, cleared of underwood and bushes, was clothed with a carpet of the softest and most lovely verdure, which, screened from the scorching heat of the sun, was here more beautifully tender than it is usually to be seen in France. The trees in this secluded spot were chiefly beeches and elms of huge magnitude, which rose like great hills of leaves into the air. Amidst these magnificent sons of the earth, there peeped out in the most open spot of the glade, a lowly chapel, near which trickled a small rivulet. Its architecture was of the rudest and most simple kind; and there was a very small lodge beside it, for the accommodation of a hermit or solitary priest, who remained there for regularly discharging the duty of the altar. In a small niche, over the arched door way, stood a stone image of Saint Hubert, with the bugle horn around his neck, and a leash of greyhounds at his feet. The situation of the chapel in the midst of a park or chase, so richly stocked with game, made the dedication to the sainted huntsman peculiarly appropriate.

Towards this little devotional structure, the old man directed his steps followed by young Durward; and, as they approached, the priest, dressed in his sacerdotal garments, made his appearance, in the act of proceeding from his cell to the chapel for the discharge, doubtless, of his holy office. Durward bowed his body reverently to the priest, as the respect due to his sacred office demanded; whilst his companion, with an appearance of still more deep devotion, kneeled on one knee to receive the holy man's blessing, and then followed him into church, with a step and manner expressive of the most heartfelt contrition and humility.

The inside of the chapel was adorned in a manner adapted to the occupation of the patron saint while on earth. The richest furs of animals which are made the objects of the chase in different countries, supplied the place of tapestry and hanging around the altar and elsewhere, and the characteristic emblems of bugles, bows, quivers, and other emblems of hunting, surrounded the walls, and were mingled with the heads of deer, wolves, and other animals, considered beasts of sport. The whole adornments took a sylvan character; and the mass itself being considerably shortened, proved to be of that sort which is called a hunting mass, because in use before the noble and powerful, who, while assisting at the solemnity, are usually impatient to commence their favourite sport.

Yet, during this brief ceremony, Durward's companion seemed to pay the most rigid and scrupulous attention; while his younger companion, not quite so much occupied with religious thoughts, could not forbear blaming himself in his own mind,

for having entertained suspicious derogatory to the character of so good and so humble a man. Far from now holding him as a companion and accomplice of robbers, he had much to do to forbear regarding him as a saint-like personage.

When mass was ended, they retired together from the chapel, and the elder said to his young comrade, "It is but a short walk from hence to the village—you may now break your fast with an unprejudiced conscience—follow me."

Turning to the right, and proceeding along a path which seemed gradually to ascend, he desired his companion by no means to quit the track, but, on the contrary, to keep the middle of it as nearly as he could. Durward could not help asking the cause of this precaution.

"You are now near the court, young man," answered his guide; "and, *Pasques dieu!* there is some difference betwixt walking in this region and on your own heathy hills. Every yard of this ground, excepting the path which we now occupy, is rendered dangerous, and high impracticable by snares and traps, armed with scythes blades, which shred off the unwary passenger's limbs as sheerly as a hedge bill lops a Hawthorn sprig—and caltrops that would pierce your foot through, and pit falls deep enough to bury you in for ever, for you are now within the precincts of the royal lemesne, and we shall presently see the front of the Chateau."

"Were I the King of France," said the young man, "I would not take so much trouble with traps and gins, but would try instead to govern so well, that no one should dare to come near my dwelling with bad intent; and for those who came there in peace and good will, why, the more of them the merrier we should be."

His companion looked round with an alarmed gaze, and said, "Hush, hush, Sir Varlet with the Velvet Pouch! for I forgot to tell you that one great danger of these precincts is, that the very leaves of the trees are like so many ears, which carry all which is spoken to the King's own cabinet."

"I care little for that," answered Quentin Durward; "I bear a Scottish tongue in my head, bold enough to speak my mind to King Louis's face, God bless him—and, for the ears you talk of, if I could see them growing on a human head, I would crop them out of it with my wood knife."

## FOREIGN.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Advices from Europe as late as the 10th of May are received at New York by the arrival there from Liverpool of the packet ship John Wells. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th May, and brings papers of that city to that date, London papers to the 8th, and Paris dates to the 5th May inclusive.

The prices of American produce at Liverpool, remained the same as at former advices. The sales of Cotton had been extensive and the imports light.

The papers communicate nothing of any decisive importance respecting the war in the Peninsula, unless, indeed, the unopposed entry of the French force into Saragossa, be so considered. The French continue to advance without resistance, but it will be gathered from the extracts we take from English papers of opposite politics, that this apparent facility of progress is accompanied by no real advantage, but on the contrary, weakens, as it disperses the invading force, and adds to the difficulty and expense of the contest in the ratio of the distance the French troops find themselves from their supplies. Rumours had been put in circulation of negotiations for a peace, but these are pronounced by the Courier wholly without foundation, & we have also the authority of that same ministerial print for the report that a Russian army was marching for the Duchy of Warsaw, and that thirty thousand men were to be dispatched as a reinforcement to the French armies in Spain. It is even said in the Morning Chronicle, that an Austrian corps of 30,000 strong, on its march from Naples had halted in Lombardy, instead of returning home, as agreed on at Verona. This halt is said, in the Lausanne papers, to have given considerable uneasiness to the Swiss government. The object of this force, as well as that of the Russians, was conjectured to be, not only to keep down any insurrectionary spirit in France, but if need should be, to make common cause with her in Spain.

Considerable speculation was excited by a rumour that the mail from Madrid was stopped, and the hospitals at Vittoria full of wounded soldiers of the French army. It was conjectured that something had occurred which it was the interest of the French government to keep secret.

A proclamation has been issued by the French, appointing a provisional junta in Spain, which is composed of Equia, president, Erolles, Gomez, Calderon and Jean Baptiste d'Erra. This self styled junta has already issued orders to Spanish governors, &c.

In England some preparations of war are visible. Eleven sail of the line, four frigates, and six sloops of war are ordered to be fitted for sea, and a great demand for sailors. The measures of government have been approved by parliament after a debate of three nights.

The Liverpool Courier of the 10th of May, contains a postscript in which it is said that 'various reports prevail in Paris,' among which one was, that the King had renewed his former connexion with Decazes, and that the latter would soon be at the head of an administration half liberal half ultra, and that Talleyrand was in close union with Decazes.

Rumours were afloat that a negotiation was about to take place between France and the Cortes.

The Courier of the 8th discredits these stories, and quotes the *Quotidienne* of Monday preceding, in support of the improbability.

By these accounts, it does not appear the French had made any progress towards Madrid. They were at the latest date before Pampeluna. The rumour of negotiation will probably prove to be nothing more than rumour. It will be recollected that all the accounts on the French side of Spain must come from the French, and therefore are to be taken with grains of allowance. It is hardly to be imagined, that the Spanish government would so readily succumb after assuming such a lofty tone at the outfit, and after taking the pains to transport their government to such a distance from the immediate scene of hostile operations as a place of safety.

Nor do we place any greater reliance on the story of an expected change in the French Ministry. Such a measure would indicate a determination on the part of the King of France to recall his troops, and bring about a peace, without having accomplished one object for which he professes to have undertaken the war.

Accounts from Vienna state that the French ambassador at that court had communicated to the Austrian government the plan which France intends to take with regard to Spain. It is said they intend to penetrate to Madrid and establish a government in the name of Ferdinand—to establish the Cortes according to the ancient form, and to imitate as to any thing further, the conduct of Austria in Naples and Piedmont.

In the British House of Commons, on the 22d April, Mr. Canning said that to his knowledge no treaty had been signed by the Allied Powers at Verona, to support France in her invasion of Spain.

On the same day, Sir Francis Burdett brought forward his promised motion for an enquiry into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin in the case of the trial of the rioters in the Dublin theatre, who threw the missiles at the Lord Lieutenant. On a division, the numbers were—for the motion 219; against it 185—being a majority against the ministers of 34.

We have received from a mercantile friend, a 'London Monthly Price Current of East and West India, American and Brazil produce,' which is said to be drawn up with extreme accuracy, dated May 3d, and which contains a note of which the following is a copy: 'The warehousing Bill, which is now in progress through Parliament, will make an important alteration in the Navigation Laws, advantageous to the trade of this country, as it will allow goods imported in Foreign ships to be warehoused for trans-shipment to the continent. An order from the treasury to this effect has already been obtained for a cargo of sugar from the Havana, in an American bottom.'

A treaty of peace and commerce has been concluded between Tunis and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, by which the latter is to be placed on the same footing as the most favored nations.

The advices from Constantinople are to the 26th of March, at which time great preparations were making against the Greeks, and the government entertained the most ardent hopes of success.

A London paper states, that rendezvous houses had been opened in Tower Hill for the reception of able and ordinary seamen, for eleven ships of the line, four frigates, six sloops of war and two cutters.

The disturbances still continue in Ireland, particularly in Cork and Limerick, where houses were burned and property destroyed to a most awful extent.

The London Courier of the 2d ult. observes, letters received from Oporto, dated the 18th ult. mentions a circumstance of the greatest importance, the violation of the territory of Spain by the Portuguese troops. Amarante, with his forces, had reached Benevente, and Rego in pursuit of him, has his head quarters at Sanabria; both towns are a considerable distance within the Spanish frontier. Amarante was on his march to join the French troops.

In the House of Commons, Wednesday, April 30, the debate on the late foreign negotiations was resumed. Mr. Canning addressed the house in a warm and animated manner, justifying Ministers in the course they had pursued. Having once made up their minds for peace, they directed all their attention to preserve that peace, if possible, to all the world—peace, if possible, to the state of Europe—peace at all events to England, consistent with its safety and honor. (Cheers.) It was his (Mr. C.'s) firm belief that the war was not so much the work of the French government, as of a faction, by whom the war was forced upon them. He also believed that up to the latest period they had hopes of peace, and that at any time they would be glad to avail themselves of any channel to creep out of, and avoid a war with Spain.

He was followed by Mr. Brougham, who at the conclusion of his speech, recommended Mr. Macdonald to withdraw his motion. The house was unanimous in reprobating the conduct of France in their unjustifiable attack on Spain, and he wished to preserve that unanimity. Mr. Canning would not permit it to be withdrawn, and on a division, the amendment approving of the neutral policy of ministers was carried by a majority of 312 to 20. This event was hailed by the ministerial members with loud and repeated cheers. The Speaker then took the question on the original motion, which was carried in the negative. He next put the question on the amendment—the ministerial members cried 'aye,' and the opposition remained silent.

On Friday the 2d ult. Mr. Canning brought up an answer, by his Majesty, to the address on the state of foreign relations. His Majesty stated with satisfaction

the assurances of support given him by his faithful Commons; he was thankful to them for the satisfaction which they had shown with his exertions for preserving the peace of Europe.

### SPAIN.

The following interesting letter from Cadiz, dated April 25th, was received in New York by the schooner Little William. It is from the same gentleman, who wrote rather despondingly a few days previous to the date of this. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser know him personally, and place the utmost confidence in his statements.

CADIZ, April 25.

'The French, as you know, entered Spain on the 7th, and without meeting any opposition proceeded as far as Vittoria. The advanced guard is composed of discontented Spaniards, which the French allow very much against their own interest, as the spirit of vengeance which leads them on has created a re-action, and those who otherwise were disposed to receive the French tranquilly, are retiring from their homes, and uniting themselves to BALSATROS by thousands. Almost all the local militia of the Provinces, have already abandoned their houses, and are collecting where their services may be useful. In the towns the French have passed, some disorders have been committed, as much from the disappointment of not meeting the welcome reception they expected as from any other cause. The Constitutional General O'DONNELL is doing wonders—we perceive his energy in every act he performs. The last accounts we have of him, is that of his having organized an Army of about 15,000 men, with which he will soon begin to operate, and I believe one of his first steps will be to secure the passes of Somosierra, about 12 leagues north of Madrid. All the militia of Madrid, amounting nearly to 8000 men, have volunteered en masse to join the Army of reserve in Andalusia. With such elements in a people, what should be their reward? Certainly not oppression.

The government have not yet signed a declaration of war. We expect it every moment. I suppose great numbers of privateers will be fitted out from the United States. If they come here, they will get commissions without any difficulty—the grand object being to do the French all the mischief possible.

'It is reported, and I believe correctly, that Cadiz will shortly be put under martial law, to be prepared for the worst, and that a Governor will be appointed who will unite in his own person, the Civil and Military authority. If he be a man of nerve, he will do much good.'

From the National Gazette, June 14.

We have received by the ship Marmon arrived at New York, from Havre, Paris dates to the 29th April. Of course they furnish no news, being several days older than those brought by the way of England. On the 4th of April, the Emperor Alexander, at St Petersburg, stood as sponsor to the infant child of the French Ambassador at his court. The following paragraphs are taken from the New York papers of yesterday.

'If,' says the Journal de Commerce, 'the fortresses defend themselves; if the army of the faith does not increase, but if, on the contrary, the first request of the deputations which receive our troops is, as it has in some cases been, that the soldiers of that army may be kept at a distance; if Mina and Ballesteros manoeuvre instead of coming to action, if Abisbal collects his forces in Castille, if Morillo forms his army in Galicia, if a reserve is formed in Andalusia, if General Palarea, celebrated in the last war under the name of Medico forms his guerrillas in the Asturias; we will predict with the utmost confidence that 150 to 200,000 men more would not be too large a recruit for the French army.'

Mr. Gallatin and his family are coming home in the Montano.

It appears that Turkey has renewed all her demands on Russia. If this intelligence be correct, the war will spread widely very soon.

The chiefs of the Turkish corps on the Danube have received orders to arm every Mussulman between 15 and 50 years of age, and to recruit in all the towns this side of the Danube, to raise an army for the deliverance of the Peloponnesus. The general rendezvous is to be at Sopeia, and the pay is to be raised to \$60.

The Courier Francais and Pilot newspapers had been suspended for a fortnight, for having published some articles relative to the Spanish war which tended, in the language of the sentence 'to disturb the public peace.'

The inexhaustible M. de Pradt has just put forth a new work, entitled 'A Parallel between the power of England and Russia, relatively to the rest of Europe,' followed by some views as to Greece, of which the object is to prove to the continent that henceforth there are to be but two preponderating powers in Europe, England & Russia, and that all the others must range under the banner of one or the other of them.

The papers submitted to the British Parliament, relative to the negotiations at Verona, are all republished in the French journals, very much, if we judge by the comments of the loyal papers, to the annoyance of the royalists, who speak of the publicity given to such documents as 'indiscretions,' and 'innovations upon established usages.'

### REV. Mr. SUMMERFIELD.

The Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, dated London May 6th, 1823, from which the following extracts are made. It affords us much pleasure to find that his voyage has been of

benefit to him, and we hope, the next accounts will inform us of his perfect restoration to health.—Balt Chron.

"I am now safely arrived in England, and have for the last ten days been feasting my fainting appetite on those intellectual dainties which the present season never fails to provide for all who prefer the prosperity of Zion to their chief joy. Immediately after the anniversary of the Protestant Bible Society at Paris, I hastened my departure, and arrived here just in time to skim the cream of some of the sweetest dishes that earth can possibly afford. The anniversary began three days after I reached London, and I have really fatigued myself in plodding through them, though they are but just entered upon. I obtained a printed list of the principal ones, and find that from the 29th of April to the 7th of June, there are no less than fifty three! You will be perhaps as much surprised as I was at this number, and wonder what names can be attached to so many associations formed by the Christian Commonwealth for the benefit of man, many of them I never heard before—some were familiar to me, however, they include every thing which the ingenuity of man could invent for the amelioration of the moral condition of his fellow man—for, indeed, ingenuity has been connected with mercy, in this astonishing display of philanthropy.

Amid the vast variety, you may be sure that those anniversaries immediately connected with our own institutions, claimed a first rank in my attentions. Yesterday was held our General Missionary Meeting in City Road Chapel—what a scene! Although the chair was not taken till 11, the people began to collect at 7 and 8 o'clock, each anxious to secure a place, willing patiently to endure the fatigue of the live long day till 5 in the afternoon. None were admitted but on tickets, and no tickets were issued but to subscribers of one guinea per annum; of this class there were no less than five thousand five hundred, although the Chapel would not contain more than half the number. I cannot undertake the description of the scene—one of the most interesting that men or angels could look down upon. We may, talk over the pleasing story, if God permit, around your own fire side: time will then have lent its mellowing hand to soften down my enthusiasm, and I may then be able to discourse calmly on a subject which now betrays my weakness in the attempt.

"But if I intend to say any thing about myself I must now forbear those more pleasing topics in which I am quite absorbed. My health continues to improve, day by day, even in the midst of smoky London and crowded churches. When I go down to Fairfield, in Lancashire, which I may make my head quarters for the summer, and there, in the use of country air and exercise, add new stimulus to the present impulse, I hope to make gigantic strides.—Still I will require much time and patience: you remember what I was at leaving you, and I assure you, miserable as I looked, my face was too flattering an index of that debility, which exceeded any thing I can express; but my good Physician will minister the balm I want, and all will yet be well."

### THE SISTER REPUBLICS.

On presenting his Credential Letters to the President of the United States on Thursday last, the Minister of the Republic of Colombia, Mr. SALAZAR, we learn from the National Intelligencer, addressed to the President the following very handsome and pertinent remarks:

#### ADDRESS.

SIR: The Republic of Colombia this day enjoys a high honor, in offering to that of the United States, through the humble voice of her Representative, the homage of her respect and friendship. Admiring, in common with the Universe, the virtues of a people made great and happy by liberty and order, she is anxious to contract with them relations of mutual utility, and hopes that sentiments of reciprocal good-will may be co-extensive with the two countries, and of equal permanence.

At the termination of the struggle which she maintained in her defence of her rights, Colombia saw with pleasure that this illustrious nation was the first to recognise her Independence—a noble act of justice, coming with peculiar aptitude from the United States, and an example to other nations worthy of imitation.

The moment America (heretofore Spanish) perceived that the time had arrived for the exercise of self government, operating in concert without any inter communication, and as it were by an impulse of nature, the cry of Independence resounded from one extremity to the other. The civilized world, as they looked on at the origo, progress and termination of this political revolution, instead of regarding it as an act of rebellion, saw in it only the necessary result of the order of things, and one of those important events of the age, which have contributed to change the face of the earth, and to meliorate the condition of the human race. Hence it is that our commercial relations have been unbroken, that our flag has been respected upon the seas, and that the principles of neutrality have been acknowledged and practised conformably to the law of nations.

The United States of America, acting upon a more elevated scale, uninfluenced by the petty calculations of exclusive profit, knowing how to be great in themselves, and not through the littleness of others, after having interposed their good offices as conciliators, assumed the solemn responsibility of acknowledging the New Republics. Never was there an act more expressive of the national will, more noble in its motives, more interesting in its object, more unanimous in its decision. The names of all its authors are engraven of gratitude on the hearts of my fellow



and history will record them in reliable characters. His generous conduct was in conformity with true policy. Colombia believes itself worthy of being admitted into the community of nations, as well from physical and moral strength, as from principles she professes. While the principle of the radical sovereignty of the people, the abolition of slavery, the rights of society as consecrated in legislative codes, shall continue to prevail in an enlightened world, she relies upon its favor. Her desire is universal happiness, and to this end, it is the duty of every State to labor, as well the sake of its own good as for the cause of mankind.

To Spain, now in arms in defence of her independence, while still seeking to oppress ours, the Republic with one hand presents the sword that triumphed at Pichincha, Carabobo and Boyaca, and with the other the olive of peace. May the ties of blood, of religion and of language, inspire with benevolent sentiments and incline to listen, in the silence of the passions, the voice of truth and to the wise and kindly counsels of the American government! May heaven continue to pour out its blessings upon the country of Washington and Franklin and may it continue to reap the fruits of its establishments, and of its free institutions. From her own, from peace and peace, Colombia hopes to enjoy the same felicity. It has been purchased at the expense of great sacrifices, and with the blood of her heroes and martyrs. The United States will be the model for her happiness, as they have been of her glory, have done.

We are informed that this Address was received with great kindness by the President, who replied, that he availed himself of the occasion to explain the part which the United States had acted towards Colombia, and the other new governments in South America, in their contest for their independence, which had been as friendly as comported with their neutrality. The President expressed himself, also, in terms of great regard for the Republic of Colombia, and his satisfaction at receiving Mr. Salazar, in the character of Minister from the Government.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 21.

### PORTATIVE ARMY MILL.

This is what we want—this machine for war in Europe is the very machine for peace and plenty and domestic economy in our country. We beg the editor of the American Farmer to give his attention to this matter, and to ascertain the fact set forth in the extract below—and if it is found to be as stated, to cause these mills to be imported into our country as early as possible—it will be a matter of great general advantage and utility, and we believe and hope it will munificently reward the person who shall introduce them amongst us.

“Baron Cagniard de Latour, to whom the medical and mechanical departments are so highly indebted for various interesting discoveries, has lately proved to the satisfaction of his Majesty, the efficacy of his new invention of a portative army mill, which only weighs eight pounds, and requires no preparative process, to set it in motion. By means of this mill, a sufficiency of corn can be ground in one day, for the consumption of one hundred men. His Majesty was pleased to patent this useful discovery, and a great number of these machines have already been constructed by order of the Duke D’Angouleme.”

### “Repent and forsake your sins.”

An expiatory monument expressive of the everlasting grief of France is to be erected on the spot where Louis XVI was beheaded.

May this monument serve as a political light house to after ages to guard them against the dangers of bloody jacobinism!!!

### Appointments by the Governor and Council of Maryland in part, June 10 & 11, 1823.

Isaac Briggs, engineer to attend Potomac commissioners.

James Neale and Frederick Troxel additional justices of the peace for Frederick county.

Edward Eubanks, John Rigby and James Gibson, additional Justices of the peace for Queen Ann’s County.

Henry G. Jacobson, register of German and Swiss redemptioners arriving at the port of Baltimore, vice Lewis Mayer, resigned.

George Jones one of the coroners for Somerset county.

Upton D. Welch and Otho Welch, additional justices of the peace for Anne Arundel county.

Cephas W. Benson, an additional justice of the peace for Prince George’s county.

Doctor Samuel S. Dickinson a justice of the levy court of Talbot county, vice Anthony Rose, deceased.

Henry Thompson, to distribute laws and votes and proceedings on the Western Shore, and Lambert Clayland to distribute laws and votes and proceedings on the Eastern Shore.

NINIAN PINKNEY,  
Clerk of the Council.

Col. Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, is principally spoken of as successor to Mr. Meigs, who retires from the office of Post Master General at the end of the present month.

Don Jose M. Salazar, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Colombia to the United States, accompanied by Sr. Leandre Palacios, Consul General, and Sr. Antonio J. Vallenilla, Secretary of Legation, from the same government, have arrived at Washington.

### PHILADELPHIA, June 10. AS WE EXPECTED.

Mrs. Carson, whose memoirs have been lately published in this city, is now in the Town House in Trenton, N. J. She is charged with an attempt to pass upon the captain of a Steam Boat, one of the Five Dollar Counterfeit Notes on Mr. Girard’s Bank; which we cautioned the public against on Saturday.—*Dem. Press.*

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Captain Andrews of the brig Mercator, at Philadelphia, states, that when he left New Orleans, (May 21st) the river had fallen several inches, and that the town had sustained no injury by their inundation.

We learn by Capt. Baker of the brig Octavus, arrived at this port from Kingston, (Jam.) that the Capt. of the piratical schr. Zaragonza, was tried and found guilty, the day he sailed—the trial of the crew consisting of 28, would take place next day. This is the vessel captured a short time since on the coast of Cuba, by the boats of the British sloops of war Tyne and Thracian.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Captain Longfield, of the brig Tybee, arrived at Mobile from New York, on the 22d of May, tells the editor of the Mobile Register, that, off Key West, he spoke Com. Porter, and was informed by him, that he had captured a pirate to the leeward of Havana. She was one of the largest class of pilot boat schooners out of the Chesapeake. He stated that two pirates were killed, that one was wounded, and that the rest escaped to shore.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 24th of April, declares that it is the intention of Lord Byron to quit the shores of Italy, and take his departure for Greece, there to join the standard of the oppressed.

### BALTIMORE, June 14. FROM HAVANA.

The schooner Atlas, captain Murphy, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon in eight days from Havana.—Captain M. reports to the Exchange Reading Rooms, that the master of an American brig had reached Havana over land, and reported that his vessel with two or three others had been captured by Pirates on the south side of Cuba. His vessel was taken into a small harbour, discharged, and the crew turned adrift. One of the captured vessels was said to be the brig Mechanic of Portland, a regular armed trader to Trinidad. It was feared the crew were put to death as no account of them had been received. Two schooners and several launches were dispatched from Commodore Porter’s squadron to the south side of the island. The Commodore himself was at Key West, repairing the Sea Gull.

TAMPICO.—The schooner Superior, Hill, of Philadelphia, had arrived at Havana from Tampico on the 1st instant. Captain Hill stated that it was there rumored that a large piratical schooner was cruising off Campeachy, and had cut out of that harbour several vessels, some of them said to be Americans.

### NEW YORK, June 14.

We learn from Captain Ham, of the brig Cuba, arrived yesterday from Matanzas, that an affray took place there on Sunday evening, the 25th may, in consequence of some ill language given to a Spaniard by an American sailor, in a state of intoxication. The Spaniards, to the number of about 100, attacked the Americans with clubs, sticks, stones and every thing they could lay their hands on, and beat them most unmercifully. There were several boats’ crews of the Americans. Several American captains were knocked down and much bruised, and were glad to make the best of their way on board their vessels. The rioters principally belonged to piratical vessels that were driven from the coast by Com. Porter, and were now committing depredations on shore.

### MAIL ROBBERY.

Letters from Ohio inform us (states the National Intelligencer) that the Mail of the United States was robbed between Sinking Spring and Bainbridge, by John Reese, late Postmaster at Sinking Spring, who was apprehended through the active exertions of one or two of the Postmasters on the route, who placed him in custody. It seems some of the people were indisposed to assist in apprehending the man and keeping him in custody; and the District Judge, who lives on the spot, refused to take cognizance of the case until the Deputy Marshal could be found to take the man in custody. We should have thought a constable sufficient to apprehend a mail robber, and a common gaol quite good enough to hold him. This is a strange country we live in: if a man owes another a dollar, he may be dragged to a loathsome dungeon, there to linger out a miserable existence; but if he robs the mail—it is a delicate affair to meddle with him—and if he is tried and convicted, three months imprisonment is the measure of his punishment. Such is the case in Ohio at least.

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The interest we fell in the permanent prosperity and welfare of the city of Baltimore, and the conviction, rendered every day more firm, that no community has as many powerful inducements to direct its attention and resources to the accomplishment of internal improvements as our own—are considerations which prompt us as occasion or circumstances seem to require, to inform our fellow citizens of what transpires with regard to this all important subject, either among our near or more distant neighbours.

In relation to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (which has for its object the attraction to Philadelphia of the trade of the Chesapeake Bay & Susquehanna River) we observe it announced that ‘the subscriptions to the stock are completely filled.’ In addition to the surveys respecting the route of the canal, as made by experienced engineers of Pennsylvania and New York, we find that the President of the United States has directed Gen. Bernard and Col. Totten, with other officers of the United States’ Engineer Department, to examine the ground and advise with the canal company. The people of Philadelphia look upon the execution of this work as one of the first importance to their city—and we accordingly find that they are using every means to obtain its accomplishment. It is not to be denied, however unwelcome the truth may be to us, that the canal will benefit them much, and that these benefits must consequently be taken from us.

Again, in the Lancaster Journal of last week we find the proceedings of a meeting composed of persons interested in ascertaining the practicability of forming a canal from the Susquehanna, past Lancaster city, and through the Great Valley of Chester county, to Philadelphia. After an interchange of opinions, it was thought proper as a first step, to take measures to ascertain whether water enough to supply a canal could be obtained at the summit level. A committee, consisting of James Wright, of Columbia, James Buchanan, of Lancaster city, Samuel Haines, of Philadelphia, David Townsend, of West Chester, John R. Thomas, of West White land, and Joshua Hunt, of Downingtown, were accordingly appointed to receive subscriptions to pay the necessary expenses for the above object; to cause the regular surveys to be made as early as practicable; and to report their proceeding to a general meeting of the subscribers and others interested, to be holden at West Chester, on the first Wednesday in August next.

We select these items of information, because they have an immediate bearing upon the great interests of our city. We are anxious that the proceedings of those immediately around us, having any relation to internal improvements and the opening of new channels of trade, should be thoroughly examined, because they will be found, upon a close investigation, to have a greater or less tendency to divert to other points the trade which now concentrates in Baltimore. Our city possesses all the natural advantages which could possibly be desired; these have made her the deposit of the productions of the immense tracts of country watered by the Susquehanna river and Chesapeake Bay, and their tributary streams—and also, by means of her turnpike roads of the produce of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and even of the country bordering on the head waters of the Ohio. These advantages have been regarded by our neighbours with a longing eye; and, since the practicability and benefits of the great New York Canal have been made apparent, we find them engaged in forming and executing plans which, if not counteracted by a corresponding spirit of watchfulness and enterprise, will go to deprive us of our chief sources of wealth and prosperity. In order to secure (and by securing to increase beyond calculation) the many advantages our city now enjoys by her intercourse with the interior, we are only called on to make a reasonable exertion of our means and energies—such an exertion as prudence, self-preservation, and interest plainly dictate. A paragraph is at hand which proves with what comparative ease, apparently insurmountable obstacles may be overcome by a proper union of industry, means and science. It states that the improvements on the River Schuylkill by the Navigation Company, are progressing in a rapid and substantial manner. The whole extent of the line of the works was visited last week by a committee of the board of managers, at which time it was estimated by their engineer that twenty five hundred men were at work under the company; in addition there are employed the requisite number of wagons, carts, horses and oxen. It is probable that portion of the improvements below Reading will be finished in the month of August, so as to let in the water, thus completing a slack water navigation from Philadelphia to Reading.

The Commissioners appointed to survey the route of a Canal from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, arrived here on Sunday from Harrisburg, having descended the river from Oswego, in the state of New York, to that place. Since the preceding article was written we have had a conversation with one of the board—from whom we have derived information which will form the subject of further remarks in our next.

### SINGULAR SUICIDE.

On Wednesday last at New York, Jonas Bush, of that city, put a period to his life, in Pearl street. Mr B. had been for a long time in mercantile business in New York & Savannah—and in the latter place, lost all his property by the great fire. Since his return to the former, he has been in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, and labored under some other afflictions.

being in the stores of two or three near neighbors, he appeared perfectly well, deliberate and rational. He delayed the execution of his purpose till his brother came home (though later than usual) to dinner, that he might not alarm the family in his absence. As soon as his brother came in, he went up stairs, lay down on his bed, and discharged a loaded pistol into each side opposite his heart, through which the ball of each pistol passed. He left a letter, addressed to a gentleman with whom he had boarded, stating (in substance) that if he had not taken this course, he probably should have lived but a few years, and those unhappily—that it had always been said of persons, who had committed such an act as he now intended, that they had not their reason, or were not in their right mind, and that, on this account, he wrote to his friend to desire him to contradict such a report, if it should be made respecting himself, as he could assure his friend of the contrary!

### THE WESTERN HERMIT.

About 12 miles above the junction of Spoon and Illinois rivers, immediately on the bank of the former, there has been living for three years past, a man who had entirely secluded himself from the world, and dwells in the midst of the wilderness, alone, and upwards of 60 miles from the residence of any human being. His name is Davidson, is a physician, was formerly a surgeon in the United States’ army, and was pupil to the celebrated Dr. Rush. He has a number of medical books, two guns, and a dog, and a quantity of clothing. He has erected himself a small hut and has about an acre of ground in cultivation—at the back of his garden runs Spoon river, in which he has a fish trap. His food is wild turkeys and other game, fish, and the produce of his garden. He appears displeased at the sight of a human being. My informant saw him at his residence, being impelled by curiosity to visit him, and enquired of him particularly the cause of his strange seclusion. He said he had done so and would do so ever, to keep clear of the wretched white people. His father lives in Pennsylvania, and he has received many solicitous letters from him and other friends, to return, but he has never answered one, and declares to be his determination to remove from his present situation as soon as the whites approach too near him. As soon as his present stock of clothing wears out, he says he will dress himself in skins.—*Ind. Gaz.*

### NAVAL ANECDOTE.

When the squadron lay in the Scheldt, (in 1794, co-operating with the army, and protecting the transports, a curious accident occurred, highly characteristic of the manners and customs of the British Navy. Capt. Savage, of the Albion, of 64 guns, lying at anchor before Flushing, in company with the Dutch squadron, under Rear Admiral Vangler, a friendly intercourse was kept up between them. Captain Savage was dining with the Dutch Admiral, when the latter received a message which occasioned some agitation; the Admiral went on deck, but returning to his seat, informed Capt. Savage he had caused two of the crew to be taken out of his (Capt. Savage’s) barge, and put in irons, as they were found to be Dutch subjects. Captain Savage quietly observed without interrupting his dinner, ‘You had better put them back again into the boat, Admiral!’ ‘Why,’ asked the Admiral in wrath, ‘had I better do so?’ ‘Because,’ rejoined the British veteran, ‘if you do not, I shall order my first lieutenant (and he seldom disobeys my orders) to bring the Albion alongside the Utrecht, and raising his voice just so much as to harmonize with the subject I d—n me if I don’t walk your quarter deck till he sinks you.’ It is scarcely necessary to add, the men were immediately returned to their boats.

### BALTIMORE, June 19. PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$ 7 12 1/2
Howard-street wagon	7 25
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 40
Do white do	1 44
Rye bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn bushel	55
Oats do	40

### MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. David Fountain, to Mrs. Sarah Harrington, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. William Hopkins, to Mrs. Elizabeth Edmondson, all of this town.

### DIED

In this town on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. Smith, consort of Mr. Hopkins Smith.

In this county, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Cain, consort of Mr. James Cain.

### Notice

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

Given under my hand this 14th June 1823.

SOPHIA STERLING, Adm’x.

of John Sterling, dec’d.

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

June 21—3w

## Vive La Plume.

### THE RUNNING HAND, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS: TWO DOLLARS THE COURSE.

This new system of Penmanship is calculated to make an almost instantaneous change from a cramped, slow, scrawling hand writing; to a free, open, liberal running style. A person may go through the whole course in two days, or they may take a week as best suits their convenience.

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

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

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

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

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

Easton, June 21, 1823—3w

## Harvest Goods.

### GROOME & LAMBDIN

Have received from Baltimore a general assortment of

### GROCERIES,

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

Easton, June 21—2w

## Sheriff’s Sale.

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

## Barren Creek SPRINGS.

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

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

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

WILLIAM HOSSANNA.  
June 21, 1123—3w

## LANDS

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

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

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

### 4000 ACRES,

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

### GOODS.

## Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening.

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES, adapted to the present season, Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals.

Their assortment being very complete, and cheaper than they have been at any former period, they invite their customers and the public generally to give them an early call and view their assortment, as great bargains may be had for CASH.

Among their assortment is a case of very cheap

### Irish Linens,

And sundry fancy articles, such as Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

Assortment of Gentlemen’s and Boys

### Leghorn Hats.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Town Linen will be taken in exchange.

June 14—3w



## POETRY.

The following humorous Ode originally appeared in the Mobile Gazette.

### AN ODE,

Wherein the Lyric Bard warneth his fellow citizens of the dangers of commerce and agriculture, and pointeth out a short and sure road to wealth.

Merchant! I think it time to stop,  
When every house becomes a shop,  
For Groceries or Dry Goods;  
If all men undertake to sell,  
It's somewhat difficult to tell  
Who can be found to buy goods.

Our Planters too, I'm much afraid,  
Will find their labour poorly paid,  
When they depend on cotton;  
It grows luxuriantly I grant,  
But what avails this thriving plant,  
If every bowl proves rotten.

Let such as feel a proper pride,  
Set those ignoble trades aside;  
For he beneath one's pity,  
Who puts up with the merchant's toil,  
Or meanly stoops to grub the soil,  
When he can own a city.

What, own a city! you'll exclaim—  
Yes, own the spot, that's just the same,  
On which the place must stand;  
For if on maps it's once laid down,  
It's just as genuine a town,  
As any in the land.

Team Making now, is quite a trade,  
Of which the rules are ready made,  
For those who stand in need:  
Thus when a sea-port is intended,  
If these ingredients be blended,  
It cannot but succeed.

First choose an elevated bluff,  
Just where the river's deep enough  
For ships of largest mould;  
(If there should be a bar below  
O'er which these vessels cannot go,  
The fact need not be told.)

You next must find a limpid spring,  
For this is an important thing  
And answers vastly well  
To lengthen out the wondrous tale;  
And aid, when other reasons fail,  
To make the city sell.

The most important point, perhaps,  
Lies in the drawing of the maps;  
The painter there must try,  
By mingling yellow, red and green,  
To make the most delightful scene  
That ever met the eye.

The site itself must not be known,  
That no description but your own  
May shine forth in the papers;  
You then may raise an eastern breeze,  
Or any other wind you please  
To drive off noxious vapours.

Of this obscure spot you may swear  
There never was a purer air.  
And if you're not believed,  
At least you cannot be belied,  
For none can prove that men have died,  
Where no man ever lived.

This puffing must not be omitted,  
For whom you'll find one man that's fitted  
To think and act alone;  
You'll find a thousand timid fools,  
Just formed, 'twould seem, to be his tools,  
And do as he does.

'Tis when the rage is at its height,  
The knowing ones will quit the site,  
While those that stop behind,  
Of this description can't complain,  
For what they lose in wealth, they gain  
In knowledge of mankind.

## Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

### EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

### Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

### A good Country Stand

#### FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

### KENT COUNTY COURT. IN CHANCERY.

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

R. T. EARLE.

A true copy,  
Test, Thomas Warell, Clk.  
June 2—4w



### THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—t

### STEAM BOAT AND Stage Line

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

### THE STEAM BOAT ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER.

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

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

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

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

## REMOVAL.

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



### Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 if

### PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON  
REASONABLE TERMS.

## ANOTHER SUPPLY OF New Spring Goods.

### CLARK & GREEN

Respectfully acknowledge the favors of their friends and customers, and beg leave to inform them and the public generally, that they will open in the course of this week, a splendid

### ASSORTMENT OF

## Choice Goods,

Selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest Importations, which will be offered extremely low for Cash. The assortment will contain among other things,

10,000 yards handsome printed Calicoes and Chintzes,

1,000 yards beautiful Cambric Gingham

1,000 yards plain Cambric Musins

5,000 yards domestic Sheet and Shirting Cottons

2,000 yards domestic Plaid and Stripe do

4,000 yards Osnaburghs, Burlaps, Droghedas and Tow Linens.

Also—Fancy Musins, viz: Elegant plain and tambour'd India mull musins, plain and tambour'd Swiss Musins, plain and tambour'd Book do. plain and tambour'd Scotch mull do. real India Book do. plain and figurd Leno do. striped and figured Cambric do. Cambric Jaconet do. black and other colored Cambric Musins, mull muslin Shawls, Bandanna, Flag and Madras Handkerchiefs, gentlemen's figurd muslin Cravats, white Jeans and Satteens, blue, pink and buff Stripe Satteens, blue, pink, buff and purple Wilmington Stripes, plain Union Mixtures, & striped Virginia Cotton Casimeres, plain white Linen Drilling for summer pantaloons, fine white ribbed do. do. handsome blue stripe do. white cotton Drilling, white and colored Mersailes Vesting, black silk Florentine do. blue and yellow Nankens, Nankin and Canton Crapes, Senshaws, Sarsnets, Satins, Black Mode, black Italian Lustrings, white and black Pattinets, white Crape Line a new and beautiful article for ladies plain caps, handsome green do. for ladies veils, white, black and green Italian Crapes, fancy Silk and Crape Gauze Handkerchiefs, an elegant assortment of Thread Laces & Edgings, Silk Laces, Cotton do. Bobinets, Insertings, an extensive assortment of fancy and plain Ribbons, Gallons, black Velvet Ribbons, elegant gilt Buckles for ladies belts, Pins, Sewing Cotton in balls & hanks; Floss Cotton; Sewing Silks, Tapes, Millinet, Hair Combs, Parasols, Ladies English and French Hose, gentlemen's do. ladies cotton do. assorted, men's do. ladies silk and Kid Gloves, gentlemen's fine Woolstock, Beaver and Buckskin do. Irish Linens, Irish Sheetings, Russia Sheetings, Imitation do. Brown Hollands, linen and cotton Bed Ticking, linen and cotton Apron Checks, Table and Napkin Diapers, linen Cambrics, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, fine English steam loom Shirting Musins, best superfine and common London Cloths and Casimeres, Bombazetts, Bombazens, Rattinets, black Circassian for summer coats and pantaloons, white Mersailes Quilts and Counterpanes, gig and switch Whips, Walking Canes, Writing and Letter Paper, Slates, Pastboards, Knitting Cotton, and

1500 WEIGHT COTTON YARN.

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKewise,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not mentioned, comprises one of the most extensive and complete assortments ever offered in this place, and is well worthy of not only the consumers but of country dealers in this and the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell again; if they will give us a call, they will be convinced that we can sell them on as good terms by the single piece as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,  
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;

LIKewise,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

The foregoing, with many other articles not mentioned, comprises one of the most extensive and complete assortments ever offered in this place, and is well worthy of not only the consumers but of country dealers in this and the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell again; if they will give us a call, they will be convinced that we can sell them on as good terms by the single piece as they can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

## SPRING GOODS.

### Groome & Lambdin

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

ASSORTMENT OF

## Seasonable Goods.

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

Easton, May 24—8w

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

### Thomas & Groome

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

## GOODS,

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

## DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and Queen's-Ware;

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

IMPERIAL,  
HYSON, and  
YOUNG HYSON

Teas,

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

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



## BOOTS & SHOES,

The most of which were made to his order out of the best materials;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies best Morocco Shoes,

do do Prunelle do

do do Figured Silk do

Misses do Morocco do

Children's Morocco and Leather do

Gentlemen & Boys Boots, Monroes and Shoes.

ALSO,

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

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

Easton, May 17—t

### VALUABLE LAND

## FOR SALE.

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

On Thursday the 17th day of July next,

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.

May 17, 1823

## Property for Sale.

The subscriber would dispose of on accommodating terms, the following property in Cambridge, Dorchester county, to wit: One Handsome Two Story Dwelling HOUSE and LOT,

with every other out house necessary, in good repair—this Lot fronts 64 feet on Race street and running 300 feet back; in a very pleasant part of the town, and a very agreeable neighbourhood—Also, one

HOUSE and LOT,

with a Kitchen & good Garden on the same street near the Cross roads, a good stand for business—this Lot contains one acre of ground or more—Also, one Lot near the Academy, handsomely situated on Cambridge creek, containing 4 acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, with a

NEAT DWELLING,

containing 4 rooms, & a good cellar, and all out houses necessary—all the above buildings are nearly new—the subscriber would exchange this property for property in Talbot, or take good paper for the greater part—if the above property should not be disposed of by the first day of July it will be to rent for the ensuing year on moderate terms.

Application may be made to Mr. Richard Pattison of Cambridge, or the subscriber in Talbot county, near the Trappe.

WILLIAM MACKEY.

June 7—3w

## \$100 REWARD.

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

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot county, May 24—

### IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

May Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That the report of Thomas P. Bennett, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Casson, in the cause of William Jenkins and Peter Stevens, and Ellen Price by Matthew Driver her next friend, against Elizabeth Casson, widow, and Margaret Elizabeth Casson and Mary Casson, heirs at law of Henry Casson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday of next November term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week, for three successive weeks, in the Eastern Gazette & Republican Star, respectively, before the said first Tuesday of next November term.

The report states the amount of sales to be two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

RICHARD T. EARLE,

LEMUEL PURNELL.

True copy,  
Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.  
June 7—4w

### MARYLAND, scilicet.

#### Caroline County, to wit:

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

THO. CULBRETH,

True Copy,  
Test, Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 14—4w

## Cambridge Wharf

### COMPANY.

The Stockholders of High Street Wharf, are hereby notified, that on Thursday the 17th of July next, the sum of nineteen dollars, on each share of the Stock, will be required to be punctually paid.

The rapid progress of the Wharf which is believed, will be completed by that time, must apologize for this large demand, of the whole balance of Stock, which would otherwise have been subdivided, and deferred for convenience; but it is hoped, the early accomplishment of their views will afford ample amends to the Stockholders for so preposterous a call.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. 7

June 14—3w

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Levin Farrington, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on Monday the eighteenth day of August next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Dr. Samuel James, in Somerset county, the following tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against said lands, viz: part of a tract called Weatherly's purchase, part of a tract called Wilton, part of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adventure, and part of a tract called Morris's Lot. The said lands formerly belonged to the said Levin Farrington dec'd, & were dec'd by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President, Directors & Company of said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said lands, or so much as shall be sold.

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

EDWARD AUSTIN,

Agent and Assignee.

June 24, 1823—2m

## Notice.

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

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Carolina, June 24, 1823. 2

June 14

## Notice.

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

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centerville, June 14—

## TO RENT,

### That large and Commodious

### Establishment,

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

PERE WILMER.

Centerville, June 14—

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

## Six Cents Reward.

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

### Archibald M'Neal.

Any person taking up said Boy and delivering him to me shall be entitled to the



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1823.

NO. 28.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## Vive La Plume.

THE RUNNING HAND,  
TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS.  
TWO DOLLARS THE COURSE.

This new system of Penmanship is calculated to make an almost instantaneous change from a cramped, slow, scrawling hand writing, to a free, open, liberal running style.  
A person may go through the whole course in two days, or they may take a week as best suits their convenience.

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

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

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

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

"No one thing speaks a Lady well bred and well educated, more, than a handsome hand writing; no one thing, a low origin and want of mental accomplishments, than a miserable scrawl with the Pen"—*Chesleyfield.*  
Easton, June 21, 1823—3w

## Harvest Goods.

GROOME & LAMBDIN

Have received from Baltimore a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

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

Easton, June 21—2w

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF  
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES,  
adapted to the present season,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest arrivals.

Their assortment being very complete, and cheaper than they have been at any former period, they invite their customers and the public generally to give them an early call and view their assortment, as great bargains may be had for CASH.

Among their assortment is a case of very cheap

## Irish Linens,

And sundry fancy articles, such as Artificial Flowers, &c. &c.

Assortment of Gentlemen's and Boys

Leghorn Hats.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Tow Linen will be taken in exchange.

June 14—3w

## TO RENT,

That large and Commodious  
Establishment,

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

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—  
N. B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person renting the same with bedding, &c. &c.

## Sheriff's Sale.

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

HOUSE AND LOT,

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

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, June 14.

### BIBLE SOCIETY IN FRANCE.

In publishing some extracts from a letter from our friend, the Rev. Mr. Summerfield, yesterday, we could have wished at the same time to treat our readers with the Address delivered by him at the Anniversary of the Protestant Bible Society of Paris. Availing ourselves of a good translation which we find in the *Observer*, we this evening publish the address, together with the reply of the Secretary. Our readers may recollect a long and interesting article in relation to this Society, published in this paper last autumn. And the news which we continue to receive of the brightening prospects of that institution, will no doubt be cheering to the Christian public of America, which feels so deep an interest in the success of the Bible cause.

### REV. MR. SUMMERFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Delivered before the PROTESTANT BIBLE SOCIETY OF PARIS, 16th of April, with the Reply of Mons. S. Billing, one of the Secretaries of the Society.

My Lord,—It is with unaffected humility that I rise to address you upon a subject which has now become too vast for human description, and far removed above the eulogy of human praise. The Bible cause has attained such glorious lustre, that it is like a mirror polished by the hand of heaven, and the breath of the earthborn worm who attempts to point out its beauties, rather sullies than correctly delineates them. Still, humiliating as this consideration is, and strange as the paradox may appear, we approach it with a degree of confidence, for the very reason that it is the Bible cause, firmly persuaded, that although no tongue is adequate to the description, yet it cannot suffer in the weakest hands; for the testimony concerning it is so supremely excellent, as to dignify any kind of language in which it may be conveyed.

I have the honor, my Lord, to represent upon this occasion, the American Bible Society, by whom I have been delegated to congratulate the Sister Society of France on her past success, and to assure her, that the place which she holds in the sympathies and affections of her elder sister in the west, is second to none! I would, that another and a worthier Representative had been chosen, or that my head were crowned with the laurels of three score and ten, that weight of years might have combined with the warmth and zeal of youth, to express the ardency of her affection and esteem, but since, by the grace of God, I am what I am, I dared not suffer any consideration of the weakness of the creature, to interfere with the promise of Him, who 'out of weakness' can make strong, and call forth things that are not, as though they were.

The statement which has been read to us briefly sketched the leading outlines of the last Report of the American Bible Society; and yet, exalted as must be the views of all who heard it, concerning her great success, I am proud to say, that were your Lordship to visit our happy shore, you would find cause to exclaim with the Queen of the South when beholding the glory of Solomon.—'the half was not told me!' Truly my Lord, 'the word of God has free course among us,'—it runs,—it outstrips the wind,—and it is glorified! Opposition, which for a time showed its hideous shape, and Proteus like, assumed another and another form, has now quit the field;—or, if objectors still remain, they are like the scattered fragments of a broken enemy hanging on the careless outskirts of the victorious army by whom they have been conquered, for the mere purpose of teasing, by cowardly and fruitless annoyance, those whom they cannot overcome: every anniversary is with us a jubilee; we then indeed another and another to the thousand triumphs with which the monument of its far spread fame is covered!

There was a phrase, my Lord, in the statement I allude to, with respect to America, to which I would offer a brief remark. You have been pleased to style it a free country;—it is so; but, my Lord, the liberty which reigns there, is not peculiar to America; it is the privilege of kingdoms as well as republics,—and the British and Foreign Bible Society, 'which is the mother of us all,' has demonstrated, that the more the people are acquainted with the sacredness of the relation in which they stand 'to the powers which be, and which are ordained of God,'—the firmer are the pillars of that authority under which they are governed,—this relation can only be truly made known by that very gospel which is the sole object of the Bible Society to disseminate.—The Bible, my Lord, the Bible I repeat it, is suited to every political meridian; to the towering spirit of the high minded republican it holds up no sceptre, but the sceptre of that monarch whose 'kingdom is not of this world'; while to the subjects of royalty it proclaims the first law of the throne, 'render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.' In the camp it softens the rage of war by the sweet command of peace, 'love your enemies'; while in the cabinet it molifies the asperity of national pride by that injunction of

eternal justice, 'do unto all men as ye would that they should do unto you.'

The report of the Protestant Bible Society affords a pleasing testimony, (if testimony were yet needed,) that the Bible Society is the cause of God! I shall return to the land from whence I came, with a heart warmed with what I have seen and heard to day, and there, in a language with which I am more familiar, communicate the glad news, that in France—notwithstanding the torrent of infidelity which has been poured forth within the last thirty years, and which threatened to deluge the land—a spark still survived which 'many waters could not quench,'—and that now there are more than 'seven thousand men who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal!' I shall tell them, my Lord, that in France there are men who, not affected by the giddy pinnacle upon which high descent and noble birth have placed them, have laid their honor, their reputation, their wealth, at the foot of the cross, counting it their greatest honor to 'bear the burden and heat' of this glorious day, in which the Sun of Righteousness is shining in His strength; in a word, my Lord, I shall tell them that in France there are kindred souls to those which dwell in trans-Atlantic bosoms, and that many a heart is tuned in full accordance with the angel's message, 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men!'

Mention has been made in your report of the decease of our lamented Boudinot, the late President of the American Bible Society.—You have sympathized with us in our loss.—Although time has lent its mellowing hand to alleviate our grief yet still we mourn. He was in a sense, one of you; he became one of us; but God has put in His claim against us both, and taken him to himself! He has been removed to a brighter scene, to a higher mount than Pisgah's top, from whence he may behold the progress of that cause which was the palladium of the last years of his life, and kept him above the power of death! But I dare not trust myself to enlarge on this tender theme: you will meet him, my Lord, after you have ceased from your work and labor of love, as he has done from his! I too, look forward to that scene; till then I have no expectation of seeing your Lordship more, nor this august assembly over which you so worthily preside; but there we shall meet again! Oh, that we may all be found faithful at that day, and counted worthy to be crowned with glory and honor, and immortality, and eternal life! Then shall we join the song of the redeemed, 'unto Him that loved us, and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings and priests unto God and His Father, to Him be glory and dominion for ever and ever, Amen.'

### REPLY OF MONS. BILLING.

SIR—A more eloquent tongue than my own should have responded to the affecting address, which has just been read in your name by our beloved colleague, Mr. Wilder, but the worthy *Assesseur* who expected to perform this duty, being prevented by his official engagements from attending our Anniversary, the office devolves on me; from this circumstance, you Sir, and the audience will excuse the brevity and imperfection of my address.

The Protestant Bible Society of Paris cannot but feel deep emotion to see among the number of distinguished characters that have honoured this Anniversary with their presence, a young preacher of the word of God who has crossed the Atlantic ocean to offer to us the expression of brotherly affection in behalf of the Bible Society of the United States,—a Society, which from the immense territory it embraces, the number of its Auxiliaries, and the success that has crowned its efforts occupies one of the first places in that vast system which now encompasses the whole globe and which, by deriving from the wonderful art of Printing every possible aid for the dissemination of the Bible, promotes the taste for reading it among Christians, and published it in their native tongues to the nations, now plunged in the darkness of idolatry.

The sacred Scriptures were conveyed to the shores of your continent, by the nation by whom it was first discovered, and in part conquered. The horrible circumstances, under which the Gospel was first presented to the Monarch of the Mexican Empire, we need not now call to mind. They were the fruit of human passions, let loose by war, and by the thirst for conquest. Let us beware of attributing them to religion. The spirit of genuine Christianity is mild and tolerant; it forms the basis of civilized society, and its propagation among idolaters, never had, and never can have permanent success, but when established in a manner worthy of its heavenly origin.

Your happy country, Sir, was peopled by Europeans, who fled their native land to avoid religious persecution. France has furnished her share of this population. You bring this to our recollection, in naming the pious Boudinot, the first President of your Society, to whose memory we have already paid a just tribute.—The times are changed in France, as well as in England, and, to speak only of our own country, you

now behold us, Sir, re-established in all our rights, civil and religious. Under the sceptre of the august dynasty, to which the destinies of the Kingdom have been for so many ages confided, we not only enjoy our peculiar worship as publicly as Christians who profess the religion of the state, but also all those institutions which spring from freedom of religious worship, and among others, the one on whose Anniversary we are this day assembled—where we hear what is doing throughout the world for the increased diffusion of the Holy Scriptures, and have opportunity of contributing to it according to our means.

The situation in which our government places us, by the laws of the Kingdom, is not less favorable than that of Protestants in other countries of Europe, where the Royal Family and the majority of the subjects profess a different religion, and in which the progress of knowledge is not so far advanced as in our own country. Public opinion, we dare believe, is in our favor, for our object is simple; it seeks no concealment; we discuss our measures publicly; we meddle not with political questions. We are humble agents in the advancement of His Kingdom, who repeatedly declared 'My kingdom is not of this world' and who taught his disciples to pray to their Heavenly Father, 'Thy kingdom come.'

Our prayers, Sir, accompany you to your country. May this voyage have the happy effect on your health, which you anticipated in undertaking it! May you long live to exercise the sacred functions of the office you have assumed; and may your countrymen realize the great expectations excited by the commencement of your ministry!

Permit me here to add my expressions of regard for your countryman, Mr. Wilder, who has on this occasion, presented your address, and who after a long residence in France is about to revisit his native land. It is with the most lively regret that we lose the co-operation of a man so zealous for every thing that tends to advance the interests of piety, who knows how to proportion his contributions not only to his fortune, but to the wants of the numerous institutions which he has aided us in forming; a Christian in whom simplicity of manners, and all the domestic virtues are in harmony with the doctrines which he professes and propagates. In whatever place he may hereafter reside, we assure him that we shall ever remember him, and shall each in the particular sphere in which we act, strive to be imbued with the Spirit which animates him, and to imitate his conduct.

Excuses for not attending public worship, by exemplary Christians.

Overslept myself, could not dress in time.

Too cold—too hot—too windy—too dusty.

Too wet—too damp—too sunny—too cloudy.

Dont feel disposed.

No other time to myself.

Look over my drawers.

Put my papers to rights.

Letters to write to my friends.

Taken a dose of physic.

Been bled this morning.

Mean to walk to the Bridge.

Going to take a ride.

Tied to the store six days in a week.

No fresh air but on Sundays.

Can't breathe in Church, always so full.

Feel a little feverish.

Feel a little chilly.

Feel very lazy.

Expect company to dinner.

Stumped my great toe.

Got a head-ache.

Caught cold last night at a party.

Must watch the servants.

Can't leave the house for fear of fire.

Servants up to all mischief when I go to church.

Intend nursing myself to day.

New bonnet not come home.

Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs.

A new novel must be returned on Monday morning.

Wasn't shaved in time.

Dont like a Liturgy—always praying for the same thing.

Dont like extempore prayer—dont know what is coming.

Dont like an organ—it's too noisy.

Dont like singing without music; makes me nervous.

Can't sit in a draft of air—windows or door open in summer.

Stove so hot in winter, always get a head-ache.

Can't bear an extempore sermon—too frothy.

Dislike a written sermon—too prosing.

Nobody to day but our own minister.

Can't always listen to the same preacher.

Dont like strangers—too bombastical.

Can't keep awake when at Church.

Snored aloud last time I was there—shan't risk it again.

Tired to death standing to pray.

Hate to kneel, makes my knees stiff.

Mean to inquire of some sensible person about the propriety of going to so public a place as church. Will publish the result.

### TREAD MILL.

A circumstance is detailed in one of the New York papers which perhaps, more fully than a thousand arguments, demon-

strates the effectual punishment which this invention produces to evil doers. It is as follows:—

A fellow by the name of Perry was arraigned on an indictment for stealing sundry articles of property, the value of which was therein stated to be a few cents over \$20. The prisoner pleaded guilty, when the Recorder—on looking at the indictment and observing its near approach to the limit which would reduce the offence and its punishment, by the terms of the statute, from grand to petit larceny—remarked, that it was proper the prisoner should distinctly understand the subject, and humanely suggested to him that possibly it might turn out, on investigation by a jury, that the value of the articles had been overrated, whereas the general plea of guilty would necessarily subject him to the punishment prescribed for grand larceny. It appears, however, that the fellow was fully aware of the consequences of his plea. He persisted in it, and refused a trial by jury, for the express reason that he preferred confinement three or four years in the state prison, to the exercise of the stepping mill for perhaps 30 days in the Penitentiary.

We have been since informed that several gentlemen of the bar, who had kindly volunteered their services in behalf of criminals who were unable to pay, have been severely censured by their clients for having done them a great disservice in lessening (in the eye of the law) the measure of their punishment!

These facts we think conclusively prove that, unless the stepping mill, or some contrivance of a similar character, compelling convicts to more unremitting and laborious exercise than has been hitherto practised, shall be attached to our state prisons, the grades of crime and punishment will be reversed, and our felons will be induced to commit the greater offence rather than the lesser:—not because of its superior temptation, but to escape the consequence of a more dreaded punishment in the event of conviction.

### PIRACIES.

Captain Harris, late of the brig Reuben and Eliza, has sent us the following particulars of his capture, and the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the capture of the brig Mechanic, of this port. Great apprehensions are felt respecting the fate of captain Ray, and the crew of this vessel.

To the Editors of the *Mer. Advertiser*.  
I sailed from Cadix, in the brig Reuben & Eliza under my command, with a cargo of salt, wine, fruit, &c. bound to Havana. On the 4th May, the Hills of the Isle of Pines bearing North, distant about 30 miles, saw a schooner in chase of us. At 10 A. M. she ran alongside, ordered me to come on board with my papers immediately, or they would sink me. I hoisted out my long boat (having previously lost my small boat), and went on board. They ordered me and the men that were with me on her deck, and sent 8 or 10 men armed on board the brig to search for money—but found none. They then robbed the brig of all her provisions, spare rigging, light sails, &c. Six sail of vessels were then described in shore of us, and the men were all ordered on board except the prize master, and the brig was ordered to steer in for the Isle of Pines, and in case of deviating from that, all on board were threatened with instant death, and myself and the two men that were with me on board the pirate. The schooner gave chase to the vessels in shore. About 12 o'clock at night we were up with them, but fearing there might be an armed vessel among them they put off boarding them until morning. Soon after getting among them, it got to be very dark and squally, and we lost sight of them; in the morning not one of them were to be seen. They then steered for my brig, when halting her, were informed that the mate, with two men, cook and boy, made their escape in the long boat and taken all the money with them—one of my men having told them that I had four thousand dollars on board. They then determined to murder me, but with great difficulty, I at last persuaded them to put it off until they made further inquiries. They then sent the boatswain and six men on board, where, after interrogating the passengers, they were convinced that there was not any money on board but what they found in my trunk. At 4 P. M. they ran the brig on shore in attempting to go into Port Francis, in the Isle of Pines; the schr. anchored close by her. Shortly after they shot the man who told them I had money on board. On the 6th they put me on board of my brig, and despatched four armed men, to search the Isle of Pines for the mate and the men that were with him, thinking he had landed on the island. On the 7th, the schr. went on a cruise; on the 12th she returned in company with the brig Mechanic, her prize. Previous to her return the men left on board of my brig had got her off and run her up the Bay about twenty five miles. They anchored the brig and schooner near my brig, and ordered me on board of the Pirate, where I remained until the 18th. In the meantime, they discharged the cargo of the brig Mechanic consisting of sugar—all the hogsheads and



hauled they searched for specie and then have them overboard.—They then took out the cargo of the Reuben and Eliza, except the salt, and put it on board the Mechanic. Two of my men were on board of the Pirate when she went out on her cruise, but when she returned they were not on board of the schooner or brig, nor any person belonging to the brig. The captain of the Pirate told me he had put them on board of the brig Harriet, but as that brig has arrived at Boston without them, I fear they will not be heard of any more, as there was a great quantity of blood on the Mechanic's decks.—They told me that they had killed a pig, which was the cause of this blood. They informed me that there were eighteen persons on board of the Mechanic, and that they fired into them when they came along side, which was in the night. They informed me that previous to my capture they had taken a Newburyport schooner from the Island of St. Domingo; and the brig South Carolina from Marseilles bound to Havana, and that another Pirate had taken captain Morgan, a vessel belonging to the United States, from New Orleans bound to Havana, name not recollected. On the 18th they put me on board of my brig, giving me one trunk, two old suits of clothes, and four shirts. They then left her in charge of two of their men and four from the shore. On the 19th the brig Mechanic and Pirate in company, went to sea, taking the one remaining man of my crew with them. The people left on board of the brig with me, cut her cable and run her on shore on the south side of the Bay. On the 20th, I went on shore, where I stopped until the 24th; I then got the man I stopped with, to set me across the Bay in a boat; from there I got a horse to bring me to the north side of the Island; I then got a passage in a small boat to Butabano, a small town on the Isle of Cuba, from there I took a horse and crossed the Island to Havana, where I arrived at 6 A. M. on the 30th.

CHARLES HARRIS.

Note.—We understand that Captain Harris, is indebted for his life to the circumstance of his being a FREEMASON, having met with several MASON among THE PIRATES, who interceded for him.

## FOREIGN.

From the N. York Evening Post of 20th inst. Eight days later from England.

By the arrival last evening, of the regular packet ship Canada, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received London papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 17th of May, inclusive.

### FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The intelligence by this arrival is important, and if it turns out correct, highly favorable to the cause of Spain. The gallant Mina, whose name is dear to every Spaniard, taking advantage of the stupor, into which the French generals seem to have fallen, is stated to have succeeded, by one of those bold movements for which he has been so often celebrated, in placing his army in the rear of the French, by which he is said to have involved them in such difficulties that nothing remains for them but to retreat their steps. It cannot, however, be denied that the Paris papers, which are to the 14th of May, represent Mina as being in an awkward situation, from which, they flatter themselves, he will not easily escape. This, however, was to be expected from a quarter where nothing is allowed to appear before the public but what is favorable to France. The consternation which prevailed at Paris on the receipt of the intelligence, carries with it strong probability of the fact, and from the known caution of Mina, it is not easy to persuade ourselves that he would have acted, as he appears to have done, without being pretty certain of operating favorably for his country.

Although the news from the French armies, as given officially in the Paris papers, is ten days later, we do not find that they had made any greater progress in the invasion of Spain than was known by the last arrival. The occupation of Burgos was then announced; and we are now told that 'the head quarters have been at Burgos since the 9th,' and that 'the first corps has made its movement upon Valladolid'—An order of the day appears, for the 'Army of the Pyrenees' to march on the 5th of May, 'to advance upon Madrid'; and it is stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, that letters had been received in London from Madrid to the 25th of April, from which it appeared, that the French were expected there, as all obstacles to their advance had been removed, and it was the intention of the Spanish government, and the commander of the province, not to impede them.—Still the French generals continue to move but slowly, and seem to justify, in their tardy operations, an opinion pretty generally prevailing, that they were actually afraid to proceed, least they should be cut off by the Spanish troops, who are represented, in late accounts from Perpignan, as having departed from their former system of retiring before the enemy, and of having put themselves 'in order of battle, with arms in their hands,' whenever the invaders made any movement, which seemed to indicate an intention to advance. An engagement is even said, in accounts from Perpignan of the 4th of May, to have taken place between the opposing armies, in which much loss had been sustained on both sides; the result of which, however, is not mentioned. Advice from Paris says, that the Duke of Angoulême had become quite disheartened at having been joined by so few Spaniards; and that he had been unable to organize a respectable, or even any force at all, of natives. An extract of a letter, given below, from Bayonne, dated May 1st, gives, what the

London Courier considers, 'gloomy accounts' of the state of matters, which seem, according to that paper, to be 'the forerunner of unfavorable news.'

If ever the French had reason to calculate on being well received by the inhabitants, on entering Spain, they appear to have forfeited all claim to their support, by the countenance they have given to the outrageous conduct of the 'Army of the Faith,' who are represented as a banditti, acting without principle, and caring for nothing but filling their pockets, and wreaking their vengeance on their personal enemies. They had pillaged Laredo under the very eye of the French, without the latter showing any disposition to prevent them. 'Worthy allies,' observe letters from Tolosa, 'of the French! worthy auxiliaries of a Bourbon Prince! Fortunately the whole blame will fall upon them; as it is of these hordes that the van guard of the Bourbon army is composed.'—This circumstance alone was sufficient to appal the royal Duke, even had the Spaniards themselves, who were not immediate sufferers by the miscreants, not evinced a determination to defend the country to the last extremity. Notwithstanding that the French people are kept in the most profound ignorance as to the real state of matters in Spain enough occasionally transpire through the medium of private letters received in London, from well informed individuals in Paris, to show that the Spaniards are actively engaged in collecting and combining their forces to resist the invaders—Mina's army is estimated at 16,000 men. Rego and Morillo are stated to have effected a junction at Leon, and to have an equal number of troops under their command; while old and young, cheered by the songs of the ladies, are hastening in every direction to join the defenders of their country, and to overwhelm their unprincipled foes. The measures pursued by France seem, in fact, to have given activity to that spark which must inevitably consume all that ventures within its vortex.

To add to the consternation of the French, it is stated, that accounts had been received at Bayonne of a Portuguese division having entered Spain by the way of Miranda, consisting of 6,000 infantry and 2,400 cavalry; a movement which appears to have been so unexpected as to induce the Duke of Reggio to give up his first intention of marching right on to Madrid, and to effect a movement upon Placentia. It is added, that the garrisons of St. Sebastians and that of Figueras, were so regardless of the French, that they openly set them at defiance. In the former, the Spanish soldiers every day showed themselves on the glacis, whilst the matches were lighted on the ramparts to fire on the French should they show any disposition to advance. In the latter, only three men had been killed, although the invaders kept firing upon the citadel with 24 pounders, three or four times a day. Every time that a little accident happened within the fort from a ball, the besieged jeeringly replied to it by shouts of 'Vive le Roi! Vive le Duc d'Angoulême,' a mode of warfare, it must be acknowledged not every way calculated to reconcile his royal highness to the mad expedition in which he was engaged.

Rumors of negotiation between the French and Spanish authorities, which had been positively contradicted by the London Courier, were revived at Paris at the latest dates, and gave rise to various speculations in the journals; one asserting, and the other denying the fact. The postscript of a letter from Bayonne, of the 4th May, states, that couriers had actually arrived at the French head quarters from Seville for the purpose of negotiation. A M. de Martignac is also mentioned, in the French papers, as having gone to Seville 'for the purpose of giving effect to overtures for peace.'—These overtures, it is said, would have the immediate effect of bringing back Ferdinand to his capital, to re-establish him on his throne, and to restore to that unfortunate country the happiness and tranquility, of which the violence of party had so long deprived it. As there can be no difficulty about what is here meant by 'the violence of party,' it requires very little penetration to foresee that this mission to Seville, supposing it true, will terminate in a dignified rejection of every overture which does not recognise the right of the Spanish people to frame their own constitution. We, indeed, find it stated in the Morning Chronicle of the 13th, in reference to an unfounded rumor respecting a change of ministers at Seville, that a remonstrance had been made with the British Ambassador, on the subject of his having so frequently recommended the Spanish government to enter into negotiations and concession, in which 'they declared that they would enter into no negotiation as long as a French soldier was on the territory of Spain.' They further said, that 'the repeated efforts of Sir W. A. Court on this subject, only tended to sow dissensions, and to weaken their cause, and if he continued this sort of conduct, they would be under the necessity of recalling the Spanish Ambassador from London.'

The French Chamber of Deputies had been closed by royal proclamation, the members separating amid cries of *Vive le Roi*—It might be inferred from this that the government considered itself sufficiently able to carry on the war without deriving assistance from, or consulting with the representatives of the people. The prorogation of the Chamber had excited no interest at Paris.

### RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Frankfort on the Oder, dated April 23d, states that the Emperor Alexander was actually assembling an army of observation on the fron-

tier of Poland, to consist of 120,000 men. This circumstance, which had been formerly mentioned, and shortly afterwards contradicted, appears to rest on good foundation; for we find M. Canning, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Brougham, stating, that 'there was a Russian army on the Visula, but whether large or small he could not say.' In answer to another question respecting the movements of the Austrians in Italy, Mr. Canning replied to Mr. Brougham, 'that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy had already evacuated the Neapolitan and Piedmontese states; but whether they had all got out of the Milanese, he did not know.' The London Courier regards these proceedings of Russia and Austria as indicative of a determination to assist France in her unhallowed attempts against Spain; and certainly, if we are to be guided by the declarations of their Ambassadors on leaving Madrid, the interference of these powers is an occurrence which was to be expected.—It will be seen, however, by an article dated Frankfort, May 4th, that a different policy is attributed to the two Emperors; for while the Emperor Alexander is considered 'as the principal person who urges on the war with Spain,' France is stated to be maintaining, with vigor, a system 'founded in reasoning, and in this respect differs wholly from that of Alexander.'

Whatever may be the pretended policy of the Austrian Cabinet, it cannot be denied that it has (particularly the Emperor) given strong reasons for suspecting, that he would rather see the young Napoleon on the throne of France than any of the Bourbons. The marked attention which is paid to that prince and the seeming anxiety, to bring him forward to public notice, cannot, when we consider the deep policy of the Austrian government, and their acting thus at a moment when an excitement was likely to be produced by the proceeding in the minds of the French, cannot, we say, be viewed with indifference, and must render suspected, at least, the sincerity of the professions made by the house of Austria of devotion to the cause of the reigning family in France. Not that we think Francis less hostile towards the principles contended for by Spain than Alexander; but that we view the former as having the aggrandizement of his family at heart, for which we think him prepared to make any sacrifice; while we consider the latter as inimical to these views, and who would rather fight for the present French dynasty, than admit of any change in the political aspect of Europe.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Whether the movements of Russia, or the part which the Portuguese have taken on the side of Spain, will induce the British Ministry to abandon the system of neutrality, seems to be a matter, according to the London Courier not so very difficult to solve. The Journal des Debats, advertising to the movements of Rego, had observed that this could not involve, France with England any more than Sir Robert Wilson's going to fight in the armies of the Cortes.—To this the Courier replies; 'this analogy is not very close, and certainly we should be more nervous as to what may result from the collision between the French and Portuguese armies than we should from any collision between a French bullet and Sir Robert Wilson's head.' From the nature of the engagements subsisting between Great Britain and Portugal, we cannot perceive how the former can avoid taking the field against France should the Portuguese be involved, as it is now said they are, in assisting the Spaniards to clear the Peninsula of the invaders.

The state of Ireland is spoken of in the London papers as being the cause of the most serious anxiety on the part of his Majesty's government. The advices which were received from that country, were daily of a more and more alarming character.

The king continued so much indisposed with the gout, that his physicians had thought it advisable he should not undergo the fatigues of holding a drawing room. The Committee formed in London for the purpose of aiding the Greeks in their attempts to establish their independence, have circulated an address on the subject, in which they speak in the most flattering terms of the success of the cause and express their utmost confidence of its final triumph over the barbarians. A public meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern on the 15th May, Lord Milton in the chair, when several resolutions were adopted having in view the promotion of the same praiseworthy object.

Accounts had been received in London from Rome, that the Pope had already ordered petitions to be offered up in the Churches in favor of the French invasion of Spain. Time will show how far they have been effectual.

The Neapolitan general Pepe is stated to have left London, and gone to join the Spanish patriots.

Petitions were pouring into Parliament from all parts of the kingdom, in favor of the abolition of the Slave trade in the British colonies. Mr. Canning offered certain resolutions in the House of Commons, which were adopted, in which the expediency of a gradual abolition of Slavery is recognised, consistent with the well being of the slaves themselves, and the safety of the colonies.

Wanstead House, in London, which cost 360,000l sterling, has been sold for 10,000l.

A general meeting, to express the public opinion on the French invasion of Spain was to be held in London on the 22d of May.

During the shock of an earthquake in

Italy on the 27th of March last, part of the ancient fortress of Favignano fell, by which 22 persons were killed.

The report of Captain Parry having completed the north west passage, is officially contradicted.

### PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia is represented to be in a state of great melancholy, which has led to the placing of the Prince Royal at the head of the Ministry and the Council of State. The King's disorder had reached so great a height, that all the members of his family, some of which were in the Netherlands, had collected at Berlin.

### HOLLAND.

The Dutch government, as a precautionary measure during the continuance of hostilities between France and Spain, had ordered a frigate or other vessel of the royal navy, to be stationed in the Downs on the English coast, for the purpose of conveying merchantmen, under the flag of the Netherlands, which may be stationed there, or may require protection, to any of the ports of France and Spain.

The Jews have been admitted to the rights of subjects, by a law of the States at Wiemar in Germany, passed on the 12th of April.

The first Guerilla party has appeared near Salmas, and has taken part of a convoy of military effects, on its way to the army.—We have just received certain news that the Portuguese General (Rego) has entered Spain, with 6,000 infantry and 2400 cavalry.

PARIS, May 12.

A private letter from Bayonne, of the 7th May, gives the following:

On the night of the 4th, an officer of the English Staff passed through this place, on his way from Seville. He reported that the Cortes were wholly occupied with the revolutionary measures, with the view of producing some great movement in their favor, and conjuring away the storm which threatens them. The provinces of Biscay and Navarre are put out of the pale of the law. A decree promulgated against them, announces that they will be treated like conquered countries. Another decree gives unlimited power to Mina.

We learn that St. Andre is possessed by France.

A band of Constitutionalists, commanded by a person named Chauvia had shown itself in a village of Navarre, but was quickly dispersed, and even destroyed, by the French.

The Trappist is in the neighborhood of Madrid with his troops, waiting to enter with the French.

An order is arrived here to make no more biscuit, which shows that the subsistence of the French army is assured.

One of our frigates has captured in the waters of Corunna a small Spanish vessel of war, laden with 5000 muskets and ammunition for the account of the Cortes.

A private letter, dated Peralda, May 8 was received this evening, which contains the following particulars.

'I have hoped for some days to be able to give you an account of a battle and to announce a victory, but Mina would rather owe his safety to the legs of his army than the chances of a combat. Although since his junction with Milans, Mina has a considerable force under him, and the position which he took between Olot and Figueras was very strong; seeing himself manoeuvred on both flanks, he refused the battle which was offered to him, and retired to Vich without waiting the discharge of a cannon. Our troops are in pursuit of this corps of fugitives, and head quarters will be removed to morrow from Peralda to Gerona.'

PARIS, May 14.

For some days the movements of the troops in Catalonia had not permitted any news to come from the army, & numerous reports have been circulated—one that Marshal Moncey had been defeated—another that the Duke d'Angoulême could not advance. These reports caused a great fall in the funds. In consequence, the minister of finance yesterday communicated the following information on the opening of the Exchange:

### From the Minister of Finance.

According to the last report from Marshal Moncey, arrived to night, the constitutional divisions of Milans and Lobat have retired to Hostalrich. Mina had avoided or given the slip to our troops and ascended the Ter by Besora, in the intention of approaching the frontier. On the 7th he was in Vollogonia, in the direction of Camprodon. Count Curial was the same day near Olot, and was making arrangements to follow and attack Mina, Baron d'Eroles was following Mina at a day's march distance by Besora; Romagosa was in position at Ripol. Mina will find himself surrounded by troops superior to his own; and if he is pressed, as there is reason to believe, he must fight to extremities or throw himself into Cerdagda, through extremely difficult defiles and without resources. Count Curial has determined to pursue him unceasingly, in concert with Baron d'Eroles and Romagosa, till he be overtaken.

The posts in advance of Gerona, where the Marshal is, occupy Sento Colonna, and our Hussars keep reconnoitering parties to the walls of Hostalrich.

Gen. Donnadieu entered Vich on the 6th, at ten in the morning; our troops have been received with acclamations of joy.

Letters from Vittoria announce that General Count Abisbal has suddenly left Madrid, followed by a single Aid de Camp; it is not known what is become of him. M. Muchado, Consul General of Spain, has received his passports, and set off immediately for London. The Spaniards in Paris have received orders to leave it with the least possible delay.

\*It is said this despatch is dated May 8th.

patch has caused to vanish once more the hopes of those friends of French honor, and of their country.

The army of Mina has been divided in two by the manoeuvres of our generals. Mina has behind him all our Catalanian army; for General Donnadieu, of whom so many fables have been told, has entered Vich, amid the acclamations of the inhabitants.

What will become of Mina in this desperate position? Will he fight? Will he surrender? Or will he disperse his little force among the mountains? Time will soon give us an answer to these questions.

The Government has received the report of Gen. Ballasteros, dated from his head quarters at Tarragona, 19th inst. This brave defender of liberty commences his despatch with felicitations that his troops have had the glory to be the first to measure swords with the French. He announces afterwards that on the 18th, 2 brigades of the division of Colonel Don Francisco de Bela Figueras were attacked in the environs of Arnedillo, by a force four times their number, composed of four French battalions, with 500 cavalry, and two battalions of Afrancesados. The Brigade of Col. Arana was charged by all the enemies force; and notwithstanding its enormous superiority, our troops fought with the greatest enthusiasm, and retreated in order upon Arnedillo, where they united with the remainder of the division. The combat was obstinate, and the French sustained considerable loss. The colonel of Hussars of the Lower Rhine was killed in the first charge of the cavalry. At the same time the column of the Brigadier Don Juan Sanchez was charged, and received the enemy with the greatest coolness, but it had the misfortune to lose its brave chief, who was made prisoner of war.

The battalion of active militia of Logrono experienced a loss sufficiently great; but it has nobly sustained the honor of our arms.

Gen. Ballasteros concludes his report by doing homage to the courage of his troops and expressing his intention to defend on 'il death, the public liberties, and the legitimate government of his country. Our troops maintained, on the 19th, their position at Arnedillo.

### From the Democratic Press.

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

### No. I.

Dear Sir—I have ever considered, and do now consider, that there is not any portion of interior communication between the States of more real importance as it regards public utility or private enterprise, than the proposed cross cut, and I am unchanged in my sentiments, that the speedy execution, final success, and profit to the stockholders, depends wholly upon its location. There is not an inch of the isthmus that I have not hunted or travelled over, and when Mr. Latrobe marked a course for a canal, which passed through, brought into notice, and gave an increased value to, a portion of my lands otherwise of little value, I by my voice and my pen condemned the route as unnecessarily long, which would be expensive in construction, and unproductive to the stockholders if ever completed.

I wish no better evidence of the soundness of my opinion than the abandonment of Mr. Latrobe's route; but I am extremely surprised that there should be any supporters of a route more difficult and more expensive.

To say nothing of the nature of the marsh lands, on which for a long series of years the banks will continue to settle, and the bottom of the canal in consequence of the weight of the banks or towing paths will be as certain to rise, they have to pass near to the Buck tavern where the ground is seventy two feet above the tide water, an elevation which nearly maintains itself from the head waters of St. George's to those of Back Creek; and yet by this route is a sloop navigation proposed. Why the very stone to wall such a canal (and there is little or none but round field stone on this route) would swallow up the capital of the company—Wall upon wall must be constructed as they dig, and as in the route few wells exceed 40 feet, and will perhaps average 25, they would open all the springs and quicksands of the earth, and like the Latrobe route, after expending money and credit and incurring heavy debts, they would desist from the labour, too late discovering the impolicy of the location. It is impossible to separate the true interest of the company from that of the public in locating this canal; to make it useful and profitable, you must constantly have in view shortness of route, simplicity and cheapness of construction, and equality and facility of access.

In the first location it was strenuously argued that the Christiansia was the only route which could be safe in the time of war, wholly forgetting that an enemy landing at Hamburg, would in two miles arrive at the canal near the Bear Tavern. This route relinquished; the next ne plus ultra was to enter the Delaware at Newbold's, protected by the guns of the Peapack, and now these once favored points are to be surrendered to the marshes of the St. Georges.

When the public journals announced that certain men of unquestionable talents and experience were employed to explore the various probable routes across the Peninsula, I confess to you that I did expect some public intimation, that they would on or about a mentioned time, examine the ground and take the levels and distance from the river Sassafraz of the Chesapeake, to the Appoquinimink of the Delaware, a route remarkable not only for being the



shortest, but for the level and beauty of the country, and for the facility of access which it offers from both bays, to the wheat, corn and tobacco of the Chesapeake, and lumber and other produce of the Susquehanna.

I am now at nearly the close of my 65th year, and having never been engaged in speculation to accumulate wealth, having not one cent's interest direct or indirect in any property over or near, which in this route a canal will pass, a stranger to me may ask, from whence arises my zeal for this route. I answer, that the same feelings which induced me to enter the army in 1776, as a private soldier, the supposed interest of my country, and none other, now influence me—I then believed we ought to, and should succeed in the glorious struggle, and now with more certain data, knowing the country of the peninsula better than any mere visitor, and in this canal at least, my mind uninfluenced by any interested motives, I do most certainly believe, that from Sasfras to Appoquinimink will be the shortest and best route, that it will be the cheapest in its construction, least liable to injury, the easiest and safest of access from both bays, and that almost on its margin, it will afford inexhaustible supplies of iron ore, the most valuable ship lumber, and that it will open a field to the company more extensive and of more public utility than any other route.

Sir, have the stockholders been told, that the shores of Chester River produce the greatest abundance of wheat and corn, that the river has sloop navigation for more than 60 miles, that by the narrows of Kent Island, it opens into the Eastern Bay of the Chesapeake, that fine estuary of the Wye, St. Michael's and other rivers, making in this the whole course, and passing through the finest wheat country of the United States, an inland navigation of perhaps one hundred miles, running nearly parallel to the Chesapeake, and do the stockholders know, that by a cut from Sasfras to Chester river of about five miles they may connect the Chester, the Sasfras and the Appoquinimink with the Chesapeake and Delaware, by canal not more perhaps than fourteen miles in the whole?

It is the misfortune of all companies, and in none more than the one in question, that private interest and secret influence predominate over the public good. From one extreme the projectors are running to the other, first a tedious and circuitous navigation with innumerable locks; now a thorough cut without one lock; a middle course is generally the best, as well as safest, and this course I most earnestly recommend, when I attempt to explain the cheapness and utility of a level cut, from Appoquinimink to Sasfras. The Canal commencing in the former, at or near Thomas' landing, in Deep Water, two or three miles from the Delaware, places the lock in perfect safety with a slight defensive work, and in time of war there is depth of water and a good harbour for national vessels of the small class.

I trust in God, that you will join your influence with all good and true men, to make a judicious and impartial exertion for this all important canal, and as the route which I propose has never been surveyed by a man of acknowledged skill, I shall expect from you due notice when the survey commences. The engineer need not apprehend any interruption by the inhabitants of the vicinage, they will cheerfully aid, inform, and obey his wishes.

I have said and continue to say, that the engineers have always left Philadelphia, instructed to make good a case; is this right, is this justice to the great body of the Stockholders, who have intrusted their money with the directors of the company? None but the most intelligent and practical engineers should be employed, and they should be instructed, not to make good a case, but to actually survey and make report of every practicable route, its advantages and disadvantages.

By this method, and no other, is it possible for honorable men to fix upon the shortest, the cheapest and safest route, and that which at the same time unites the utmost extension of public utility, to ample dividends for the adventurous stockholder. I am, &c. PENINSULA.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

### THE TIMES.

The War in Europe and the Presidential Election at home are the two great & weighty matters, that employ universal interest and attention. By the arrival of the John Wells, we gave all the accounts to the 8th, and to-day by the arrival of the ship Canada to the 15th of May, containing much of importance, and much to found future calculations on. The uninterrupted march of the French army so far into Spain without resistance, and the inhabitants fleeing before them, creates some doubt and anxiety, and the demand of a little alarm. The spirit of the Spaniards is rising, and if the language of St. Miguel, the governor of St. Fernando de Figueras, to Marshal Moncey is evidence of the tone of the nation, the French army with its Generalissimo, the Duke and Marshals will have a signal opportunity of displaying its discipline, its valor and its devotion.

The most untoward occurrence yet brought to us, if true, is the statement from the London Morning Chronicle, that when the Duc d'Angoulême was forming a Provisional Junta as the lawful Spanish Government, Equia, a chief member of that Junta, produced a list of persons to be appointed as its members, made out in the hand writing of Ferdinand VII, the present Constitutional King of Spain. Should the Constitutionalists, who have never been without their suspicions, find their King guilty of any act of perfidy, his blood will alone atone for the offence; for when a revolutionary people once taste the blood of Kings or Nobles who have attempted to resist their progress to

an emancipation from oppression, they are too apt to proceed with lawless violence. Such an event might carry the people of Spain to such excesses as would produce a counter feeling in the world, and render it necessary to the well being of nations that their madness should be subdued. This is one great evil that revolutions incur the risk of, though originally springing from just causes and aiming at laudable ends.

Feeling, but little interest ourselves, we can the more fairly judge of things in relation to the next President. We have given eulogiums and attacks as they have been published on Mr. Crawford, who seems to be the particular subject of animadversion. As to Mr. Adams, it appears to be conceded by his opponents that they had better let him alone—taking warning from Mr. Russell's attack on him which was as unlucky for the assailant as the old affair with the Duc de Cadore—Nor did the Bugle of the Border General seem to promise a day of greater success.

If violence of party, radicalism, which in other words is the subversion of the soundest principles of the federal constitution and the most essential maxims of its administration, are to govern in the selection of a President—or if the man altogether of superior endowments, mental power and experience, is to be chosen, the vote will be given either to the one or to the other. What surprises us is to hear of men who profess to be of the old disciples of Washington talking of uniting themselves to a southern party as such—it was a cardinal maxim in the politics of the Washington school to discountenance and resist all local distinctions and influences, and if those alluded to, by attaching themselves to a southern party, mean to be the friends of Mr. Crawford, for Heaven's sake! we implore them to say frankly, they are for Mr. Crawford, and do not pursue that end by the worst of all possible means, the formation of sectional parties.

We admire and love the southern states—we are by nature attached to them—but we don't want to see a southern, or a northern, or a western interest distinctly set up and maintained—it would be a sin against this confederated republic. This is so obviously just that we are inclined to doubt the fair-mindedness of any man of intelligence who sets up as an advocate for a sectional interest, as bashfully endeavouring to avail himself of the hope of rising with a future destiny that he is a little timid to name. We have too much of this tampering, too much of this looking out for ourselves mixed up in our politics to act well and wisely for the Republic. Let these calculators beware—there is no event more uncertain than who will be the next President. We would therefore advise all our friends and countrymen to act in this as they ought to act in all political matters, viz. discard self interest—think alone of the welfare of the United States, and be the friend of that man whose capacities in all points and whose virtues promise most advantage to the country at large.

### PISTAREENS.

The Banks in the city of Philadelphia having ascertained the value of Pistareens by an assay at the Mint of the U. States, to be nearly seventeen cents, have determined on receiving them from depositors at that valuation.

Baltimore, June 23.

### LATEST FROM LAGUAYRA.

The Colombian brig of war, EL VENCEDOR, Captain Thomas B. Braxton, arrived at our port this day in 19 days from Laguayra, via St. Barts and St. Thomas, and nine days from the latter port. Com. DANIELS of the Colombian Navy, came passenger in the El Vencedor.

The Richmond Enquirer says that Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, is spoken of as the successor of R. J. Meigs, esq. late Post-Master General.

Captain Price of the schooner Maria, from St. Jago de Cuba, at Philadelphia, informs that the day he sailed a vessel arrived from Jamaica which stated, that 20 pirates out of the 28, sent in (or trial), had been executed on Friday the 16th May. The remainder had their trial postponed.

## Postscript.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, June 23.

One day later from England. The London Packet ship, London, Capt. Candler, has just arrived, in 34 days from the Isle of Wight, and brings us London papers one day later than were before received, and Paris dates two days later. We have only time to make a very concise summary.

The news that Mina had succeeded in gaining the rear of Marshal Moncey, is confirmed. This the French Ultras call *retreating*; but when the General succeeds in effecting what his adversary vainly endeavors to prevent, it has very much the appearance of an advance.

The *Pilote* announces the communications on the road from Irun to Vittoria, having need of protection, several detachments of troops have been withdrawn from the army besieging St. Sebastian, for that service.

The garrison of St. Sebastian have made a *surtout*, which, the French papers very modestly say, 'has put into their power a number of French prisoners.'

Two new Guerilla Chieftains have presented themselves, one named Mendaca, ex-aid-de-camp to Gen. Porlier, the other, Col. Pablo, surnamed Chapalangara. The latter has specially undertaken to scour the route leading from Vittoria through Salvatierra to Pampeluna. One of the sons of Count Espelette, ex-viceroy of Navarre, is also in that province, at the head of a Guerilla party.

The Bayonne papers mentions that ten wagons heavily laden with money, for the supply of the French, have passed that place.

The advance of the French army, which our last intelligence left in Valladolid, have made a *retrograde* march to Burgos. The reason for this movement is alleged to be to avoid a collision with the Portuguese army, with which the French are now at war.

A convoy of goods, chiefly for the French army to the amount of 8 millions, left Bayonne on the 9th under a good convoy.

It is again stated, that the factious Portuguese under Amarante, were on their way to join the French. Rego has written that he shall not cease to pursue them. These rebels had taken the road to Asorga, to avoid Morillo, who had left Valladolid with some cavalry.

A later paragraph states, that at a Council of War, the Portuguese Constitutional army judged it not prudent to penetrate Spain any farther, and had commenced a march home again. There are no later despatches from the French head quarters, at Burgos, than the 10th—not as late as were before received.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. WILLIAM TOWNSEND to Miss ANNA MARIA BENSON, all of this county.

### DIED.

On the 25th inst. at his late residence, in this county (Bay Side) Col. William Lambdin, after a lingering illness, in the 68th year of his age.

At his residence, near Milford, on Friday the 20th inst. Joseph Haxlett, Governor of the State of Delaware, being the fourth person who has been elected to the office of Governor in Delaware, who has died within four years, and the third who has died without completing the term of his office.

### COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Died in Cambridge on Thursday the 20th inst. Mr. Charles K. Bryan in the 59th year of his age, long a worthy and respectable citizen of that place. It might with propriety be said of him, as of Jonathan he was a good man. For upwards of forty years, he held a distinguished seat in the Methodist Episcopal Church, during which time he was an honor to the cause he had espoused. In his disposition were happily blended, cheerfulness without levity, and seriousness without melancholy. Strictly honest in all his dealings, few men could boast a more irreproachable character. The poor and oppressed, however low their condition, always found in him a sympathizing friend, and one ever ready to assist them. When brought to the verge of time, with Eternity full in view, he was calm and serene and could with composure meet the approach of the grim monster—with an unshaken confidence in his God, and a hope full of immortality and eternal life, he was enabled a short while before his dissolution to exclaim, 'Salvation, O! the joyful sound—The Lord is with me, I have a building not made with hands eternally in the Heavens, & without a grain calmly resigned his soul into the hands of his Father and God—thus has a family been deprived of an affectionate and indulgent husband and father; the poor and oppressed of a warm friend; the church of a faithful member, and Cambridge of a worthy citizen—may his memory be cherished and his example imitated.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

### PRICES CURRENT.

### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 25
Howard-street wagon	8 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 44
Do white do	1 50
Rye bushel	cts 75
Indian Corn bushel	53
Oats do	40

## Camp Meeting.

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

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

June 28, 1823.

### MARYLAND.

### Talbot County Orphans' Court.

April Term, Anno Domini 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' court, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1823.

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

### In compliance with the above order.

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

SAMUEL HARRISON, Adm'r.  
of John Harrison, dec'd

June 28—3w

## 6 Cents Reward.

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

June 28—3w

## Public Sale.

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

### THE PERSONAL ESTATE

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

GEO. W. & CHAS. NABB,

Executors of James Nabb, deceased.

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

G. W. & C. NABB, Ex'rs.

June 28—4w

## Chesterfield

### FOR SALE.

In virtue of a power vested in me by the last Will and Testament of Henry Darden, Esq. late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder on the 22d of July next, that very valuable Farm adjoining the Town of Centerville, on which the said Henry Darden, Esq. lately resided, called Chesterfield, formerly the residence of the late Judge Nicholson, and which under his superintendence produced very abundant crops. The buildings on said Farm are as follow: a large and convenient

Brick DWELLING HOUSE, a Brick Meat House and Quarter, a Granary, Carriage House, Corn House, Stable, Cow-House and an Overseer's House. Fronting the Dwelling House, is a very handsome yard, and at the back are the remains of a very handsome garden, which with a little care and attention could be restored to its pristine beauty, the trees, the shrubbery and the flowers being still vigorous and healthy. This situation is a very eligible one, especially to a public man or to one who has children to educate, it being within half a mile of Centerville, in which there is an Academy, in high reputation, & a most excellent Female School. The water is excellent, and the situation, it is believed, is as healthy as that of any other farm in the neighbourhood.

Persons wishing to purchase are desired to view the premises, which will be shown to them by the Overseer on the farm or by the subscriber. I will sell at the same time the Wood Land of the said Henry Darden, commonly used for the said farm.

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

P. B. HOPPER,

Centerville, June 28—ts

### MARYLAND, set.

### Caroline County.

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

(Signed) THO. CULBRETH.

True copy,  
Test, JOE RICHARDSON, Clk.  
of Caroline County Court

June 28—4w

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

### BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

18th June, 1823.

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

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

June 28—6w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Edward Bullen and James C. Wheeler, at the suit of William Murphy use of James Cain, Executor of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 22d July next, at the Court House door in Easton between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, all the right, title, interest, portion, share and undivided part of him the said Edward Bullen of, and to those several tracts of land lying and being in Talbot county, on the North side of Choptank river and on a branch of a creek named St. Michael's Creek, called Hutchinson's Addition and Pitts his Range, containing 364 and 2-3 Acres more or less. Seized and I will be sold to satisfy the said claim.

F. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'f.

June 28—ts

### STATE OF MARYLAND,

### Talbot County, to wit:

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

LAMBERT REARDON.

June 28—4w

## Notice.

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

ROGER JONES,

JOHN JONES,

Executors of Roger Jones, dec'd.

June 28—3w

## LANDS

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

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

## 4000 ACRES,

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

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

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

## NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD AUSTIN,

Agent and Assignee.

June 14, 1823—2m

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



## POETRY.

Fables for the Holy Alliance.  
By Thomas Moore.

TABLE II.—THE LOOKING GLASSES.  
Proem.

Where kings have been by mob elections  
Rais'd to the throne, 'tis strange to see  
What different and what odd perfections  
Men have requir'd in Royalty.  
Some, liking monarchs large and plumpy,  
Have chos'n their Sovereigns by the weight;  
Some wish'd them tall—some thought your  
dumpy

Dutch built the true legitimate.  
The Easterns, in a Prince, 'tis said,  
Prefer what's call'd a jolter-head—  
Th' Egyptians wern't at all partic'lar,  
So that their Kings had not red hair—  
This fault not ev'n the greatest stickler  
For the blood royal well could bear.

A thousand more such illustrations  
Might be adduced from various nations.  
But 'mong the many tales they tell us,  
Touching th' acquir'd or natural right,  
Which some men have to rule their fellows,  
There's one, which I shall here recite:—

### Fable.

There was a land—to name the place  
Is neither now nor wish nor duty—  
Where reign'd a certain Royal race,  
By right of their superior beauty.

What was the cut legitimate  
Of those great persons' chins and noses,  
By right of which they rul'd the state,  
No history I have seen discloses.

But so it was—a settled case—  
Some act of Parliament, pass'd snugly,  
Had voted them a beauteous race,  
And all their faithful subjects ugly.

As rank, indeed, stood high or low,  
Some change it made in visual organs:  
Your Peers were decent—Knights, so so,  
But all your common people, gorgons!

Of course, if any knave but hinted  
That the King's nose was turned awry,  
Or that the Queen (God save us) squinted—  
The judges doomed that knave to die.

But rarely things like this occur'd,  
The people to their King were duteous,  
And took it, on his royal word,  
That they were frights & he was beauteous.

The cause whereof, among all classes,  
Was simply this—these island elves  
Had never yet seen looking-glasses,  
And therefore, did not know themselves.

Sometimes indeed, their neighbours' faces  
Might strike them as more full of reason,  
More fresh than those in certain places;  
But Lord, the very thought was treason!

Besides, how'er we love our neighbour,  
And take his face's part, 'tis known  
We never half so earnest labour,  
As when the face attack'd 's our own.

So on they went—the crowd believing—  
(As crowds well govern'd always do)  
Their rulers too, themselves deceiving  
So old the joke, they thought it true.

But Jokes, we know, if they too far go,  
Must have an end; and so, one day,  
Upon that coast there was a cargo  
Of looking glasses cast away.

'Twas said some Radicals somewhere  
Had laid their wicked heads together,  
And forced that ship to founder there,  
While some believe it was the weather.

However this might be, the freight  
Was landed without fees or duties;  
And from that hour historians date  
The downfall of the race of beauties.

The looking glasses got about,  
And grew so common through the land,  
That scarce a tinker could walk out  
Without a mirror in his hand.

Comparing faces, morning, noon,  
And night, their constant occupation—  
By dint of looking glasses, soon  
They grew a most reflecting nation.

In vain the Court, aware of errors  
In all the old established mazzards,  
Prohibited the use of mirrors,  
And tried to break them at all hazards.

In vain, their laws might just as well  
Have been waste paper on the shelves;  
That fatal freight had broke the spell;  
People had look'd—and knew themselves.

If chance a Duke, of birth sublime,  
Presum'd upon his ancient face,  
(Some calf head, ugly from all time,  
They pop'd a mirror to his Grace—

Just hinting, by that gentle sign,  
How little Nature holds it true,  
That what is call'd an ancient line,  
Must be the life of beauty too.

From Dukes they passed to regal phizzes,  
Compar'd them proudly with their own,  
And cried, 'How could such monstrous quiz-  
zes

'In beauty's name usurp the throne!  
They then wrote essays, pamphlets, books,  
Upon cosmetic economy,  
Which made the King try various looks,  
But none improv'd his physiognomy.

And satires at the Court they level'd,  
And small lampoons, so full of slynesses,  
That soon, in short, they quite be-devil'd  
Their Majesties and Royal Highnesses.

At length—but here I drop the veil,  
To spare some loyal folks' sensations;—  
Besides, what follows is the tale  
Of all such late-enlighten'd nations.

Of all to whom old Time discloses  
A truth they should have sooner known—  
That Kings have neither rights nor noses  
'A whit diviner than their own.

\*The Goths had a law to choose always  
A short thick man for their king.—Munster Cos.  
mog. lib. iii. p. 164.  
†In a Prince a jolter-head is invaluable.—  
Oriental Field Sports.

**Just Received**  
**AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,**

**EWELL'S**  
**MEDICAL COMPANION**

**OR**  
**Family Physician,**

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

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

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

May 3—11

**KENT COUNTY COURT.**  
**IN CHANCERY.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A credit of one, two and three years will  
be given, upon the purchaser giving bond  
with approved security for payment of the  
purchase money, with interest from the day of  
sale, to  
**RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.**  
May 17, 1823

**\$100 REWARD.**

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

**Notice.**

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

**Notice.**

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

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



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

**CLEMENT VICKARS.**  
March 1, 1823—11

## STEAM BOAT AND Stage Line

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

## THE STEAM BOAT ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER,  
Will commence her regular run for the season  
on Sunday next, the 11th instant—will  
leave the lower end of Smith's wharf, Maj.  
McKim's steam mill, Baltimore, every Sunday  
at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. from thence ar-  
rive at Annapolis at half past 10 o'clock A. M.  
from thence arrive at Cambridge about six  
o'clock, P. M. Returning, the boat will leave  
Cambridge every Monday at 7 o'clock, A. M.  
arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock, P.  
M., from thence arrive at Baltimore about six  
o'clock, P. M. The boat will stop at Howell's  
Point, going and returning, for the accommo-  
dation of the people in the lower part of  
Talbot county.

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

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

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

## REMOVAL.

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

## Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 11

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

## ANOTHER SUPPLY OF New Spring Goods.

**CLARK & GREEN**  
Respectfully acknowledge the favors of their  
friends and customers, and beg leave to inform  
them and the public generally, that they will  
open in the course of this week, a splendid  
ASSORTMENT OF

## Choice Goods,

Selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from  
the latest importations, which will be offered  
extremely low for Cash. The assortment will  
contain among other things,  
10,000 yards handsome printed Calicoes and  
Chintzes,

1,000 yards beautiful Cambric Gingham  
1,000 yards plain Cambric Muslins  
5,000 yards domestic Sheetting and Shirting  
Cottons  
2,000 yards domestic Plaid and Stripe do  
4,000 yards Oznaburgs, Burlaps, Drogheddas  
and Tow Linens.

Also—Fancy Muslins, viz: Elegant plain  
and tambour'd India mull muslins, plain  
and tambour'd Swiss Muslins, plain and tam-  
bour'd Book do. plain and tambour'd Scotch  
mull do. real India Book do. plain and  
figured Leno do. striped and figured Cambric  
do. Cambric Jaconet do. black and other col-  
ored Cambric Muslins, mull muslin Shawls,  
Bannanna, Flag and Madras Hand  
kerchiefs, gentlemen's figured muslin Cravats  
white Jeans and Satteens, blue, pink and  
buff Stripe Satteens, blue, pink, buff and  
purple Wilmington Stripes, plain Union Mix-  
tures, & striped Virginia Cotton Casimeres  
plain white Linen Drilling for summer pan-  
talons, fine white ribbed do. handsome blue  
stripe do. white cotton Drilling, white and  
colored Mersailes Vesting, black silk Floren-  
tine do. blue and yellow Nankens, Nankin  
and Canton Crapes, Sensahaws, Saranets, Sat-  
tins, Black Mode, black Italian Lutestring  
white and black Pattenets, white Crape Liane  
a new and beautiful article for ladies plain  
caps, handsome green do. for ladies veils  
white, black and green Italian Crapes, fancy  
Silk and Crape Ganne Handkerchiefs, an ele-  
gant assortment of Thread Laces & Edgings—  
Silk Laces, Cotton do. Robinetts, Insertings, an  
extensive assortment of fancy and plain Rib-  
bons, Gallons, black Velvet Ribbons, elegant  
gilt Buckles for ladies belts, Pins, Sewing  
Cotton in balls & hanks; Floss Cotton, Sewing  
Silks, Tapes, Millinet, Hair Combs, Parasols.  
Ladies English and French Hose, gentlemen's  
do. ladies cotton do. assorted, men's do. ladies  
silk and Kid Gloves, gentlemen's fine Wood  
stock, Beaver and Buckskin do. Irish Linens  
Irish Sheettings, Russia Sheettings, Imitation  
do. Brown Hollands, linen and cotton Bed  
Ticking, linen and cotton Apron Checks  
Table and Napkin Diapers, linen Cam-  
bricks, Long Lawns, Linen Cambric Han-  
kerchiefs, fine English steam loom Shirt-  
ing Muslins, best superfine and common Lon-  
don Cloths and Casimeres, Bombazetts, Bom-  
bazeens, Rattinets, black Circassian for sum-  
mer coats and pantaloons, white Mersailes  
Quilts and Counterpanes, gig & switch  
Whips, Walking Canes, Writing and Let er  
Paper, Slates, Pastboards, Knitting Cotton,  
and

## 1500 WEIGHT COTTON YARN.

**ALSO,**  
**A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF**  
**GROCERIES & LIQUORS,**  
**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY;**  
**LIKEWISE,**  
**CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.**

The foregoing, with many other articles not  
mentioned, comprises one of the most exten-  
sive and complete assortments ever offered in  
this place, and is well worthy of not only the  
consumers but of country dealers in this and  
the adjoining counties, who purchase to sell  
again; if they will give us a call, they will be  
convinced that we can sell them on as good  
terms by the single piece as they can be pur-  
chased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.  
Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

## Groome & Lambdin

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

## ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods.

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

## A FURTHER SUPPLY OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

## Thomas & Groome

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

## GOODS,

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

## DRY GOODS,

**IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,**  
**LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and**  
**Queen's-Ware;**

Which being added to those before received,  
renders their assortment very general and  
complete, and to which they invite the atten-  
tion of their customers and the public gener-  
ally. Amongst the Groceries just received  
are IMPERIAL,  
HY-ON, and  
YOUNG HYSON } **Teas,**  
which are believed to be of superior quality.  
Easton, May 31, 1823—11

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large  
ASSORTMENT OF



## BOOTS & SHOES,

The most of which were made to his order  
out of the best materials;

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

**ALSO,**  
An assortment of the best Leather and Mo-  
rocco for manufacturing, and having a careful  
Foreman and good Workmen, he can have  
Boots and Shoes made to order.  
He intends keeping a constant supply of  
Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes,  
which he will sell cheap for Cash.  
Easton, May 17—11

## MARYLAND, scilicet Caroline County, to wit:

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

**THO. CULBRETH.**  
True Copy,  
Test, **Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.**  
June 14—4w

## Cambridge Wharf COMPANY.

The Stockholders of High Street Wharf,  
are hereby notified, that on Thursday the 17th  
of July next, the sum of nineteen dollars, on  
each share of the Stock, will be required to  
be punctually paid.

The rapid progress of the Wharf which it  
is believed, will be completed by that time,  
must apologise for this large demand, of the  
whole balance of Stock, which would other-  
wise have been subdivided, and deferred for  
convenience; but it is hoped, the early ac-  
complishment of their views will afford ample  
amends to the Stockholders for so premp-  
tory a call. **JOS. E. MUSE, President.**

**THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.**  
Cambridge, K. S. Md. }  
June 14—3w }

## Six Cents Reward.

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

## Archibald M'Neal.

Any person taking up said Boy and delivering  
him to me shall be entitled to the above re-  
ward, but no charges paid. **B. JONES.**  
Easton, May 31, 1823.

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

## Barren Creek SPRINGS.

The proprietor of the above Establishment  
announces to the public, that he is now ready  
to accommodate travellers and boarders.  
Having furnished himself with every thing  
necessary to render comfortable his custom-  
ers, he with confidence recommends the es-  
tablishment to invalids and parties of pleasure.  
He deems it unnecessary to say any thing in  
recommendation of the waters of Barren  
Creek, as their virtues are so generally known,  
and he flatters himself, so generally appre-  
ciated by the public.

**WILLIAM HOSSANNA.**  
June 21, 1123—3w

## Notice

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

Given under my hand this 14th June 1823.  
**SOPHIA STERLING, Adm'r.**  
of John Sterling, dec'd.

N. B. Those indebted to the estate are  
desired to make immediate payment.  
June 21—3w