

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1821.

NO. 195

CENTREVILLE, August 7, 1821.

By the Commissioners of the Tax for Queen Anne's County, Md.
On application of Samuel Smyth, Esq. Collector of the County Taxes for Queen Anne's County for the year 1819. Ordered that the following Lists of Lands and Lots of ground, & amount of Taxes due thereon, and the names of the several and respective persons to whom chargeable, be inserted once a week for four succeeding weeks, in the Eastern Gazette and Baltimore Patriot, notifying that unless the county charges due thereon shall be paid to the collector of said county, within the space of thirty days after the notice shall be completed, the lands and lots of ground, so charged or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

JAMES BAYNARD, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Q. A. County.

NAMES OF PERSONS.	NAMES OF LANDS.	Taxes Due. Dcts. Cts.
Arthur Bryon's Representatives	Wright's Forest	13 98
William Cork	Kilman's Plains	2 46
Samuel Gooden's heirs	Hard Bargain, Jamaica, &c.	5 56
Henry Gooden, negro	Kilman's Plains	0 70
Rebecca Glasgow	House and Lot, Sand Town	1 17
John Holden, Sen.	Waterford Part	3 69
Matthew Hawkins's heirs	Martin's Portion and Pacolet	3 92
Elizabeth Jackson	Wells's Part and Harris's Rumbles	5 09
Reuben Jones	House and Lot	0 47
Henry Lowman	Wright's Forest	13 39
David Nevill's heirs	Smith's Outlet & Northumberland	5 44
John Price	Harris's Rumbles	1 17
Jas. & Asbury Peters	Wood House & Segars Hazzara	4 80
Margaret Richardson's heirs	House and Lot, Sand Town	2 34
Jerusa Spencer's heirs	Upper Landing	5 30
Frances Soloway, widow	Williams's Lot	0 94
Elizabeth Thomas	Lot at Sand Town	1 17
Edward Thomas's heirs	Sayer's Range	1 75 1/2
Sharon Wilkins	Peck Hickory Ridge and Salisbury	4 13
Samuel T. Wright	Wright's Hope	3 10
Richard Bright, negro	House and Lot	0 88
Jas. & Thomas Bewley	Tom's Fancy, &c. &c.	8 47 1/2
Brody for Tucker	Pratt's Choice Enlarged	1 68
James Cole's heirs	House and Lot near J. B.	1 05
William Cowden	Jamaica Part	3 13 1/2
Benjamin Farrow	House and Lot, Beaver Dams	2 31 1/2
William Harper's heirs	Stratton & Murphy's Chance	4 87
Thomas Murdock for Sharp's heirs	Wilcox Discovery &c.	3 10
Eleanor Reynolds's	Tharp's Meadows	3 65
Bazellia Yowell	Southampton & Smith's Delight	7 65
Thomas Segar's heirs	Okeitharp Part, &c. &c.	5 09

Centreville, Md. August 11, 1821.—4w

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, dated March 1821, for the sale of so much of the real estate of James Stevens, Deceased, as will pay his just debts, I will sell on Saturday the 8th day of September next, to the highest bidder on the premises at three o'clock in the evening one hundred and seventy-one acres of land lying and being in Caroline County, on the road leading from Pottery's Mill to Denton, and now in the occupancy of William Morgan, the Tenant, at 12 months rent, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale with interest thereon with security for the payment of the same to be approved of by the Trustee.

The purchaser will have possession of the premises on the 1st day of January next, with the privilege of seeding Wheat or Rye, in due time this fall.

The Creditors of the above named James Stevens, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline County Court, on or before the first day of September, 1821.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of James Stevens, Deceased.

August 11, 4w

Land for Sale.

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

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

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

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

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Beware at the Bar of the Fountain Inn. Easton, August 4

Notice.

Is hereby given that an Election will be held on the first Monday in September next, in the several Election Districts in Talbot County for the purpose of electing two Electors to Elect the Senate of Maryland.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf. August 11th, 1821.

PRINTING

CARDS, HAND-BILLS & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

FOREIGN.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1821.

Through the politeness of Capt. Smith, of the ship Mount Vernon, which arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers down to the 10th ultimo, being 4 days later than before received. The principal subject of interest in England, was the recently received news of the Death of Napoleon, we copy the principal details relating to that event. In the Courier of the 7th ult. we find the following paragraph:

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 5th—"By the *Dromedary* store-ship, just arrived from St. Helena, General Bonaparte is stated to have been twice cupped previous to his death. The 84th came home in this vessel, and are on their way to Woolwich, for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of the Coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England for the establishment of the fact of his death."

Baron Eldon had received the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles and name of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon.

The Courier of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the privy council, in regard to the queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished and the council had adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision.

Speculations had been made in London in the French funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expectation of the effect of the reception of this news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory its general tenor, however justifies the belief that the cause of the revolutionists is on the wane.

LONDON, July 9.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian* in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena:—Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood house (by the road). A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within), and was received, on emerging from the grounds, by a line of 2,000 troops including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side.

As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled into the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the *Vigo*, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, moaning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab laid over it.

"St. Helena, May 14." The following is the order of Napoleon's funeral procession:— Napoleon Bertrand, son The priests, in of the marshal. full robes Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt. Bonaparte's physician.

THE BODY Grenadiers { In a car drawn } Grenadiers. { by four horses. } Count Mont-Bonaparte's horse } Marshal theon. } led by 2 servants. } Bertrand } Mad. Bertrand and } Servants. } daughter in an open } vehicle. } Servants. } Naval Officers. } Staff Officers. } Members of Council. } Gen. Coffin. } Mar. de Monchenu. } The admiral. } The governor. } Lady Low and } Servants. } daughter in an o- } Servants. } pen vehicle. } Servants. } Dragons. } St. Helena volunteers. } St. Helena regiment. } St. Helena artillery. } Sixty-six regiment. } Royal marines. } Twentieth regiment. } Royal artillery.

The body of Bonaparte is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead and oak.

PHYSICIANS REPORT.

Longwood, St. Helena, May 6.

Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cortilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles, exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural.

Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or scirrhous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the esophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver.

The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed) THOMAS SHORT, ARCHIBALD ARNOTT, CHARLES MITCHELL, FRANCIS BARTON, MATTHEW LIVINGSTON.

LONDON, July 7.

The Neapolitan government is said to have expressed an intention of gradually disbanding its present army, and of supplying its place with better or more faithful troops from the Catholic Cantons of Switzerland. The Neapolitan troops are gradually removed from Sicily as the Austrians arrive there to displace them, and one regiment which recently returned from Messina, was immediately disbanded and disbanded, and the officers banished to the island of Prohida, there to await the king's further pleasure. Their crime is said to consist in their having expressed some approbation of the recent conduct of Gen. Rossario, in Messina. Several officers and men, who formed a part of the revolutionary army of Naples, still maintain a state of doubtful independence in the valley of Boreno and the mountains which border upon Benevento.

An *Aulo de fe* was celebrated some short time since at Naples, the victims of which were the works of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of Buffon, of D'Alembert, and some other authors, whose volumes were committed to the flames with all the pomp of ecclesiastical justice. "A battalion of Austrians," says the narrative, "assisted at this execution." It is impossible not to associate so futile a ceremony with the destructive labours of the housekeeper and niece of the Knight of La Mancha, assisted and controlled by the critical discernment of a Curate, and of Master Nicholas the barber.

LONDON, July 9.

According to the authentic accounts from Hermannstadt of the 16th June, advices had been received there of the advance of the Turks up the Schyl and Old rivers, who in those two directions were approaching in considerable force to Tyngoshyll and to Rinnik. The bearer of this news was an eye witness of an action which took place near Dragashan, and the result of which was entirely to the disadvantage of the insurgents. The latter, though superior in force to the Turks, took flight as soon as they saw some of their pandors fall; and, after setting fire to the place, retreated towards Rinnik, which place they perhaps have the same fate on the approach of the Turkish army.

The notorious rebel chief Theodore, who, as we have said already, was by Vasilanti's orders, confined at Petesch, and carried prisoner to Tergowitz, was in fact, tried, condemned, and executed on the 7th of this month.

COTTON MARKET.—A letter dated at Liverpool the 14th ult. says: "With in the last three days cotton has improved 3d. per lb."

Extract of a private letter, dated St. Helena, May 15.

"As every thing relating to so great a man as Bonaparte must be of extreme interest, I should tell you that after having attended his funeral, I paid a visit to his residence. I was shown his wardrobe by Marchand, his valet, and a more shabby set out I never beheld. Old coats, hats and pantaloons, that a middleman on shore would hardly condescend to wear. But Marchand said it was quite an undertaking to make him put on any thing new, and then after wearing it an hour, he would throw it off, and put on the old again.

"The last words Bonaparte uttered were 'te-te-arnee.' What their connexion was in his mind cannot be ascertained; but they were distinctly heard about 5 o'clock on the morning of the day he died.

"An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Helena, May 7.

"The body of Bonaparte, after his death, was dressed in his green uniform, with red facings, and all his stars and orders.

"An immense number of persons, both yesterday and this morning, have been to see him. It was one of the most striking spectacles at which I had ever the fortune to be present. The view of his countenance, from which I felt it scarcely possible, even for an instant to withdraw my eyes, gave me a sensation I cannot describe; but the impression it made on me will never be forgotten.

He had for some time past fixed on a particular spot, which is also, I understand, mentioned in his will, a short distance from Longwood for his burial place, in the event of its being determined that his remains should be deposited at St. Helena.

"Bonaparte was perfectly aware of the nature of his complaint, and frequently described it to those about him, but was never able to convince his surgeons that he had a just notion of it. In the early stage of the disease, which is a long time ago, he commenced a statement of it, with his different sensations at different periods, and continued it up to within a few days of his death. It is intended for his son.

"It is a singular coincidence that the *Waterloo*, E. J. Man, laden with necessaries for his establishment at Longwood, arrived only two days before his death, just in time to witness his final sitting."

The *Rosario*, which left St. Helena on the 17th May, has arrived at Portsmouth, bringing duplicates of the dispatches by the *Heron*, also Bonaparte's Will, and many other papers belonging to him, the contents of which were kept a profound secret at St. Helena.

Paraphernalia of the Dressing Room of the Ex-Empress of France.

From Lady Morgan's Italy.

"We were about to quit the palace (Parma) after a cursory inspection, when the Cicerone (who, though he spoke Italian, struck us to be a Frenchman) asked us if we had any curiosity to see the *garde-meuille*. Supposing it to be that in which we had heard, some fine furniture and gobelin tapestry had been deposited fifty years back, for a palace which had been projected, but never built, we followed him to a sort of lumber room in the attic story, where, instead of the old-fashioned furniture of the Infantes, stood the whole splendid paraphernalia of the Parisian dressing room of the Ex-Empress of France, exquisite for its beauty, and splendid for its materials. What appeared of solid and burnished gold, was, in fact, of silver gilt; even the massive toilet tables, the beautiful Greek tripods, surcharged with vases and basins, were of *ar-mois*; and the immense full length mirror, which had so often reflected its mistress in her imperial robes, when about to preside over a Court where Kings and Queens made up her circle, were all of this expensive material. It was extremely curious to observe, that over these objects of fairy splendour an air of domesticity was visible, belonging to a far better rank of life than that filled by this once sumptuous Queen and Empress. The mirror was surmounted with a group, beautifully sculptured, representing the Empress at her toilet in conversation with Napoleon, who leaned over the back of her chair; the child was on her knee. The portraits were faithful, and the antique and sharply cut features of Bonaparte's truly Italian head, were strongly contrasted to the genuine Austrian face of Maria Louisa, with its long but heavy visage, thick lips, and projecting eye. Close by, the toilet of the Ex King of Rome, presented to the Empress by 'her good City of Paris'; it was of mother-of-pearl, inlaid with gold. The quilt was of white satin, and the bed eider down. Other little articles of the splendid *layette* of this infant, so cradled in luxury, and so sung by the Chateaubriands and other poet-laureates of the day, were scattered around the cradle; at its feet stood a little dog, apparently alive. It was a gift of Napoleon to his wife; a great favourite both of mother and child; and having died in Italy, it was thus preserved, with other remembrances of their former greatness.

"On every side of this vast apartment were piles of red morocco cases gilt, and inscribed with the gorgeous title of 'Voyage de sa Majesté Impériale et Royale l'Impératrice.' Some were marked for cachemires, others for a demi-toilette; and others again for a grand toilette; giving impressions of splendour, such as might be conceived of the wardrobe of a Sultana in the Arabian Tales. They were now empty; and it would be difficult to say what might be the object of thus exposing these apartments for public inspection, unless it were to put additional money into the pockets of the servants, for they were not shown until we had paid for the rest of the palace, and they were, as our valet-de-place assured us, things apart, and to be paid for separately."

A NEW EXPEDIENT.

There is now living in the state of Maryland, a very worthy man, whose weight is between five and six hundred pounds. During the intense heat of the summer months his family are compelled to transport him either to the spring house or the cellar, where he is kept from spoiling in the company of his own bacon, with which he plentifully supplies our market. We do not recommend this mode for general adoption, because it is not to be expected that all our fellow citizens can afford to build spring houses for residence during the blaze of our summer sun. But one thing is at least in our power, not to add to the fervour of the season by a temper more fervid. He who calmly bears the heat has nothing but the heat to bear; but he who resigns himself to the dominion of an impatient and irritable temper, has all this to sustain, as well as the heat of the season likewise. Let us then improve by the spring house adventure, and preserve the tranquillity and coolness of our own minds, when oppressed by such solar heat. We should likewise be scrupulously attentive to our meats—Light diet, soups, and food, capable of easy digestion, have often done more to preserve comfort and health at such times, than all the skill of the most eminent physician has done to restore it, when lost by our own folly & imprudence. Frequent change of apparel and repeated ablutions will be found attended with the happiest effects. Our countrymen do not seem yet to estimate as they ought the usefulness of baths—the sun is now teaching them a lesson by which we hope they will profit.—*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

We have seen at Mr. Charles Biddle's warehouse a quantity of Plaids manufactured at the Maryland Penitentiary, which we think are superior to any goods of the same description either of foreign or domestic fabric. We are induced to notice these goods, in order to call the attention of the managers of our penitentiary to the subject of giving employment to the great number of convicts now in confinement. We are assured that the domestic manufacturers have now a ready sale and constant demand for their goods at saving and even profitable prices. We are also informed that the manufacturers in general pay nearly one-third of the present price of their goods to the laborers whom they employ. It is also a well known fact that a boy of 14 or 16 years of age may be made by six months tuition a very expert weaver. It is also a fact, and a melancholy one, that there are more than eight hundred persons now in the Philadelphia prison.

Under all these circumstances, we would ask, whether these persons could be better employed than in working up the cotton of our southern states, into good and substantial fabrics, uniting all the advantages of cheapness, comfort and durability? We believe it would be a profitable employment; but even admitting that no pecuniary advantage would be derived from the adoption of the system, yet it would be far preferable to suffering the convicts to remain in idleness, brooding over their misfortune, and forming schemes of revolt.—*Franklin's Gaz.*

NAPOLEON'S LAST MOMENTS!!

We have been politely furnished by an Officer of H. M. C. Majesty's frigate *La Duchesse de Berry*, with the following statement respecting the last moments of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, obtained from a vessel which arrived at Martinique, from St. Helena, on the 18th July, and for the correctness of which, he pledges his honor.

"Finding himself very ill, Napoleon sent for his Physician, who told him he could not survive more than 48 hours. He (N.) immediately requested Gen. Bertrand to assist him in writing his WILL, which occupied them about fifteen hours, when Napoleon sealed it up, and delivered it to General Bertrand; with an injunction that he should not permit it to be opened except in the presence of the Commissioners of the different sovereigns of Europe."

NEW MODE OF DUNNING.

The Editor of the Eastport Sentinel thus humorously calls upon delinquent subscribers:

Postscript!!—We stop the press to announce the arrival of the fast sailing schooner *Dun*, Capt. Tenenue, from Boston, with the following highly interesting letter addressed to the Editor:

"Boston, July 19, 1821.—Sir, Your Note for Types, Paper, Ink, &c. has been long due, unless it is immediately paid, you may expect to be waited upon by Washington, as Greeting."

We would seriously ask our delinquent subscribers what is to be done in this case?

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 1.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Electoral Ticket for Talbot County.
NICHOLAS GOLD-BOROUGH,
JOHN EDMONDSON.

For Prince-Georges's.

NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

THOMAS K. CARROLL,
COL. MATTHIAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.

RICHARD GRAHAME,
DR. JOHN DARE.

For Montgomery.

THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany.

WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Kent.

WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCELESTON.

For Dorchester.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPTE,
CAPT. MATTHIAS TRAVERS.

For Worcester.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Anne Arundel County.

COL. THOMAS HOOD,
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

For Frederick County.

ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
DR. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Lavin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.

William Knight, James F. Brown,
J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.

Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Boume.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.

Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper,
William Tingle, Jr., Dr. John Stevenson.

FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

Remember that on Monday next you will be called upon to exercise the most important trust vested in the hands of freemen—the right of suffrage. It is hoped you will manifest your decided disapprobation of that party whose leader has openly declared, that he wished the father of his country (the great and good Washington) had never lived, and that he had done more harm than he had ever done good—Can you vote for men whose leader has also openly declared that were it in his power he would pave all Hell with Quakers—No my fellow citizens—speak by your votes a language that cannot be misunderstood—Let every man do his duty on Monday next, and Maryland will be saved.

FIRE.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Thursday morning last, our citizens were aroused by the alarming cry of Fire, which proved to be a small framed dwelling house in Church Alley, occupied by Mr. Solomon Hopkins, adjoining the Protestant Church—The House and the greater part of its furniture were entirely consumed, and the Church considerably injured; fortunately the night was calm.

A public meeting took place in Easton on Tuesday last; Mr. Edmondson, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Hands, and Mr. Hayward descended upon the topics, they thought suited to the occasion. Mr. Edmondson vindicated his friends and himself from the foul aspersion of unfriendliness to the rights of the people;—and showed in the clearest manner that in 1798 he was in favor of universal suffrage, and brought forward his vote recorded to that effect. If we may be allowed to differ with his course, at all, as a political speaker, it is that he treats his opponents as if they were as honest and sincere in politics as himself. But from their leader down to their pettiest partizan they openly ridicule political honesty as a farce—They scarcely even for show pretend to it themselves; & they therefore cannot be expected to allow that others are guided by any such principle. From Thomas Jefferson down to the extreme of other end, to Col. Stevens, they are political swindlers, and ought always to be treated in their proper and genuine character. The holding forth of this last mentioned gentleman was apparently bold, confident and smiling; trumpeting himself, and ever vaunting that he never told the people an untruth; that he always bottomed himself upon documents.

If there were a trial going on in court, and out of 20 witnesses the 10th only was on one side, and his testimony though apparently clear, was entirely overwhelmed by both the foregoing and succeeding testimony, the jury would not doubt an instant; but a person coming into court at the moment of the examination of this 10th witness, and leaving it when he had finished, and knowing nothing more about the matter, would give a different verdict and swear to it too.—It is for cases of this kind that Mr. Stevens hunts the records, the votes and proceedings; and if in the various stages of a long bill he finds one vote suited to his purpose, he seizes upon it, and though, when taken with the other votes on the same bill it means nothing, or has a totally different meaning, he will still swear to this with a bold, unmeaning and smiling front. And this he calls telling people the

truth; this he might do, if he really knew more of each case, than the man who heard the tenth witness only; but he is without the apology of the hearer of only the one witness. Though this course may be a salvo to his conscience, to sober and sound judging men of all parties, his truths of this sort, are not only falsehoods, but perversions of the basest kind; because with the show of truth they have the stronger tendency to deceive. He has however so long practised these tricks, that if there ever was a time, when they produced any effect, it has long since passed and gone—Now, nobody expects to gain correct information from his spouting; his breath of course puffs and passes like the idle wind.

Mr. Hands followed—He took a handsome, concise, and masterly view of parties from the revolution; rebutting, confuting, and managing Colonel Stevens, as he passed rapidly down the stream of history, with as much ease as the Washington 74 would have put out of her course one of Jefferson's Gun-Boats—equally fitted to get out of the way either end foremost.

In the course of his observations he introduced and read several original letters from General Washington, written in the year 1798 to a Federal United States Senator. These letters showed in the most conclusive manner that the great, the good Washington at that time considered Jefferson and the whole band of democratic leaders, enemies to the government of this country. The following is an extract from one of them, dated Mount Vernon, June 25th, 1798, and written the moment after Gen. Washington had heard of the return of General Marshall, from his unsuccessful mission to France.

"I wonder the French government has not more pride, than to expose to the world such flimsy performances as the ministers of it exhibit, by way of complaint and argument. But it is still more to be wondered at that these charges which have been refuted over and over again, should find men among ourselves, even at this day, to extol them as conclusive evidence of the injury it [France] has received from the Government of this country. But to men who cannot, or will not look at both sides of a question, argument is vain, and so far as it respects them, publications are useless."

"I believe however that the mist, which has so long blinded the eyes of the people is yielding to information, but not without increasing, and violent efforts to prevent the dissemination of it."

"The Editor of the Aurora grows bolder & bolder! Whence his support? And how do the advocates of French measures account for the communication of Talleyrand to Bache? For that fact seems to be well ascertained;—I mean upon what principle will they justify it? for justify it they will!"

"The sudden embarkation of Doctor Logan is another strong corroborating evidence of the nefarious combinations which are going on, and ought to be arrested."

General Washington had written to the venerable Charles Carroll one of the signers of the declaration of independence—"the democratic party are a curse to this country." Here is the same idea; but in more full relief.

The reading of these letters was like a thunder bolt; the countenance of every democratic leader under the sound of Mr. Hands' voice fell flat; and for a few moments at least they appeared to feel ashamed of their idols, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and of themselves, as a party, whom the political saviour of our country, just eulogized by one of their speakers, had thus explicitly denounced as enemies to their country, who were forming combinations ruinous to her peace and prosperity, and which ought to be arrested. And were he now living he would pronounce the democratic party of Maryland, as much a curse to our state, as ever the general party could have been to the country at large. For their chief aim from Jefferson to the present actors has never been the good of the country—Not the good of the people; but by any means and every means to plant and fix themselves in power.

You now have it explicitly avowed by Mr. Casden, their leader in the Cecil Congressional district, that if they succeed this fall they mean to destroy the present power of the counties in electing the Governors, the Senate, and above all the delegates of Assembly. Do they mean to do this for the good of the state?—No—no such thing; they mean to do it to fix themselves in power. Power ever has been, and still is their chief aim and their ruling passion.

Mr. Hayward followed Mr. Hands, his exordium was handsome & gentlemanly; but he soon lost himself in passion and wild assertion.—Among other things he called the little provisional army of 1798-9, a standing army, raised for the express purpose of cramming monarchy down the throats of this nation?—Who was the commander of this army? no other man than General Washington.—Here you see, after all their hollow professions, when passion, or any other cause brings out the truth, they are still in the ranks of Jefferson and Callender, vilifying the great, the good, the immortal Washington.—Remember this, that William Hayward roundly asserts at this day, that an army commanded by your beloved Washington was embodied to cram monarchy down your throats.—This single avowal ought to be enough to strike from your estimation, any man who pretends to come forward for your suffrages.—Callender could not have uttered any thing more vile and slanderous.

Jefferson has in a letter, within this very summer, boasted that he was at the head of the phalanx, that first made a breach in federalism—Who was at the head of federalism, when Jefferson attacked it? Washington—and Washington was the first object of his base and infamous attacks.

Look at his letter to Mazzei and the publications of Freneau, Jefferson's Clerk. And from Jefferson down to Mr. Hayward they have been perfectly consistent in attempting to vilify Washington and almost every other real patriot in our country—and all for the same purpose.

Finding they could never rise by their own merit, their constant, their unceasing aim has ever been to pull down the real and disinterested friends of our country, in the estimation of the public, below themselves. The object of nine tenths of the leading democrats, from Jefferson down, has ever been, and still is, not the good of the country, not the real good of the people; but their own personal advancement in fortune and in station.—This is the fact—Reflect on it well.—This is at the bottom of all the fuss and noise about altering the constitution, and the rights of the people.—It is only to gull you.—They mean themselves and their own family connexions, and no more.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

A handbill is circulating through the country stating, that I am "hostile to the rights of the people, and unfriendly to the poor man's right of voting" because it is asserted, that I voted against leave to bring in a bill to repeal those parts of the Constitution which require property qualifications for voters.—If this was a necessary consequence of my voting against the leave, or if there was no possibility to find any other motive, then there might be some appearance of truth in the charge—but the charge is made, that I am "unfriendly to the poor man's right of voting" because I opposed the leave, to bring in the aforesaid bill, is a gross falsehood most ungenerously circulated—the facts & motives are these.—In the year 1797 the year before, Mr. Tawney, a federalist, brought in a bill to repeal such parts of the constitution as require property qualification for voters—many thorough going, leading democrats voted against this bill—but the bill passed the House, and was rejected by the Senate—I was not a member that year—it was known, after this, that the Senate would not pass such a bill—the next year, 1798, I was a member, and leave was again asked to bring in a bill, like Mr. Tawney's of the year before, to repeal that part of the constitution relating to property qualification for voters.—It was then known to every man in the House that if they passed the bill, the Senate would reject it certainly, and for that reason I and others voted against the leave, considering it an idle waste of the public time and money to be legislating on a bill that could not possibly pass. This was my reason for voting against the leave, and not because I was hostile to the poor man's right of voting, as you will presently see, when you find me decidedly opposed to the principle of a property qualification for voters. Leave no longer was given to bring in the bill, & after a useless waste of time on the bill, others became of my opinion that it was useless to spend more time upon the matter, and it was referred to the next session.

At this same time there was a bill before the Legislature for the repeal of that part of the Constitution relating to Elections, commonly called the District Election Law, as we now have it—soon after this, a message was sent by the Senate to the House of Delegates, proposing a conference between the two Houses upon the subject of that law—this was agreed to and a committee of both Houses appointed—they did confer, and the result of that conference was thus reported, viz: "That in their opinion (the Conference Committee), there ought to be some written evidence of every voters being worth thirty pounds or a freehold of fifty acres of land at the time he offers to vote—that this evidence shall arise from an assessment on property to the value of thirty pounds"—Here then, this report of the committee presented the real principle, the true question of a property qualification for voters or not, and here I voted directly against this report, and against the property qualification for voters.—See Votes and Proceedings Session 1798 page 138.

This was the only question that put members to the test of opinion as to property qualification, and here I voted immediately against it.

Now is there any man base enough to circulate this shameful falsehood against me after this, or is there any man prejudiced and malignant enough after this to believe it?

JOHN EDMONDSON.

N. B. Mr. Duckett Chairman of Committee of Conference on the part of the House—a rigid, leading Democrat.—Democrats who voted against Mr. Tawney's bill for universal suffrage, in 1797—Robert Smith—J. H. Nicholson—Upton Bruce—Martin Kershner—Levi Hollingsworth—Benjamin Tomlinson—Judge John Buchanan—Aly B. Duckett—all leading Democrats.—See Votes and Proceedings Session 1797, page 98.

Easton, August 27th, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Old men forget! yet not all forget, I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree.—Bible.

Such were the transports of rage exhibited by the democrats, during the election, seeing campaign, which made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States, that some of the more reflecting Federalists were induced to express an opinion, that such a result might be a fortunate circum-

stance, inasmuch as it was known, that some of the better sort of citizens, who had espoused the cause of democracy from interested motives, had declared their determination not to submit to Mr. Adams' administration, should he be re-elected, and more especially so as it had pleased an Almighty Providence to take Washington from among us; who alone would have been sufficient to keep the more unbiassed part of the community in awe, whose passions had been wrought up to a state of madness by the basest misrepresentation and deception of the party. This opinion, no doubt was grounded on a full conviction of the correct conduct of Federalists generally, who had imbibed the principles of man, the immortal Washington, who had with a great multitude of the great and good, always taught us to believe it a duty of every good citizen to submit to the voice of a majority, however unfairly or even corruptly obtained. With these impressions on the minds of each party, what a glorious opportunity was offered to Mr. Jefferson to act a magnanimous part towards his country and to teach even the abandoned and discontented a lesson, which would have had its influence on future generations, and among nations who were at that time "struggling for their long lost liberties." It is true, Mr. Jefferson did afford us some flattering hopes, that he would be another Washington in the correctness of his political principles; we were told in his inaugural speech, that "we were all Federalists, that we are all Republicans," with a vast deal of other hypocritical cant, which it would be disgusting to repeat. Hurrah! how soon were we deceived. This hypocritical, deistical impostor stepped boldly from behind the curtain, where he had so long concealed himself, and at once declared what he was capable of doing. We were told in plain terms, that the system of Washington, which Mr. Adams had supported, was to be pulled down, and that all the well tried and faithful servants of the public were to be too slow in their operations" to answer his grand schemes founded on the principles of the French philosophy and French Revolution in fact that it was high time that his partisans should be rewarded at the expense of the public, & at all hazards of the public welfare.

At the meeting of the next Congress in course, which was in March 1801, Mr. Jefferson's Message was received, wherein he discovered all the bitterness of his soul against the preceding administrations of Washington and Adams, and his partiality for the French nation, who had been "wading through blood and slaughter to regain their long lost liberties," as he expressed himself, though at that time Bonaparte had made himself "first Consul," and it must have been evident to Mr. Jefferson's superior knowledge, that such a character would not stop at the minimum of power. The navy was denounced as an engine of despotism, or something of that nature. The army, though not a vestige of Mr. Adams' standing army, as it was called, remained, and the small remnant of that which was kept up for the forts and frontiers, was held out as something dreadful. "The United States Bank as soon considered useless, and standing in the way of speculators in the different State Banks, who, no doubt, by multiplying Banks in every town and county of the different states, have contributed with the misrule and wild schemes of Mr. Jefferson to bring down the distress, which we are at this day experiencing. To be brief, there was nothing too wicked for Mr. Jefferson to do, and nothing too absurd for him to propose, which his partisans in Congress and out of it were not ready to acquiesce in to support their growing power. The whole nation seemed to be ready to join in with democracy to promote the "energetic plans" of Mr. Jefferson, who, notwithstanding his known deistical principles, was called a Solomon in politics! Truly might it be said, that God hardened our hearts, that he might punish us with the philosophical administration of Thomas Jefferson. If this was not so, it is not possible, that the nation could have submitted to his non-intercourse system, his embargo system, and his various other systems, which carried little short of ruin with them. It is true, the British as well as the French harassed and made great depredations upon our trade and commerce; but would any other man than a French philosopher and one who was disposed to do any thing rather than displease the tyrannical ruler of the French, ever have thought of punishing his own country by starving the British? These things are so much with in the recollection of every man, woman and even the children, that it would be a waste of time to go into a full detail of these villainous Jeffersonian transactions, which ought to have brought down the vengeance of all parties upon his head; but not so with the democratic party! He is still held forth as superior to Washington and as one whose administration is unequalled in wisdom and foresight, and his principles such as ought to govern the nation! Alas! what are we come to, when such men and such principles are to govern us?—What right have we to expect any thing more than the just vengeance of Heaven upon us. It is true Mr. Jefferson's administration has passed away, but his principles rule the democrats of this day, and it not arrested by the means which the Constitution under an overruling Providence has put in our power, we shall be accountable to a more awful tribunal hereafter. What evils have we not suffered from this vile party, which in the words of Washington, has been in reality "the curse of the country."

Jefferson has been succeeded by Madison, but did he not carry with him the principles of this arch democrat into his administration?

istration? And to make his election sure did he not recommend to Congress a war with G. Britain at the very time, when he must have known, that the orders in council were repealed, and at a time, when we were entirely unprepared for war? Yes, Mr. Madison knew, that if the irritation against England was suffered to be taken off with the orders in council, that his election would lose its greatest support, and thus the war was suffered to go on to secure his election! Gracious God! what ought to be our feelings towards such men, who to prop up their party, would be so wicked as to plunge the nation in a war! And what have we gained by the war? We have gained a debt of one hundred millions of dollars, and stained the land with the blood of our fellow citizens, to support a democratic war party. If we have gained glory and honour, we have gained it by our own physical powers & the natural prowess of the nation, and not by the power or wisdom of Mr. Madison and his infamous party, who have sought the "loaves & fishes," & their own emolument without much regard to the people or their interest. And yet these wretches are boasting of the wonders done, during the war! If any thing was done beyond the physical powers of the nation, we may ascribe it to the remnant of the navy, which Jefferson and Madison reduced by every vile means in their power, until the officers by their superior discipline derived from a Duxton and a federal administration, brought themselves into notice by their victories on the ocean and the lakes, the latter of which restored an honourable peace to the nation.

Madison's administration, having passed away, we are now blessed with Mr. Monroe's, but I am sorry to say, we are not likely to see better times, while the democrats "the curse of their country" retain a vestige of power influenced by the principles of their party. To be sure, it is a matter of exultation to Federalists, that those measures, which were established on the true principles of Federalism during the administrations of Washington and Adams, are re-established under the administration of Mr. Monroe, after being vilified and pulled down by Jefferson and his partisans, but the same race is shown towards Federalists in the United States Government as well as the State Government! Men to whom we ought to be bound by every tie of gratitude, are unceasingly persecuted, and driven from offices of profit to make way for demagogues and partisans, who are at this moment backing in the sun, shine of favour, while a Colonel Waters, and a General Lloyd, have been treated with scorn and reproach! What American can know these things, and not feel indignant? Who is there, among us, who has one spark of honour or gratitude, that will not swear vengeance against such wretches as compose the Governor and Council, and boldly step forward to hunt such men from their ill gotten power, men who could have the baseness to drive a Colonel Waters, and a General Lloyd, from honourable stations to gratify a Warfield, and to pamper a James Ringgold, who is capable of any thing, that he may float on the full tide of democracy. Oh! my countrymen, let not these things be! Come forward on Monday next in the majesty of that power, which the Constitution has given you, and say to democracy, avaunt, begone, we know you not, for great are the principles of Washington and shall prevail.

FEDERALIST.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Editors,
Should the state prove democratic, it is said Governor Sprigg is going to HAVE HELL WITH QUAKERS. Bad as this honourable man is—I never thought he had so bad a thing in contemplation. But the fact of his being in Prince George's county electioneering affords a strong criterion, that he is competent to perform any thing, no matter how bad or degrading. I find that it is asserted that he declared he wished WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED—AS HE DONE MORE HARM THAN HE EVER DONE GOOD. And as it is fully proved that he did so declare himself, I am determined hereafter, not to vote again the democratic ticket. For it is not my wish to blame WASHINGTON for achieving the independence of America, and freeing us from the domination of Great Britain—I never had a good opinion of Mr. Sprigg—I never voted for him when he was a candidate for the Legislature, and I will not vote for the Democratic Electoral Candidates of this county, as they are determined to support Mr. Sprigg as Governor. I hope every man in Prince George's will follow my example—I do not wish to see Hell paved with Quakers—I do not wish men abused for obtaining the independence of my country, and I do not wish to see Baltimore and one or two counties rule the whole state. Therefore, I shall vote for SENN and SNOWDEN.

A DEMOCRAT.

Prince George's, August 30.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

Mr. Graham,
I have lately read a very interesting correspondence between Matthew Carey, Esq. of the city of Philadelphia, and a Wilmington Manufacturing Committee, from which the following deductions may be fairly made.
That Mr. Carey is a very enlightened statesman, and a very pure Patriot.
That the writings, of said Matthew, have done great service, by giving light to the blind, and instructing to the ignorant, and if Mr. Garnet and his confederates in Virginia, would read them in good

faith, and pure charity, in due time, they would become a little wiser than they are.

That the said Matthew is a very accomplished scholar, and a very elegant writer, both in prose, & in verse, that his history of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793, was written with a masters hand, a new edition of which would greatly benefit the world.

That the Wilmington Committee, composed of John Torbert, Victor Du Pont and others, are very wise too; but not so wise as Matthew Carey.

That all men who differ in opinion, with Matthew Carey, & the Wilmington Committee are both blind and foolish, that the French nation being professedly bled in their late wars, have been cooled in judgment, and sobered in their imagination, whereas the people of the United States "being alas! only scratched," are still restive and heady.

That John Torbert & Co. have scratched Matthew Carey, to his hearts content, and in turn Matthew, has scratched John and his compers heavily.

That whenever Matthew shall look at his silver urn, he will feel itchy.
That seeds sown in England by the Edwards, and Elizabeths, have germinated and become big trees, and if the same kind of seed was sown in this country by Matthew Carey and John Torbert, they would (saying accidents) in three hundred years, become big trees also.

That the banks of the Brandywine would be an excellent soil to sow these seeds, but care ought to be taken that they be not too high Du Ponts Powder Factory.

That it is very impolitic to seduce manufacturers to become cultivators, but very wise to compel cultivators to become manufacturers.

That the men who oppose Matthew Carey's systems are mere "day dreamers" whereas Matthew Carey's dreams are all profound dreams of the night, and Matthew Carey's dreams, are more to be relied on than Mr. Garnet's waking thoughts.

That Sally and Colbert were great ministers in their day, and that if Matthew Carey and John Torbert were French Dukes and could get to be French Ministers, they would be very great men too.

And finally, that many men in and about Wilmington, during the late war were deeply engaged in building and speculating in factories, and a good high Tariff would make them sell for good prices.

JOHN COULTER.

From the Federal Republican.

"SHAME! SHAME!"

Democracy is the same thing, all the world over; and in this country it is the same, from Thomas Jefferson down to Samuel Sprigg! We have proved that Jefferson paid Callender \$50 for slandering Washington, & said of his infamous book, that it would have the best effect. We have proved all this, to the bitter mortification of the unfortunate men who have been heretofore classed with democrats. Now, let us see what our democratic governor, Samuel Sprigg, thinks of Washington. Be not astonished, good citizens of Maryland, when we tell you, that Samuel Sprigg your present democratic governor, the man who expects your votes, declared THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED, AS HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE EVER HAD DONE GOOD!

The following certificate will prove the fact:

[CERTIFICATE.]

"I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT SAMUEL SPRIGG, DECLARED IN MY PRESENCE, THAT HE WISHED GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED; THAT IT WAS HIS OPINION, THAT HE HAD DONE MORE HARM THAN HE HAD EVER DONE GOOD."

HENRY WILSON."

Governor Sprigg will not deny the above certificate, nor will he say it is the first time he has seen it; for it was shown to him in person some years ago, by the very gentleman who sent us the copy, who holds the original, and to whom we can refer any democrat who wishes more minute information on the subject.

This governor Sprigg is the same man who once declared, that he would "pave all hell with Quakers" if it were in his power; & this is the man who has been made governor of Maryland by the democrats, who wish to make him governor again! Is it not impudence, of the most unblushing kind, in the leaders of the democratic faction, to ask for the votes of the people of this state, in support of the man who wishes that George Washington had never lived and who would "pave all hell with Quakers" if it was in his power? This is democracy of the first quality,—hated to Washington, and abused against that worthy and respectable sect, the Quakers. How properly and correctly does our highly esteemed and respected friend who furnishes us with these facts, introduce them. He observes, that "the democrats are, as usual, taking every unmanly, sneaking advantage, such as honest men ought to abhor. I observe, in one of your papers, they brought some foul accusations against the Messrs. Snowden, of Prince George's, one of whom is the electoral candidate. Seeing such men as the Snowdens traduced and vilified by the most worthless and vile part of the community, I have come to the determination to put in your possession, what a democrat said of Gen. Washington, and that democrat is no other than our governor Sprigg. Shame! shame! I wish they were not true, for the honor of the American character; but it is true, and it is supported by the certificate of Henry Wilson, an honest and worthy man, &c. who stands high for integrity. The original certificate I shall keep in my possession, a duplicate I send you, which you may make any use of you please. If the governor, or any of his friends wish to know who

gave this information, tell them it was I! &c."

Now, we would ask, where is the friend of Washington, the friend of religion and truth, and order, that can vote, with a good conscience, for Samuel Sprigg and his democratic friends? Had we not been federalists from our infancy, this circumstance alone would induce us to vote the federal republican ticket, and oppose that of the democrats. Had we been democrats, we should have abjured and abandoned its vile tenets and doctrines, as soon as we held in our hands the vile letters which Jefferson, the father of American democracy, wrote to Callender, the traducer of Washington. Had we even voted the democratic ticket last year, we should abhor it, and detest it, at the ensuing election; because no good man will vote the democratic ticket, when he knows that that ticket is (the chosen one of Samuel Sprigg, the present governor of Maryland, who declared that he wished GEORGE WASHINGTON HAD NEVER LIVED—and who had the audacity to assert, that he would "PAVE ALL HELL WITH QUAKERS, IF HE HAD THE POWER!"

People of Maryland,—after such awful facts, we ask you, solemnly, who can now vote the democratic ticket?

The friends of Governor Sprigg, in Maryland, in their great extremity, seeing that they can say nothing in defence of the present government of that state, have published the address of the fifty-one federalists, who, for the sake of office, resolved to support Daniel D. Tompkins, for Governor of New York, in preference to De Witt Clinton. Provided these men had acted correctly, their address would have about as much connection with the Maryland election, as with the question, whether Caligula or Nero was the greatest tyrant. It is, however, the part of deception to endeavour to draw the attention from the question under consideration, to something entirely foreign from it, and such is the conduct of Governor Sprigg's friends. They have attempted no defence of him, but to every charge that is made against him their reply is, that his opponents are a vile set of office hunters. We should like to see them attempt to clear their champion of the charge of having said, that if he could, he would have hell paved with Quakers, and that it would have been well for this country if Washington had never lived! We agree with the Baltimore Patriot, that such expressions are intemperate but conceive that such an acknowledgement from him, is not a sufficient atonement for the Governor.—Del. Gaz.

ANK ROBBERY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

New York, August 20.

"For your information, I state that the Phoenix Bank of the city of New York has had a second loss of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, by a clerk who had possession of the vault keys, on Saturday, since which he has not been heard from. The vault being this day opened, a large amount was missing."

At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at New Haven, Connecticut the 26th July last, it was resolved that the Reverend CHARLES H. WHARTON, D. D. Rector, of St. Mary's Church, in the city of Burlington, New Jersey, should be invited to the chair of Professor of Systematic Theology in the said Seminary. It is understood that Doctor WHARTON has declined the offer, and that the Reverend Bird Wilson has been appointed to that office.

Poulson's Amer.

RICHMOND, August 20.

STEAM BOATS.

We have before us a list of the steam boats, which plied up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with their tonnage, &c. on the 19th January last. They are alphabetically arranged.—Their number and tonnage are really astonishing. There are not less than 72 employed.—The Felician is 408 tons, the Tennessee 416, the Manhattan 427, the Columbus 450,—but the United States, Captain Hart, is of the astonishing size of six hundred and forty-six tons!—There is one steam boat on Lake Ponchartrain; one on Plaquemine lake; and one on Mobile Bay.—There are several more boats, now on the stocks; and the number for the transportation of passengers and cargoes is so rapidly increasing as will outstrip any moderate calculation.—The river is occasionally animated by the smoking boats, passing each other.—In many stretches, several boats are sometimes visible; and along the levees at New-Orleans, twenty steam boats or more are sometimes to be seen together. The people of the Mississippi ought to erect a statue to the genius of Fulton, in the most conspicuous part of New-Orleans.

Richmond Compiler.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

An instance of this description occurred lately in this neighborhood, which deserves to be recorded. At Callender's coal pits in Chesterfield, about fourteen miles from this city, the workmen had sunk a shaft near two hundred feet deep. At the bottom of it, they were blowing rock. An Irishman was alone, engaged in this operation; he had charged with powder, fired the match, & lighted it, before he gave the signal to those above to haul him up. It is, of course, necessary on those occasions for those at the windlass to draw the person up as rapidly as possible, to avoid the effects of the explosion. The Irishman had been drawn from thirty to fifty feet in the air, when the rope broke, and he was precipitated with all his force to the bottom of the shaft. Nearly stunned by so violent a fall, this man had still presence of mind enough to recollect the imminent

danger he ran of being blown to atoms by the powder, the match was yet burning, & in a moment more it might have been too late; Yet he immediately clapped his hand on the ignited match, and extinguished it. There is, probably, not one man out of ten thousand, whose wit would have been so ready in so painful and perilous a situation.

Compiler.

There is now residing in Stafford, a man by the name of Nolan, who is at present married to his twenty-sixth wife, and has, by the whole, 73 children, and is 105 years of age, and his present wife is now pregnant.—London Paper.

HEALTH OFFICE.

BALTIMORE, August 7th, 1821.
Report of Intermittents in the City of Baltimore, for the last twenty-four hours, ending this morning at sunrise viz:

Dropsy in the head	1
Schrofula	1
Old age	1
Consumption	1
Cholera Infantum	1
Nervous Fever	1
Bilious	2
Malignant	10*

Total 18

Under one year 1

Between 1 and 5 3

Do 5 and 10 3

Do 15 and 21 1

Above 21 10—18

Of whom 1 was coloured.

By order,

WM. D. HARRIS, Sec'y.

*Charles Wirgman—William A. Yerkins—James L. Curtis—John W. Duncan—Jacob Croker—John Reay—Thomas Gregory—and Miss Chamberlain, Miss Gettis, and Thomas Chapman, children.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 94.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Deaths in Baltimore last week, 65 of which number 14 were coloured.

Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for property sold at the 2nd Vendue of Col. Win. B. Smith deceased on 7th December last are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on 1st inst. and they are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay.—And it is further notified that the notes of all those who become purchasers either at the first or second sale which are not paid on or before the first day of October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection according to law.

SAMUEL GROOME,
Agent for Isabella Smith, Adm'rx.
Baltimore Sept 1st—4w

Notice.

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

ROBERT DENNIS.
Dorset county, August 25—3w

To Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the premises at present occupied by himself. The farm contains three fields of upwards of one hundred and ten thousand corn hills, and is in good order. Persons disposed to rent are confidently invited to view the premises, and to a good tenant the rent will be made moderate, payable either in grain or money.

DEKAR THOMPSON,
Near Boonsborough, Caroline County.
August 25—6w

COL. RICHARD WATERS

Has taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 5 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

And he relies on a generous public; and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.

August 18th, 1821.

\$50 Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

JOHN TRIP.

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down, and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing him above negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EPHRAIM GATHER.

N. B. All owners of Vessels and others, are forewarned from receiving, harbouring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.

August 25, 1821—16

A CARD.

The subscriber having engaged a Teacher of classical education from Cambridge College (Massachusetts) wishes to take from two to four boys as boarders; terms of tuition including board and washing 100 dollars per annum—parents or guardians finding bed & bedding—School to commence the first week in September.

THOMAS HEMSLEY,
Queen Ann's County Md. August 23—3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1821.

On application of Mary Spry Executrix and George Spry Executor, of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Spry, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased, Ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

It is further ordered, that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office dated this 14th day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg't. of
Wills Queen Anne's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Queen Anne's and Kent counties have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Caleb Spry late of Queen Anne's county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1821.

MARY SPRY, Executrix &
GEORGE SPRY, Executor
August 18th, 1821.

Young Ladies

SEMINARY.

No. 12, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

The duties of Mrs. Warron's Seminary will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. Warron takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to those Parents and Guardians who have so liberally patronized her institution during her residence in Baltimore, and assures them that no exertions shall be withheld in order to merit a continuance of their favour.

Six Teachers will attend as usual to the various branches of education.
August 11, 1821.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

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

Union Tavern.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—18

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

Ordered, That the Act entitled an Act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directed in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and become a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 16—3m.

MARYLAND,

Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, August Term, 1821.

On application of Mary Spry Executrix and George Spry Executor, of the last Will and Testament of Caleb Spry, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased. Ordered, That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

It Testifies, that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 14th day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills Queen Anne's County.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers of Queen Anne's and Kent counties have obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Caleb Spry late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, all persons having claims against him and deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit their claims duly authenticated to the subscribers, at or before the 19th day of August 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of August, 1821.

MARY SPRY, Executrix & GEORGE SPRY, Executor
August 18th, 1821.

A CARD.

The subscriber having engaged a Teacher of classical education from Cambridge College (Massachusetts) wishes to take from two to four boys as boarders terms of tuition including board and washing 100 dollars per annum—parents or guardians finding bed & bedding—School to commence the first week in September.

THOMAS REMSLEY
Queen Anne's County Md. August 25—3v

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton, March 17, 1821.

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers, and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage.

The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton, or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

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

March 24, 1821.—16.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

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

THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.
Easton Point, Feb. 17

BOARDING.

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

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

Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is

John Black,

5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutters when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles Heall, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come forward without delay, and prove said mulatto man, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released according to Law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shd.
Frederick County, Maryland.
July 28—8w

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

To be Rented,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House, Lot and improvements, whereon the Subscriber now lives, situated on Fieldsborough street. The many conveniences attached to the premises and its pleasant situation should render the place very desirable; possession will be given the first day of January next, or sooner if required—further particulars made known by the subscriber on the premises. Also, on the fourth day of September next, I will offer at public sale, all my Household and Kitchen Furniture, likewise an excellent milch cow, a canvass top chaise and harness, &c.

Terms of sale will be cash for all sums under five dollars, for five dollars and over, a credit of nine months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security bearing interest from the date; no property to be removed until the terms of sale are fully complied with.

GEORGE MARTIN.
N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing any articles that may suit them, may be accommodated at private sale, at any time between this and the day of public sale.

G. M.
Easton, July 14, 1821

For Rent,

A Farm beautifully situated on Third Haven Creek, at present occupied by James Denny. Also, the farm adjoining in the tenure of Woolman Leonard. These farms being situated on the water, furnishing in their season the luxuries of the salts, render them desirable. To good tenants the terms will be accommodating, and possession given the first of January next. For further particulars apply to

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jr.
For **MARIA KERR.**
June 16—16.

TO RENT

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

J. CALDWELL.
August 18th, 1821.

To Rent,

The subscriber has three Farms to rent for the ensuing year, which he will lease for terms somewhat reduced, the farm in Talbot is at present occupied by Mr. John Cooper the others in Caroline by Captain Thomas Roe and Richard Roe. Apply to

HENRY D. SELLERS.
Near Centreville.
August 11—3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend Senior against Perry Townsend Senior, will be sold on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday 18th of September between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right interest, and title of Perry Townsend Senior, in and to the tract or parcel of land on which said Townsend now lives, called Rheobeth or Ryhorbeth, lying on Harvins' Creek, in Talbot County—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
August 18—1a.

Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suits of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Bennett Tomlinson, use of John Bennett, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on Tuesday the 4th day of September, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 10 & 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: One negro boy named HARRY, taken and sold to satisfy the above fi fa's.

Attendance given by
JAMES C. WHEELER, Constable.
August 11—1a

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Jacob Loocherman, against Thomas Cooper, will be sold on the 4th of September on the Court House Green, at 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: One negro boy called HARRY, seized and taken to satisfy the within Fi Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.
August 11, 1821.

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.
Near Denton, Caroline County,
Maryland, April 24th, 1821. }

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Whit Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of

James Hill,

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasion by a bite. His clothing when he left the neighborhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke.

The other a likely boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, named

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Humphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HENRY CHILDS.
N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 23d—1f.
The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the Maryland Republican of do. the Federal Gazette and Patriot of Baltimore, and the papers at Elkton and Easton, are requested to insert the above advertisement till forbidden, and forward their accounts to the post office at Friendship, Md. and their claims will be immediately remitted.

H. C.

NOTICE.

I certify that on the 30th day of July 1821, Hannah Douglass brought before me, as a stray, a brown Horse with a small star in his forehead, his left hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, and supposed to be four years old last spring—

PHILIP S. YATES, J. Peace.
The above Horse came to my House about the first ult. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

HANNAH DOUGLASS.
Vienna, August 4

STATE OF MARYLAND.

TALBOT COUNTY, to wit:

On application to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court, for the county aforesaid, in the recess of Talbot County Court, by the petition in writing of Edward R. Wooters, of said county, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly entitled an act for the relief of mundry insolvent debtors, on the terms mentioned therein, 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 being further satisfied by competent testimony that the said Edward R. Wooters—

hath resided in the State of Maryland for the two years last past—And the said Edward R. Wooters hath been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.
Dolans Street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,
J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Bell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S JAGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Jague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

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

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

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER, which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER, a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR, for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER, for removing and destroying corns.

The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by
NOAH RIDGELY,
Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY,
Late Michael Lee & Co.
July 21—1f

Young Ladies

SEMINAR

No. 12, South Charles Street, Baltimore.

The duties of Mrs. Watson's Seminary will be resumed on the 1st Monday in September next. Mrs. Watson takes this opportunity of returning her thanks to those Parents and Guardians who have so liberally patronized her Institution during her residence in Baltimore, and assures them that no exertions shall be withheld in order to merit a continuance of their favour.

Six Teachers will attend as usual to the various branches of education.
August 11, 1821.

Easton Academy.

An Assistant Teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English, Latin & Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography; and a preference will be given to a Teacher acquainted with the Lancasterian System. The sum of 5 hundred dollars will be engaged, and perquisites beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made on or before the 10th of September next, to John Goldborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Maryland, August 11th, 1821.

T. H. DAWSON & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR, Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

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

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration. Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.
Dolans Street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse; during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,
J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Bell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients.—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S JAGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Jague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT of Mustard, an infallible remedy for sprains, bruises, rheumatism, numbness, chilblains, &c. &c.

##

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1821.

NO. 196.

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 the American Farmer.
Remarks on the mode of gathering and
feeding crops of
INDIAN CORN.

SIR—I have seen and read with some attention and pleasure, a communication in your valuable paper, signed "Richard B. Buckner," upon the culture of Indian Corn, and the manner least expensive and most expeditious and safe in securing it. Although not a professed farmer, I have been engaged in a small way for some years past, in the cultivation of Indian Corn, in the midst of farmers, who are, I believe, excelled by none in point of economy, judgment, industry and experience, especially in that crop, which has enabled me to form a just conception of their manner of farming; and believing it as I do, liable to fewer objections, and better calculated than any I have ever seen to effect their objects, (the security of the crop when made, and the saving of labor)—I have thought it right to give it in a plain unaffected style, not intending to censure the plans communicated by Mr. Buckner, for I much approve his general remarks in cultivating the crop; but with us they would not entirely suit, owing perhaps to difference in soil and climate. On subjects of this nature, I listen to and read with peculiar pleasure, the opinions or the experience of others, and I hope Mr. Buckner will not suppose I intend to oppose his suggestions, for if the ideas I advance, are calculated to promote the ends he has in view, I shall feel abundantly gratified, and my only object will have been accomplished.

When the corn is fit to cut, which is ascertained by the husk on the ear, and the blades changing to a ripening hue, we commence on a field; and here let me premise that, the general plan is to put 16 hills square in a stack—never more in good corn; sometimes 12 hills square are thought enough, where the crop is very luxuriant, or not sufficiently ripe, which sometimes is the case with large and extensive farmers, who must, in order to secure the whole in good time, commence early. The four centre hills are left to stack around, and these are tied together transversely; this done the cutters commence on the 7th and 8th rows, with a knife of Mr. Buckner's description, and cut the stalks near the ground and lay them in heaps of 4 or 6 hills; he is followed immediately by a sufficient force, who carry to the place intended to stack the corn, where it is set up erect. But if the preceding night shall have been wet, or a heavy dew shall have fallen; though the cutters proceed, the carriers are not sent to the field until the fodder is dry and in a condition to stack, which if the day is fair, it will be in a few hours. If the farmer thinks the crop not sufficiently mature, or if the weather is damp and portends rain, he cuts and puts up but 9 rows, and in a few days, when that which has been cut is dried and wilted, or the weather clears, he adds the remainder. When his crop is thus cut and stacked, he takes a favourable day to tie it with a band of fodder, to prevent its being blown down, as rain would seldom effect it if the stack is made well. Four cutters, four carriers and a boy to tie the hills, are able to secure daily 12 acres of corn, on our best bottoms, which yield from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. This plan has been pursued here for 40 years, and I am told has always succeeded in securing the fodder well, and the corn itself as sound as if housed, and keeps it safer from the depredations of rats and mice than any other, only excepting cribs of a description calculated to prevent their ingress. That part of the crop designed for sale, or the consumption of the family, as suits the convenience of the farmer is husked, and the fodder stacked on the ground where it originally stood, sometimes blending two and three stacks to make it save better, less liable to be blown down, and easier to come at in deep snows in winter. The residue of the crop is fed to beef cattle from the stack. Corn saved after this manner will keep without material injury till the ensuing summer, and the plan pursued here, has this advantage of Mr. Buckner's: you secure your crop as you go. The objection I have to Mr. B's plan is, that, by suffering the corn and fodder when cut, to remain two or three days on the ground, it may be injured and entirely lost by rains; a slight shower will not only materially injure it, but render it out of season to set up for some time. The dew alone, will tend very much to injure it. Exhalations are continually going on in the day, and

in the night these are deposited in the form of dew, so that the moisture which passes up through the heaps, is afterwards deposited upon them, thus subjecting the corn and fodder lying upon the ground to alternate changes; from dry to wet, every one of which deteriorates the fodder and lessens its saccharine properties. The sun also has an injurious effect on the fodder. But there is no risk in following the plan pursued by my neighbours; experience has proven its efficacy: the sooner you stack the corn after it has been cut the better, observing the precautions before mentioned, as thereby the air has a greater opportunity of drawing through and ripening it, while the rays of the sun, are excluded from the greater part—the evening damps do not affect, nor will heavy rain injure it. Whether this plan will suit other places or not, as to the size of the stack, or the number of hills in each, I cannot say. Corn is here planted in hills from three and a half to four feet asunder, and from three to five stalks are left after thinning, consequently 16 hills square, make a pretty large stack; but in other places where a fewer number of stalks are suffered to remain in the hill, I would suppose, to make the stacks staunch and firm, 20 or 24 hills square should be thrown together, the only difference would be carrying the corn and fodder further at the time of cutting and stacking, which would be very inconsiderable.

I have submitted the foregoing ideas in furtherance of Mr. Buckner's plan, which to the farmer I think important, and if you consider them worth insertion, you are at liberty to use them, and if advisable may attach my name, making any necessary corrections, as I have not had time to correct the copy.

SAMUEL M'MUHEN,
MOOREFIELD, April 18, 1821.

[As most of the Corn in this county has been prostrated by the late gale; the above plan will clean the ground while it saves the fodder, and the object proposed in Mr. M'Muhen's method, may be effected by setting up the four centre hills of corn, & then twisting the tops together as above described.—Ed. Easton Gaz.]

HOLKHAM SHEEPSHEARING.

At the annual sheepshearing at Holkham, (Eng.) the residence of the celebrated Mr. Coke, which lasted three days, on the third day, after the exhibition of the animals, agricultural instruments, &c. a party of about 500 noblemen and gentlemen, among whom were the Dukes of Sussex and Bedford, Lords Albemarle, Erskine, Nugent, Mr. Exra Weeks of New York; and others, sat down to dinner, at which, after some other toasts, Mr. Coke rose and proposed the following.

"Mr. Weeks of America."

"Mr. Coke said, every one knew his admiration of the Americans for their manly assertion of their liberties. He had always voted against the war with that country, and he was proud he had done so. He looked back with satisfaction to that vote. He was the first, although it might not be known, who moved to put an end to the war, and the motion was carried—the number being, for the motion 178 to 177. Mr. Fox had suggested to him that it should be carried up to the throne, which Mr. Coke did; & Lord North moved that it should stand over. The debate lasted till seven in the morning, and he (Lord North) gave way, and the address was carried; and he went in the character of an English gentleman, with buck skin breeches and boots. Mr. Coke then repeated, that till now he had always endeavoured at these meetings to avoid politics, and only to enter into agricultural discussion. He now, however, found, that in the depressed state of agriculture it was utterly impossible to do justice, unless politics were introduced. But, notwithstanding all his former caution, some narrow minds had propagated that it was a political meeting. This, however, had no effect, for the assembly had continued to increase from year to year, and nothing had ever superseded the meeting. He was always more particularly glad to see American gentlemen present; for were we not all of the same family, and did we not all speak the same language? The ministers granted the committee on agriculture, for the purpose of preventing motions being made on the subject, and to prohibit its being discussed; and if any member had risen to move respecting the agricultural distress, they would have said wait till the committee have finished their report. This was at least a fallacy, and of a character with the ministry. He should not be worthy to be the representative of Norfolk, did he not give them his opinion in manly and independent language. He should like to see two independent members returned, for he had become tired of his situation. He wished to be where he breathed salubrious air, but in parliament was nothing but corruption. In town he never enjoyed his

health; but three days here had completely restored him, and he could wish that the last day was as long as two. Mr. Coke again said he was happy to see any gentleman from America; and he could assure them that every day during the war did he drink, General Washington, as the greatest man on earth.

Mr. Weeks rose on behalf of his countrymen—he begged to assure the honourable host, that nothing could be more grateful to him than the honour he had done his country. Holkham-hall he could assure Mr. Coke, was often thought of in America. He (Mr. Coke) lived in the hearts of the Americans, for the friendly and kind manner in which they had been received. Mr. Weeks begged to drink, "Prosperity to the agricultural interests of our mother country Great Britain."

FOREIGN.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND

New-York, Aug. 29.

Last evening the ship *Orbit*, captain Macy, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th of July; to which day the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of papers.

Great preparations were making at Liverpool, and other towns, to celebrate the King's Coronation.

At Manchester twenty oxen and 60 sheep, with 400 barrels of ale, are to be distributed amongst the populace. At New Castle, a pump running with wine will be open to the public, and three pumps will also run ale.

The Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, which was to be opened on the coronation day, has been ten years in building.

The London Theatres are to be thrown open to the public.

A New Castle paper of the 28th of June says, that the weather for the last seven weeks had been unusually cold and frosty; and since the sun passed the summer solstice, on the 21st, the frosts have been more intense, and the winds bitter from N. E. The leaves of the trees, in exposed situations, were curled up, and withered; and from want of rain and night dews, vegetation looked sickly.

A London paper mentions, as an interesting fact, that on the first of the dog days there was ice in the vicinity of London.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of June mention, that Danesi, the Banker, has been put to death by order of the Porte, notwithstanding the pressing instances of Count Strogonoff, the Russian Ambassador, to save him—a result which must have been the more painful to that minister, as it is understood that the unfortunate Danesi was solely induced to remain at Constantinople by the assurance of his protection.

The affairs of the Greeks look more favourable than at our former advices. It appears from recent accounts, that the Turks have been defeated in a general engagement. Ypsilanti had an army of 25,000 men, well provided with artillery, and the cause in favour of the Greeks was extending.

The intelligence of the death of Bonaparte was received at Paris on the 7th of July. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 8th, when the minister stated the "Usurper is dead," M. Casimir Perrier exclaimed, "It is the kick of the ass—the lion is dead!" "The partisans of Bonaparte," replied M. Duplessis Grenedan, "may now cry *L'Empereur est mort, vive l'Empereur!*" A voice on the left—"It is a sedition cry." A murmur of a particular character ran through the assembly, and it soon after broke up! When General Rapp was informed of the event, he shed tears. This circumstance was communicated to the king, who, when he next saw the general, which was on his way to mass, he deigned to tell him, that, far from blaming his sensibility, he regarded it as a new pledge of his fidelity. "It is true, sire," answered General Rapp, "that I felt deep emotion on learning the death of a man to whom I owe every thing—even the happiness of serving your majesty." A French paper says, that Bonaparte has left 40,000,000 francs, which sum is deposited in the Tower of London. His son is heir to this property.

The General Court of the East India Company were in session at London when the news of Bonaparte's death was received. The Chairman received a letter from Sir Hudson Lowe announcing the event, which he read. Mr. Lowndes, one of the members, said, "Mr. Chairman, I congratulate you upon the intelligence." (Loud and universal expressions of disapprobation.)

"Mr. Douglas Kinnsaid said that it was indecent, and unworthy of an Englishman, to make the natural extinction of a man, who had been long politically dead, matter of congratulation.—[Hear!]

Several members spoke after Mr. Kinnsaid, and considerable time elapsed before order was restored.

The French Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th of July, passed the project of a law to continue the Censorship—214 to 112.

In the House of Commons, July 10 Mr. Bennet asked the reason why the name of Bonaparte's French physician was not affixed to the document stating the cause of his death, as it was a remarkable omission? The Marquis of Londonderry said he could not account for the omission.

From the London True Briton July 11.
GENERAL BONAPARTE.

Further particulars.—Bonaparte may be said to have died more heroically than otherwise, as the pain arising from the disease must have been very acute, & he never uttered a complaint. He refused medicine as useless, and stated a month previous to his death, that he should never rise from his bed again. At that period he also said that he was confident he knew better than the surgeons what his disease was, and that it was the same that his father died of.—The pain that it gave him he described as if a knife had been run into his body and broke short off, the wound closing externally afterwards. A few hours previous to his decease, he is said to have gradually drawn his hands from his sides, and to have clasped them over his breast, doubtless offering up a prayer at the same time; he then released them, and they fell into their former position. During the latter part of his illness, his eyes were constantly fixed on the full length portrait of his son, which was hung up at his request at the foot of his bed, and it seems that his attachment to the child was very great. The last words of Bonaparte have not yet been recorded; they were uttered in a state of delirium, but still show what was working in his mind.—"Mons. fle!" were the first words, and afterwards he murmured what seemed to the hearers to be "Tete d'armee." He shortly afterwards said "France" and never spoke again. The head and face of Bonaparte were immensely large in proportion to his body—they may with great propriety be said to be the only parts that could be reckoned fine; his face, fourteen hours after his death, was one of the most interesting that could be imagined, but from the extreme heat of the climate, the decay was so rapid, that shortly afterwards the features collapsed, and at the time that he was laid in state, after his having been opened, the countenance had undergone a total alteration. His body was altogether mean—bones very small, and very little muscle. He was very fat even at the time of his death.

On opening him, his heart was found very small and feeble, and loaded with fat—his liver was large, and one of his kidneys reversed. It seems that he would have died much sooner if the liver had not forced itself into the hole in his stomach, and hindered the aliment from escaping—but except from a slight irritation, naturally to be expected at this part of the liver, as it was in contact with the diseased quarter, it was completely sound and healthy, and did not show the least symptoms of the complaint which he was stated by Mr. O. Menzies to suffer under. His hand was rather effeminate, but beautiful. The wounds on his body were as follow:—A small wound on his head, received from the halberd of an English sergeant at Toulon; one above the knee by a spent ball, received at Ratisbon—and one near the ankle, a deep musket ball graze that he received in Italy. His cranium did not give the satisfaction to the cranialogists that was anticipated. A great deal of trouble was taken by Drs. Mitchell and Burton to have a cast of his face and cranium—but unfortunately the quality of the gypsum, which was only to be procured from the island, was such as rendered all their attempts fruitless. A short time previous to his death he scratched an N with a penknife on a snuff box, which he presented to Dr. Arnott for his attendance on him, and has left the above gentleman 500 Napoleons.

Orange Association in Ireland.
Dreadful Affray.—A desperate and bloody affray, we regret to learn, has taken place between the Orangemen and the Catholics of Bandon, by which the town, for almost the entire day, was in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion & horror. The outrage, it appears, was occasioned by a procession of the Orangemen on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

THE FIRST OF JULY AT BANDON.
(From the Cork Chronicle.)
When the wished for morning, however, was ushered in by the roar of cannon, every thing seemed to wear a restless aspect. The Orangemen commenced, at the appointed hour of eleven, their procession to Church—their drums and files played in turns "Protestant Boys" and "Croppies lie down." They then went forth, discharging their fire arms, and intertemporarily huzzed at every Catholic house they passed, and proceeded to the Castle road—here a portion of their time was employed in consulting whether they should alter their usual route and return by Chapel street, which is chiefly Catholic, and which

claimed a prescriptive right to oppose their array, in case they should persist in such an undertaking—they prepared themselves for action. A few Catholics armed themselves with stones, and heated with drink, assembled for assistance. The Orangemen approached—the fray commenced, and went on for some time with doubtful issue. The Catholic combatants, being somewhat protected by their intervening houses, foolishly kept the Orangemen stationary in a lane, firing at themselves and every passenger by whom it was crossed. In the general confusion, a poor woman, in the delicate situation of advanced pregnancy, was shot through the heart! The fire of muskets and pistols continued, and several wounds were thereby inflicted. Some individuals began to distribute, at their houses, swords and guns to every Orangeman capable of bearing arms. They crowded to the scene of riot. Mr. Jervois, at the head of the Dragoons and Yeomenry, now arrived; and even their presence did not terminate the wanton and indiscriminate depredations that had been commenced. The Orangemen broke every door and window in the neighborhood.

FROM THE COAST OF TEXAS.

New Orleans, Aug. 3.

We have conversed with several gentlemen just returned from an excursion along the coast of the province of Texas, as far as the bay of Matagorda.

The independents are in some force at Galveston, under the command of Major Miller. Besides several parties scouring the country, there were about 125 men at Fort Bolivar, which is in a good state of defence, having some pieces of very heavy cannon mounted. The independents there were in correspondence with the people of St. Antonio, and other towns in the *Provincias Internas*. The latest accounts from the interior gave assurances that the cause of independence would be supported by the whole of the population.

A Mexican armed cruiser was lying at Galveston. She is a large schooner mounting nine guns: had lately been very successful against the Spaniards, and was full of colonial produce.

Smuggling in those parts is carried on with a high hand. A negro trader with about 200 slaves on board, lately landed her cargo at a small river this side of Galveston. Dry goods and West India produce are often introduced by means of the different bayous.

The Carrancrau Indians were apparently in considerable force; near 200 fires were counted along the coast. Our informants having landed on an island in the Bay of Matagorda discovered marks of the cruelty of those cannibals. A post driven into the ground, appeared burnt all around, and on one side there hung part of a man's arm nailed to the wood. Not far off a wreck was seen, which being all of cedar, was probably Spanish.

Whilst noticing the affairs of Texas, we cannot well avoid remarking that if political motives, some years ago, induced the president to seize on Amelia Island, the same reasons, but in ten fold greater force, call for the occupation of Texas. A great number of our citizens have gone & are going there. The country has no regular system of laws. Bands of armed men speaking our language hover over the frontier.

The sea-coast is the most favorable that can well be imagined for smuggling. Numbers are found now-a-days above the dull pursuits of civil life, and nothing but the strong arm of power and the most energetic measures will, in similar circumstances, ensure the observance of the laws of nations and those of the United States. If common report is not a most bare-faced liar, smuggling appears likely to grow to as great a head here as in Spain itself. We have been told, and that repeatedly, by men who have visited those parts, that the country on the Red River, the Opelousas, and the Attakapas are full of African negroes and fine India and European goods, smuggled in. The government of the United States should know the truth, and check the evil ere it attains greater enormity. Were we permitted to advise, we should recommend the occupation of Texas; the establishment of three or four companies of mounted riflemen on that frontier, and the presence of four five light cruisers under diligent officers, in the Gulf of Mexico.

[Louisiana Gazette.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

At Hallowell, on the 25th inst. at 10 in the evening, Palmer's tavern, a three story house, was struck with lightning. It entered the chimney, and left marks of its violence from the upper story to the lowest floor. There were about 30 persons in the house, some in bed, and (wonderful to relate!) not one received the slightest hurt. It being court term, many lawyers were there, and after the explosion there was a strong smell of brimstone, and though some of the windows were open, there were none of the lawyers found to be killed, wounded or missing.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

The piece of Constitutional History presented below, extracted from the National Gazette, will be read with interest by all. As it has become public, we take the earliest moment to lay it before our patrons, but we must say, we think it ought never to have been published. The freedom with which opinions were offered in the Convention—the bold and various conjectures which were given in the form of opinions—the perfect confidence that existed among those assembled Patriots, which has been so long and so inviolably preserved—the means adopted by each to draw forth every thing from the others that could throw light upon a project so grand in itself, and so portentous to all, are all reasons why the various plans and sentiments which were offered in that Convention should have been always suppressed—because we cannot exactly at this time of day comprehend the drift of every thing or the motive, and would be liable to perpetual error and injustice in visiting upon any member of that illustrious body the errors which we might suppose them guilty of. The vindictiveness of faultfinders now-days, the persecuting madness of critics, the interest which party men have in sacrificing upon the altar of their lusts the character of any man whom they may feel it of consequence to their views to destroy, add other reasons against this disclosure in these times. Nor can it add much to the science of politics. We have the Constitution itself and its best defence, "The Federalist" which gives all the learning of those who advocated the system. We have also all the speeches in the state conventions of those who opposed the adoption of the Federal Constitution. We can therefore anticipate but little addition to our knowledge in the science of Government by the contemplated disclosure. It will gratify curiosity, and the report will be read with avidity. We shall afterwards find that it will serve as fuel to keep alive the destructive flames of party rancour and malicious defamation.

Nor is this dread confined to one of the two parties, but to both, for we already see ascribed to all, sentiments which have become the signal for alarm, and opinions that are the badge of ex-communication.

From the National Gazette.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

It is some days since we read, without having found in the interval an opportunity of noticing the work which has been lately published at Albany with the title, "Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention, assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the Constitution of the United States of America, from the Notes taken by the late Robert Yates Esq. Chief Justice of New York, and copied by John Lansing Jr. Esq. late Chancellor of that State, members of the Convention."

We have not at this moment the leisure or room, to say all which seems to us to be proper and desirable, in relation to this work, and shall, therefore, confine ourselves now to a few general remarks and striking quotations. In the first place, we know not whether the object in this publication be political or pecuniary, or partake of both characters. There is ground for suspicion as to both points. The Notes of the Debates, do not constitute a moiety of the contents of the volume; the rest consist of documents already printed with the Journals of the Proceedings of the same Convention, published by Congress, but chiefly of various papers, hostile to the present Constitution of the United States. The principal of these is one of eighty-five pages, near a third of the volume, styled "The Genuine information, delivered to the Legislature of the State of Maryland, relative to the proceedings of the General Convention, of 1787, by Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of Maryland and one of the Delegates in the said convention." In the preface to the volume, the Editor observes that the communication of Mr. Martin may serve as a key to discriminate the several interlocutors mentioned in the debates. As the interlocutors are mentioned and their sentiments reported, a key might be deemed wholly superfluous, unless his very invidious and exaggerated ideas of the spirit and ends of particular divisions of them, are to be implicitly admitted.

Mr. Martin's performance is strangely italicised in every page, (whether by the author originally, or by his present editor, does not appear) so as to be made to bear as strongly as possible against the Constitution. It is mis-called, when termed "genuine information," because the author entertained the most vehement enmity to the federal system, resisted it with inflexible effort in the Convention, and saw all the proceedings which he undertook to report and explain, with a prejudiced eye. His account is not, therefore, to be taken as accurate history, particularly in regard to the motives and views of particular men and parties in that body, and it is the more readily to be distrusted, inasmuch as it has a tendency greatly to lessen the veneration which ought to be cherished for the Convention, & of course to affect the lustre of our American Annals. He hazarded the most extravagant predictions, respecting

the noxious effects of the constitution, which were invalidated *a priori* by the writers of the Federalist, and have been completely refuted by time. The state of its judgement and temper on the subject may be collected from the following sentences with which his report is concluded. "So destructive do I consider the present system to the happiness of my country, I would cheerfully sacrifice that share of property with which heaven has blessed a life of industry—I would reduce myself to indigence and poverty, and those who are dearer to me than my existence, I would entrust to the care and protection of that Providence who hath so kindly protected me, if on these terms only I could procure my country to reject those chains which are forged for it." On the whole, we are sorry to find Mr. Martin's report reprinted for circulation, though we must confess that some instruction is to be drawn from it, and that it contains some passages worthy of present attention. We shall probably quote them hereafter.

Both Chancellor Lansing, and Chief Justice Yates by whom the notes were taken, were arrayed against the constitution. In a letter from them to the Governor of New York, which is comprised in the Appendix to the volume, they represent, that they "gave the principles of the Constitution, which had received the sanction of a majority of the Convention, their decided and unreserved dissent" and they declare that they "have the strongest apprehensions that a government so organized as that recommended by the Convention, cannot afford security to equal and permanent liberty." Without meaning to impeach in any degree or respect, the moral rectitude and fairness of Judge Yates, we may advance the supposition that his notes were tinged by his opinions of the constitution, and of the sentiments and purposes of its advocates in the Convention.

Near the close of the volume the editor suggests that Mr. Yates, "though often solicited, refused during his life, to permit his notes to be published, not only because they were originally not written for the public eye, but because he conceived himself under honourable obligations to withhold their publication." These notes it is added, "after his death fell into the hands of his widow, and are thus become public." Independently of the special obligations referred to and not shown to be extinguished by his death, other considerations, sufficient to have deterred the author, are to be found. The notes are so general, abrupt, and incoherent, that justice is far from being done to the speakers. They have the complexion of detached phrases, caught up at intervals and leaving us of course in the dark as to the qualifications and shades of meaning and drift, which the round and startling doctrines thus reported might have received in the course of the speeches or debates. Moreover, it is well known that the members of the Convention often threw out, by way of experiment upon the temper of the assembly, or in order to reach a particular point, propositions much stronger than they meant ultimately to maintain. We have doubts whether it is not to be lamented that these Notes, such as they are, have been given to the world at all, seeing that those of Mr. Madison—much more ample and extending throughout the whole of the debates, (which these do not)—are understood to be destined for the press; or at all events that the publication was not simultaneous. It will be now incumbent upon that gentleman to lay before the country, earlier, perhaps, than he intended, the record which he has preserved, and which we trust, will serve to correct the general impressions likely to be produced by the Albany volume. We annex without arrangement, the quotations to which we allude above.

Page 126.—Plans of Constitutions Debated. Virginia plan proposes two branches in the legislature. Jersey a single legislative body. Virginia, the legislative powers derived from the people. Jersey, from the states. Virginia, a single executive. Jersey, more than one. Virginia, a majority of the legislature can act. Jersey, a small minority can control. Virginia, the legislature can legislate on all national concerns. Jersey, only on limited objects. Virginia, legislature to negative all state laws. Jersey, giving power to the executive to compel obedience by force. Virginia, to remove the executive by impeachment. Jersey, on application of a majority of the states. Virginia, for the establishment of inferior judiciary tribunals. Jersey, no provision.

Mr. Pinkney moved, That the national legislature shall have the power of negating all laws to be passed by the state legislatures which they may judge improper, in the room of the clause as it stood reported.

Mr. Williamson. The national legislature ought to possess the power of negating such laws only as will encroach on the national government. p. 109.

Mr. Madison wished that the line of jurisdiction could be drawn—he would be for it—but upon reflecting he finds it impossible, and therefore he is for the amendment. If the clause remains without the amendment it is inefficient. The judges of the state must give the state laws their operation, although the law bridges the rights of the national government—how is it to be repealed? By the power who made it? How shall you compel them? By force? To prevent this disagreeable expedient, the power of negating is absolutely necessary—this is the only attractive principle which will retain its centri-

fugal force, and without this the planets will fly from their orbits. p. 109.

Mr. Gerry supposes that this power ought to extend to all laws already made; but the preferable mode would be to designate the powers of the national legislature, to which the negative ought to apply—he has no objection to retain the laws which may be made for issuing paper money. Upon the whole he does not choose on this important trust, to take a leap in the dark. p. 109.

Mr. Hamilton. I have well considered the subject, & am convinced that no amendment of the confederation can answer the purpose of a good government, so long as state sovereignties do, in any shape, exist; and I have great doubts whether a national government on the Virginia plan can be made effectual. p. 129.

Mr. Hamilton. I see great difficulty of drawing forth a good representation in congress. What, for example, will be the inducement for gentlemen of fortune and abilities to leave their houses and business to attend annually and long? It cannot be the wages; for these, I presume, must be small. Will not the power, therefore, be thrown into the hands of the demagogue or middling politician, who, for the sake of a small stipend and the hopes of advancement, will offer himself as a candidate, and the real men of weight and influence, by remaining at home, add strength to the state governments? I am at a loss to know what must be done—I despair that a republican form of government can remove the difficulties. Whatever may be my opinion, I would hold it however unwise to change that form of government. I believe the British government forms the best model the world ever produced, and such has been its progress in the minds of the many, that this truth gradually gains ground. This government has for its object public strength and individual security. It is said with us to be unattainable. If it was once formed it would maintain itself. All communities divide themselves into the few and the many. The first are the rich and well born, the other the mass of the people. The voice of the people has been said to be the voice of God; and however generally this maxim has been quoted and believed, it is not true in fact. The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give therefore to the first class a distinct, permanent share in the government. They will check the unsteadiness of the second, and as they cannot receive any advantage by a change, they therefore will ever maintain good government. Can a democratic assembly, who annually revolve in the mass of the people, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good? Nothing but a permanent body can check the impudence of democracy. Their turbulence and uncontrolled disposition requires checks. The senate of New York, although chosen for four years, we have found to be inefficient, will, on the Virginia plan, a continuance of seven years do it? It is admitted that you cannot have a good executive upon a democratic plan. See the excellency of the British executive—he is placed above temptation—He can have no distinct interest from the public welfare. p. 135.

Mr. Wilson. I am for a national government, though the idea of federal is, in my view, the same. With me it is not a desirable object to annihilate the state governments, and here I differ from the honorable gentleman from New York. In all extensive empires a subdivision of power is necessary. Persia, Turkey and Rome, under its emperors, are examples in point. These, although despots, found it necessary. A general government, over a great extent of territory, must in a few years make subordinate jurisdiction. Alfred the Great, that wise legislator, made this gradation, and the last division on his plan amounted only to ten territories. With this explanation, I shall be for the first resolve. p. 140.

Mr. Hamilton. I agree to the proposition. I did not intend yesterday a total extinguishment of state governments; but my meaning was, that a national government ought to be able to support itself without the aid or interference of the state governments, and that therefore it was necessary to have full sovereignty. Even the corporate rights, the states will be dangerous to the national government, and ought to be extinguished, new modified, or reduced to a smaller scale. p. 141.

Mr. King. None of the states are now sovereign or independent. Many of these essential rights are vested in congress. Congress, by the confederation, possesses the rights of the United States. This is a union of the men of those states. None of the states, individually or collectively, but in congress, have the rights of peace or war. The magistracy in congress, possesses the sovereignty. To certain points we are now a united people. p. 141.

Mr. Madison. In England, at this day, if elections were open to all classes of people, the property of landed proprietors would be insecure. An agrarian law would soon take place. If these observations be just, our government ought to secure the permanent interests of the country against innovation. Landholders ought to have a share in the government, to support these invaluable interests, and to balance and check the other. They ought to be so constituted as to protect the minority of the opulent against the majority. The senate, therefore, ought to be this body; and to answer these purposes they ought to have permanency and stability. Various have been the propositions; but my opinion is, the longer they continue in office, the better will these views be answered. p. 170.

Mr. Gorham. Pennsylvania can never become a dangerous state—her western country must at some period become separated from her, and consequently her power will be diminished. If some states will

not confederate on a new plan, I will remain here if only one state will consent to confederate with us. p. 184.

Judge Read. A state government is incompatible with a general government. If it was more national, I would be for a representation proportionate to population. p. 184.

Mr. Madison. Some gentlemen are afraid that the plan is not sufficiently national, while others, apprehend that it is too much so. If the point of representation was once well fixed, we would come nearer to one another in sentiment. The necessity would then be discovered of circumscribing more effectually the state governments, and enlarging the bounds of the general government. Some contend that states are sovereign, when in fact they are only political societies. There is a gradation of power in all societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in Congress. Their voting, as states in Congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The State of Maryland voted by counties; did this make the county sovereign? The states, at present, are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The states ought to be placed under the control of the general government—at least as much so as they formerly were under the king and British parliament. The arguments, I observe, have taken a different turn, and I hope may tend to convince all of the necessity of a strong, energetic government, which would equally tend to give energy to, and protect the state governments. p. 185.

Mr. King. I am concerned for what fell from a gentleman from Delaware. "Take a foreign power by the hand!" I am sorry he mentioned it, and I hope he is able to excuse it to himself on the score of passion. Whatever may be my distress, I never will court a foreign power to assist in relieving myself from it. p. 200.

Mr. Morris. The first branch, of the proposed National Legislature originating from the people, will ever be subject to precipitancy, changeability, and excess. Experience evinces the truth of this remark, without having recourse to reading. This can only be checked by ability and virtue in the second branch. On your present system, can you suppose that one branch will possess it more than the others? The second branch ought to be composed of men of great and established property—an aristocracy. Men, who from pride will support consistency and permanency; and to make them completely independent they must be chosen for life, or they will be a useless body. Such an aristocratic body will keep down the turbulence of democracy. But if you elect them for a shorter period, they will be only a name, and we had better be without them. Thus constituted, they will shew us the weight of aristocracy. p. 201, 202.

The name of the editor of "The Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention" is not given, but whoever he may be, he writes in a singular style. There is something, at least strange in such phrases as the following: "The exhibition of such facts impresses the mind with clear and acromatic ideas, &c."—"a succession of events which are the natural, if not the necessary results of a pre-existing order of things"—"the interpolation of the ten declaratory and restrictive amendments (to the Constitution) so fortunately insisted on by the States, &c."—"a literary dictation"—"the talents and veracity of Mr. Madison insure the belief, that his Memoires will enrich our annals, and that his paternal feelings for the Federalist will not affect the rigidity of his narratives as an historian."

We may be permitted to doubt whether the editor understood the proper meaning of the words *achromatic* and *interpolation* what he intends by the *rigidity* of Mr. Madison's narratives we do not precisely understand. With him, we rely upon the talents and veracity of that eminent personage as an historian, and we trust that Mr. Madison's Reports of the Debates of the Convention will cause the representations of Mr. Martin, reproduced in the Albany volume, to be universally regarded as the offspring of a prejudiced and inflamed mind, and the Notes of Chief Justice Yates as the desultory memoranda of an antagonist of the system adopted, somewhat like the particular sentiments which a lawyer engaged in a cause sets down from the mouths of his adversaries, to make the most of them for his purpose, or to fortify his preconceived notions. Both Mr. Yates and Mr. Lansing retired in ill-humour from the Convention. Mr. Martin says of them in his Report—"these gentlemen left us soon after the discussion of the question of representation in Congress; they have uniformly opposed the system, and, I believe, despairing of getting a proper one brought forward, or of rendering any real service, they returned no more." So much warped was Mr. Martin's mind that he could not believe that the importation of slaves would ever be prohibited by the Federal government, and urged that "it would be too absurd and improbable to deserve a serious answer, should any person suggest that the large States meant ever to give their consent to the erection of new States within their territory."

But to proceed in our present object of citing some parts of the Notes, which appear to us worthy of attention, in addition to those which we have quoted above: We shall beg our readers to admire with us the unaffected, complexional modesty of Washington as displayed in the following extract: "On the first day of the meeting of the Convention, (May 28, 1787) a motion was made by Mr. Morris, and seconded,

that General Washington take the chair—unanimously agreed to. When seated, he (General Washington) declared, that as he had never been in such a situation, he felt himself embarrassed; that he hoped his errors as they would be unintentional, would be excused." This reminds us of the charming anecdote concerning the same illustrious individual, which Mr. Wirt relates in the forty-fifth page of his life of Patrick Henry and which we cannot refrain from transcribing.

"When Col. Washington (the immortal saviour of his country) had closed his career in the French and Indian war, and had become a member of the Virginia Assembly, the speaker, Robinson, was directed by a vote of the house, to return their thanks to that gentleman, on behalf of the Colony, for the distinguished military services which he had rendered his country. As soon as Col. Washington took his seat, Mr. Robinson in obedience to this order, and following the impulse of his own generous and grateful heart, discharged the duty, with great dignity; but with such warmth of colouring & strength of expression, as entirely confounded the young hero. He rose to express his acknowledgements for the honor; but such was his trepidation & confusion, that he could not give distinct utterance to a single syllable. He blushed, he stammered and trembled, for a second; when the speaker relieved him, by a stroke of address that would have done honour to Louis the XIV. in his proudest and happiest moment. 'Sit down, Mr. Washington,' said he, with a conciliating smile: 'Your modesty is equal to your valor; and that surpasses the power of any language that I possess.'"

On the third day of the Convention Governor Randolph, of Virginia, made "a long & elaborate speech" shewing the absolute necessity of a more energetic government than the system of the old confederation. "He closed his remarks with a set of resolutions, which he proposed to the Convention for their adoption, and as leading principles whereon to form a new government. He candidly confessed that they were not intended for a federal government—he meant a strong consolidated union, in which the idea of states should be nearly annihilated."

On the fourth day "it was asked whether it was intended to annihilate state governments? It was answered, only so far as the powers intended to be granted to the new government should clash with the states, when the latter were to yield." On the 7th day Mr. Edmund Randolph observed, "The sentiments of the people ought to be consulted—they will not hear of the semblance of a monarchy. He preferred, on the subject of the number of which the Federal Executive should consist, three divisions of the States, and the executive to be taken from each." On the 10th day "Mr. Read is of opinion, that the state governments must sooner or later be at an end, & that therefore we must make the present national government as perfect as possible."

"Mr. Madison is of opinion, that when we agreed to the first resolve of having a national government, consisting of a supreme executive, judicial and legislative, power, it was then intended to operate to the exclusion of a federal government, & the more extensive we made the basis the greater probability of duration, happiness & good order."

NEW THEORY.

Translated from the 'Nim Jaune,' or Yellow Dwarf, a Parisian Journal.

Will you believe, that the more intelligent an animal is, the more difficult are his wounds to cure? Nothing is better proved than this physiological phenomenon, in comparing the different species together. Thus, the facility of cure decreases in comparing the man, the horse, the hog, the reptile, the polypus; and if this law does not so readily apply itself to the individuals of the same species, its existence is not the less demonstrated to the eyes of the philosophic observer. How, Doctor! Do you seriously believe that the wounds of a simpleton heal up easier than those of a man of wit? Yes, undoubtedly, allowance being made, however, of the causes of aberration that the malady may encounter. I could put under your eyes the results of an hundred cases which I have already collected that serve to support my system. I go farther and I offer to renew them in public: let there be brought me, for example, five or six Journalists; Messieurs of the Journal Royal; of the Quotidien; of the Gazette; of the Journal General; of the Journal of Paris; & of the Journal of Debates. Let each one of these gentlemen receive a stroke upon the Occiput from the same hand with the same force and weight, so that the result may be for each one a wound of equal length, breadth, and depth. That done, I will proceed to the treatment with the same care & the same process, and I declare that the first cured will incontestably be Monsieur of the Journal Royal, whose wound will close the same day; Messrs. of the Quotidien and of the Gazette will enter into convalescence the next day, and may the day after go to their daily labours: the malady of Monsieur of the Journal General will at first show some unfavorable symptoms, which will not be long in vanishing; Monsieur of the Journal of Paris, will give, for a long time, serious inquietudes; Monsieur of the Journal Debates may indeed die of it.

This physiological phenomenon being once shown, if you demand the explanation, I will tell you that a man of understanding is in a state of habitual fever, comparatively to the man whose intellectual faculties are less developed. Now we know that fever is an obstacle to the cure of wounds: therefore the fool will be sooner cured than

the wise man. Here is a new motive for the saying, "Beati pauperes spiritus."

Serious hints for sober reflection.

In the absence of news, the prevalence of heat, and the dullness of the times, an editor labours under peculiar disadvantages. Neither of these depressing causes being within his own control, it is not to be wondered at if he peevishly complains of them all—Anxious to present an interesting sheet to his readers, he casts a careful eye over the dull columns of a dozen papers, in the expectation of finding some-thing to interest or amuse his patrons; after an hour's laborious search he finds himself completely "at fault," and unable to select any thing, possessed of the least interest, which has not been already proclaimed upon the house top, or trumpeted from one extreme of the continent to the other. Ashamed to call the public attention to incidents with which he presumes they are acquainted, or to discuss subjects long since fully investigated, he abandons himself to his own reflections.—The heat of mid-summer relaxes his whole system—the flies annoy him—the times distress him—the remissness of his subscribers vex him—and, his energies fail.—Under circumstances so appalling, he thinks for a moment, that the story of the Devil and Dr. Faustus must be true, and that the arch fiend holds him even now in custody for the services he has rendered; for, concludes the musing editor, the father of the typographic art has increased the sum of human misery, by entailing upon the sons of his profession a greater degree of trouble, vexation, and disappointment than ordinarily fall to the lot of Adam's posterity. In the midst of such unpleasant reflections, he is, peradventure aroused by a loud rap at the door. He starts and bids the intruder enter, whom he no sooner sees than he discovers him to be of all men in the world, the one whom he is least anxious to behold—in plain terms he beholds a *dun!* The gentleman being politely invited to a seat declines the invitation, alleging that he has business which demands his immediate attention. In a word, he has a small sum of money to make up, and begs he may receive a lift—he has now waited some time, and can wait no longer—money he must have. He is told that the times are such that money cannot be collected of subscribers; on which he hastily withdraws, wondering, as he retires, that any man should pursue a calling which would not afford him the means of discharging his just debts.—Galled & stung by the unkind reproach, the poor editor applies himself to his wonted method of seeking relief, and forthwith proceeds to retort upon his delinquent subscribers.—To this end he sits down and represents, with a long face, & in the most pressing terms his great need of a little *Cash*, and the necessity of a compliance, on the part of delinquents, with the terms of his paper, in order to enable him to keep straight, and get along.—Having finished "an editorial hunt" he throws into type, and inserts it in his paper—

—and, what then?

Why then those very gentlemen, his delinquent subscribers, for whose use it was specially intended, carefully avoid him as one infected with the plague of leprosy, or some incurable and loathsome disease!—Alas! alas! these are not "tales of other times!"

Leesburg (Va.) Genius of Liberty.

In the year 1647, when the use of tobacco first began to prevail in the New England Colonies, the legislature of Connecticut passed a law, ordering that no person under 20 years of age, nor any other, who had not already accustomed himself to the use of it, shall take any tobacco until he had obtained a certificate from an approved physician, that it was useful for him, and that he had also obtained a license from the court. All others, who had addicted themselves to the use of it, were prohibited from taking it in any company, or at their labors, or in travelling, unless ten miles distant from any company; and though not in company not more than once a day, upon pain of a fine of sixpence for every such offence. One substantial witness was to be a sufficient proof of the crime. The constables of the several towns were to make presentment to the particular courts, and it was ordered that the fine should be paid "without gain saying."

What terrible times such a law as this would produce at the present day! We can hardly conceive of a proposition that would be more likely to excite an insurrection against legitimate authority than such an one as this. And such an insurrection would inevitably prevail; and in the end overthrow the government, because we have not the slightest doubt that a majority of the male population of our country would be found to be either snuff takers, smokers, or tobacco chewers. One good thing would result from such a law, provided it could be well executed—a *fine of six pence* for every offence would very soon form a capital fund for finishing the grand canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.

N. York Paper.

WINCHESTER, Vir. August 26.

"The cruel spoiler came, Nipt this fair flower!"

On Tuesday and Wednesday last, a hoary old man, on whose head three score and ten winters had shed their snows, was seen in our town looking for his wife, who had been lured away by the wiles of a seducer about a year and a half since, while the unsuspecting husband languished on a sick bed, to which he was confined for several months afterwards. The old man whose name is Boon, resides in Frederick county, Md. and being told that his grandson partner was in this neighborhood a

short time since, he had, as soon as his feeble health gave him sufficient strength undertaken this journey, which it seems has been unsuccessful. He is extremely poor, but never regarded his poverty as a misfortune until now, when it deprives him of the power of continuing his enquiries. He speaks of his wife in terms of doating fondness, and freely forgives this guilty aberration. He describes her as being middle aged, and in person

"All that beauty can express, Or youthful poets fancy when they love."

Her seducer he believes to have been a German from Pennsylvania; but on this point he cannot be certain, as he thinks he could not have seen him more than two or three times, and then during the illness above mentioned, when his senses frequently forsook him. After leaving an advertisement, the old man sat out to return to his cheerless home, with a heavy heart on Wednesday morning.—*Republican.*

New York, August 28.

Most Extraordinary Case.—The man of whom several accounts have recently been published of *swallowing jack knives, bullets, marbles &c.* died in the Almshouse on Sunday, in consequence of overloading his system with those articles. He gave a history of his life, to the attending physician, in which many wonderful facts will doubtless appear. On opening his body, *twelve knives* (all about) were found in his stomach, one of them four inches and a half in length and one and a quarter wide, and among them the pocket knife of the Philadelphia physician, with his name on it. An authentic report of this very remarkable case will undoubtedly be made in the Medical Repository, with more particulars than would be advisable to give on our hearsay authority.—*Pet. of Industry.*

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 17th inst. says—"A severe drought now prevails in this part of the country, and for a considerable extent in every direction. So far as we can learn, on the whole of Long Island, the corn is past recovery, and in many places, there will not be half a crop; the farms on the North river, as far as Albany we understand are suffering much, and we believe the same may be said of the principal parts of the states of New Jersey and Connecticut.—Beyond these bounds, we have not observed any complaints of the want of rain, though it is probable the drought is yet more extensive. The consequence is already visible in our vegetable and fruit market, which begins to be but poorly supplied."

EASTON, Pa. Aug. 17.

An uncommon drought has been experienced in this neighborhood for several weeks past. We have had no rain since the latter end of last month, and the soil is literally parched. Our streets are darkened with dust. Vegetation is in a languishing state—particularly the corn and potatoes. [Spirit of Pa.]

NORRISTOWN, Pa. Aug. 22.

The crops of corn, potatoes and buckwheat, in many parts of this county, are almost totally destroyed by the dryness of the weather and the burning heat of the sun. We have conversed with several respectable farmers who say many fields of corn will not produce more than from 5 to 10 bushels, where they expected 100—the potatoes in many places are in about the same situation, and the buckwheat perhaps worse. [Herald.]

CINCINNATI, August 21.

CAUTION.

The public should be on their guard against the purchase of Flour manufactured from what is familiarly termed *Sick Wheat*; or rather the market people are cautioned against the vile practice of offering it for sale, as the penalty for such an offence is great, and the proper punishment will certainly be awarded in every case of detection. On Saturday last an unsuspecting citizen had some of this poisonous stuff imposed upon him in the market. The effects it produced on those who ate of it were truly alarming. A wife and several small children were violently affected. The lady described the sickness as similar to sea sickness. We understand the gentleman will be enabled to ascertain the person from whom he purchased, and, if it was a wilful imposition, to bring the villain to condign punishment. Citizens should enquire the names of those who supply them with flour. No honest good countryman would be guilty of such abomination. We are told it is easy to distinguish between good & bad wheat, but when reduced to flour no test is sufficient, but its use, to detect the deleterious qualities of the *Sick flour*.

AFRICA.

The Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society have just received from Mr. Rush, our Minister in London, to whose friendly attentions the society has been much indebted on many occasions, two very interesting publications of the African Institution. One of them contains the last annual report of that Institution, and the other exhibits the latest and most authentic accounts of the present state of the African slave-trade. From these papers we shall, occasionally, make extracts, which cannot fail to excite a higher degree of that interest on the subject of Africa and her wrongs, which the humane measures of our government, and the zeal and enterprise of our navy, have already awakened.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Rush's letter accompanying these pamphlets:—"The society will, I am sure, have great satisfaction in hearing that, by accounts which have reached this government from

the British Commissioners at Sierra Leone, of a date later than any contained in the printed abstract which I send, a sensible diminution in the slave trade is declared to have taken place; and that (his diminution is ascribed, in a large degree, to the well directed efforts of the public vessels of the United States cruising in that quarter."

Nat. Int.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 8.

ELECTION.

The result of the polls at the late election in Talbot was

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Candidates.	Edison	St Michaels	Tripp	Chapel	Wm
Na. Goldsborough	182	130	134	120	586
John Edmondson	185	127	144	119	575

DEMOCRATIC.

Maj. Dan'l Martin	257	190	176	137	760
Wm Hayward, Jr.	261	190	166	138	755

177—Average Democratic majority.

This is a much larger majority than either party anticipated—the day was rainy and tempestuous, and long experience has confirmed the fact that such weather always operates most against Federalists. Another thing, Federalists voted no men who were not above twenty-one years of age and more than six months resident in the County, and many of these sort, we understand, were disputed and rejected—whilst a larger range was taken by democrats, who voted persons from nineteen years of age and upwards, and those who had four months, two months and even no residence—this would of itself have made a most material odds, and thus the increased majority is accounted for.

Under any circumstances we are rather inclined to believe the democratic ticket would have succeeded—but such was the decided opinion and wish of the great body of Federalists in Talbot, that we should make a stand, and such was the distinguished character of the gentlemen who consented to be our candidates, it was thought, that if reason and not party spirit swayed the election, there was certainly some chance of success, and that even defeat in such a cause with such men was better than victory in a worse cause with lesser men.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The following is the result of the Election on Monday last, for members of the Electoral College as far as we have ascertained it.

Eastern Shore.	Electors.	Democratic.	Federal
Cecil,	2	2	0
Kent,	2	2	0
Caroline,	2	2	0
Talbot,	2	2	0
Dorchester,	2	0	2
Somerset,	2	0	0
Worcester,	2	2	0
Queen-Anne,	2	2	0
Western Shore.	Electors.	Democratic.	Federal
St. Mary's,	2	0	2
Charles,	2	0	2
Calvert,	2	2	0
Prince George's,	2	2	0
Montgomery,	2	0	2
Frederick,	2	0	0
Allegany,	2	2	0
Washington,	2	2	0
Baltimore county,	2	2	0
Harford,	2	2	0
Anne-Arundel,	2	2	0
Cities.	Electors.	Democratic.	Federal
Baltimore,	1	1	0
Annapolis,	1	1	0
Electors - -	40	26	8

As Governor Morris said of the Exile of Napoleon to Elba.

"The long agony is over"—and Maryland is again banded down to the control of a party which can justly boast that it has not in its ranks one able and efficient statesman—There is a lawyer of the highest grade, who from motives of policy no doubt, has permitted himself to be enumerated in the list of that party—but this gentleman has never yet distinguished himself in state knowledge or in diplomacy. His real opinions, on state matters, are universally admitted to be sound by all who are competent to judge—but for some cause, he forbears to give to them any efficacy, & they are therefore useless. If not generally profound in the science of politics, he is learned in several branches of it—and we should be rejoiced to see the eloquence and powers of this gentleman directed to resist the subversive schemes of his partisans on the subjects of Representation, Judicial System, and a general system of Education, fitted for a people who enjoy the Right of Universal Suffrage.

If this distinguished lawyer does not throw himself in between the constitution and the people on the one hand, and the rude and unbalanced attacks which threaten them on the other, there is no man in Maryland competent to save the State. With sufficient knowledge upon the sub-

ject he blends an adequate eloquence, and the favour he must find in the eyes of the assassins, from the fraternity of party, will give him an ascendancy that no individual or body of opponents could possibly have.—If he does not risk himself in the defence of the constitution and the people; there is no man of the party competent, and Maryland will be doomed to destruction by political butchery.

"There is a pleasure in madness which none but madmen know"—of course we leave to democracy all the enjoyment that their future havoc is destined to carve out for them. It will be a short lived triumph probably marked by the rule of tyranny and the suffering of victims—for we take it for granted, that from this time the name of Federalist is to be the Badge of Slavery and the Target of Persecution to all who wear it.—The weak or the pusillanimous creature will submissively implore the mercy of the merciless monster who means to crush it, whilst the proudly honest man will struggle to the last, and will wear, even after death, the aspect of defiance which the sentiments of an unappalled heart may have impressed upon him.

ELECTION RETURNS.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Districts.	B. W. LeCompte.	M. Travers.
New Market	63	58
Cambridge	372	267
Martins	205	305
Vienna	116	114
Lakes	307	306
	1063	1050

DEMOCRATIC.

Districts.	W. W. Eccleston,	L. Lake.
New Market	308	302
Cambridge	197	195
Martins	128	128
Vienna	263	265
Lakes	88	89
	984	977

Average Federal Majority 76.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Federal Republican

E. K. Wilson	950
T. N. Williams	950

Democratic.

John S. Spence	1178
Ara Spence	1170

CAROLINE COUNTY.

Upper. Middle. Lower. Total.

Democratic.					
James Sangston	157	247	229	633	
Peter Willis	156	222	232	610	
Federal.					
Wm M'Donald	160	244	130	534	
Rich'd Hughlett	161	224	127	512	

Average Democratic Majority 98 1/3

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Washington	891
Davis	876

DEMOCRATIC.

Peter Culver	794
	724

OBITUARY.

At a period of life when his character had acquired the utmost stability, his example unusual influence, and his estate the most prosperous condition—when society regarded him with respectful confidence, and his friends with a cordial affection. Captain DAVIS WASHINGTON, has been called from the possession of such enjoyments, into the eternal world. He died on Saturday, September 1st. We presume not to challenge for him the favorable judgements of heaven; and to him our eulogium would be unavailing. But if the merchant of stern integrity, the intelligent and warm friend, the manly defender of his country, and the unostentatious but devout christian, he accepted through Redeeming mercy, we are well assured that his transition is a happy one. If these characters be important to society and entitled to its regard, Capt. Warfield will be long and sincerely lamented. Throughout a long, and often distressing decline, his gentleness and patience, his firmness and equanimity never forsook him. And his last hours were employed in acts of the most humble, but impassioned devotion. While to the eye and the ear, the melancholy symptoms of approaching dissolution were most apparent; and after it was apprehended that the power of speech had failed him, he was asked by a friend, solicitous for a renewed evidence of his Christian tranquility, if he could express in one word the ground of his confidence and hope. Summoning all his remaining energy, lifting again those eyes soon to open upon the world of spirits, he slowly and firmly pronounced, "I trust in God, through the merits of Jesus Christ." He spoke no more. But he has left to his friends an example to be honoured and imitated—to society, the expression of a principle, precious in life, inestimable in death. Balt. Chron.

Live Stock

FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that a few Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, belonging to the estate of Thomas Oment, deceased, will be exposed to Sale on Wednesday the 19th day of September instant at 11 o'clock, on the Farm near Easton, occupied by John Crouch, on a credit of six months.

Notes with approved security will be required for the purchase money.

NS: HAMMOND, Adm'or.

Easton, Sept. 8th, 1821.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Subscriber's Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. is postponed till Tuesday the 18th inst. (if fair) if not, the next day, to commence at 10 o'clock same day. The House, Lot and improvements on the subscriber to be let for the ensuing year on a moderate rent, to a good Tenant.

GEORGE MARTIN.

EASTON, Sept. 8th,

To Rent.

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

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 3d of October next, at William Eliot's Tavern, in Cambridge, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a valuable tract of land containing eight hundred and fifty and a half acres, about six hundred acres of which consists principally of oak & pine timber, which is uncommonly large and fine, and about two hundred acres being arable, the soil is well suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. the residue is fine pasture land. The above land is pleasantly situated, being within one mile of Black Water River. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Sept. 8th

T. H. DAWSON & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR.

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

PREVENTION.

BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS.

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

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration. (Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.)

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round; he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely—"I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pain in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients. This Vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady; or on a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures; but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins;

Mr. Noah Ridgely—Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days. Steubenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

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

LEE'S ESSENCE & EXTRACT

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

LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

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

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, a certain and effectual cure for the veners and gonorrhoeas.

LEE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS,

which give immediate relief.

LEE'S TOOTH POWDER,

which cleanses and purifies the teeth.

LEE'S EYE WATER,

a certain cure for sore eyes.

LEE'S ANODYNE ELIXIR,

for the cure of head aches.

LEE'S CORN PLASTER,

for removing and destroying corns.

*The above highly valuable Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail by

NOAH RIDGELY.

Proprietor.

At his Dispensary, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore.

*Please to observe that none can be Lee's Genuine Family Medicines, without the signature of the proprietor.

NOAH RIDGELY.

Late Michael Lee & Co.

July 31—4

POETRY.

From the Ohio Monitor
"Hard times! Hard times!" cried farmer John,
While passing by the other day,
"I'm just upon my way to town,
To know the current price of hay."
"Have you much hay to sell?" I cried,
"That makes you take a trip to town?"
"Not much, indeed," good John replied,
"But hear the price is going down."
"They say that oats, and wheat, and corn,
And veal, and cheese and eggs and butter,
Have got so low you might as well
Throw them at once into a gutter."
Next Sabbath Farmer John passed by,
With his fine girls, in cheerful chat,
The old man wore a broadcloth coat,
And every girl a Leghorn hat!
Last week I eluded to break my plow,
And as we had no blacksmith handy,
(For our own smith, to tell the truth,
Had quit his shop, and turn'd out dandy!)
To town I goes, to Billy Steel,
As good a hand as I could find,
To mend a plow, or axe, or wheel,
Or any work of any kind.
"Good morning Billy!" How goes times?"
"Hard times, good friend, upon my soul,
One half my time I have no work,
Nor cash enough to buy my coal!"
Not three days since, while up in town,
The very first I chanced to meet,
Was Billy, dress'd in Sunday suit,
Straggling quite tipsy thro' the street.
If times are hard, we make them hard,
By fashion, folly, pleasure, vice;
'Tis our own fault—blame not the times,
The glut of produce or the price.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best products of the market, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn, Oats, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful ostlers. Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

By the Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, June 30th, 1821.
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

In Council.

May 28th, 1821.
Resolved, That the Act entitled an act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Star and Gazette, at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette.
By order,
JINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.
Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between, therefore,
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.
2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.
3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.
June 16-73m.

PRINTING

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



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

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

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

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

THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

BOARDING.

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

N. B. The Situation is one of the most healthy in Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the gaol of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is

John Black,

5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutters when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles Beall, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come forward without delay, and prove said mulatto man, pay charges and release him from gaol, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shf.
Frederick County, Maryland.

July 28-3w

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

To Rent,

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

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend Junior against Perry Townsend Senior, will be sold on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday 18th of September between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right interest, and title of Perry Townsend Senior, in and to the tract or parcel of land on which said Townsend now lives, called Rheoboth or Ryhorboth, lying on Harris's Creek, in Talbot County—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

August 18—ts.

\$50 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 13th of March, a Black Boy who calls himself

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.

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

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Whit Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of

James Hill,

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion very humble when spoken to, but, when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasion by a bite. His clothing when he left the neighborhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke.

The other a likely boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, named

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Humphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince George's County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HENRY CHILDS.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.
June 23d—tf.

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the Maryland Republican of do. the Federal Gazette and Patriot of Baltimore, and the papers at Elkton and Easton, are requested to insert the above advertisement till forbidden, and forward their accounts to the post office at Friendship, Md. and their claims will be immediately remitted.

H. C.

Easton Academy.

An Assistant teacher is desired in this Institution. He must be qualified to teach the English, Latin & Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, the lesser branches of the Mathematics and Geography; and a preference will be given to a Teacher acquainted with the Lancasterian System. The sum of 5 hundred dollars will be engaged, and perquisites beyond this sum may be obtained by such increase of his pupils as his merits and attention may command.

Application to be made on or before the 10th of September next, to John Goldsborough, Esquire, the Secretary of the Institution.

By the Board of Trustees,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Maryland, August 11th, 1821.

A CARD.

The subscriber having engaged a Teacher of classical education from Cambridge College (Massachusetts) wishes to take from two to four boys as boarders; terms of tuition including board and washing 100 dollars per annum—parents or guardians finding bed & bedding—School to commence the first week in September.

THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Queen Ann's County Md. August 25-3w

SAMUEL S. WOOD, & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

No. 212, Market Street, Baltimore.
Have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods in their line of business, which they will sell wholesale or retail on the lowest terms, for cash or approved credit.

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

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
LETTER DO.
WRAPPING DO.
IRONMONGER'S DO.
BONNET BOARDS,
BINDER'S DO.
SLATES & PENCILS,
INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.

Blank Books made to any pattern at short notice.

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

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound.
BOOK, 33
BEST BOOK, 50

No charge for Keys.

S. S. W. & Co. are also agents for D. & G. Bruce Type foundry, New York—Orders for Type will receive prompt attention.
Sept. 1.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the 17th day of September next, at the farm of Dr. Ennalls Martin, near the Chapel, a number of Horses, amongst which are two full bred Mares, one with an Ostr. Colt by her side, ten or twelve young working Mules, a Jack-Ass, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
ENNALLS MARTIN, Jun.

Talbot County, Aug. 30.

Timber & Woodland

AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philemon W. Hemaley, Esq. the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, or the first fair day thereafter, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Court House Green, in the Town of Easton, if not previously sold at private sale—Forty-six and an half acres of land heavily wooded, containing a quantity of fine Timber, lying near Pott's now Bennett's Mill, in Talbot County, about six miles from Easton, on a credit of two years with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which security will be demanded, or good paper will be taken, guaranteed by the purchaser or purchasers. This land is laid off into four and one of six and a half acre lots and will be sold as divided.

THOS. HEMSLEY, Trustees.
THOS. C. EARLE, }
Queen Ann's county, Aug. 30

The Sale of the above land is postponed till Tuesday 25th September 1821.

To Rent.

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

R. HUBBARD.

September 1st, 1821.

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the encouragement I received at the last Election for Sheriff, and the solicitations of my Friends, I beg leave again to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

THOMAS JONES.

Talbot County, Sept. 1st, 1821.

\$50 Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing the above negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EPHRAIM GAITHER.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.

August 25, 1821.—10

To Rent,

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the premises at present occupied by himself. The farm contains three fields of upwards of one hundred and ten thousand corn hills, and is in good order. Persons disposed to rent are confidently invited to view the premises, and to a good tenant the rent will be made moderate, payable either in grain or money.

DEKAR THOMPSON.

Near Boonsborough, Caroline County.
August 25-6w

COL. RICHARD WATERS
Has taken a convenient Stand for Business, at No. 5 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.

August 18th, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

From 3-4 to 4-4 inch thick, which they will sell very cheap for Cash only.
Easton, August 18th, 1821.—tf.

Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for property sold at the 2d Vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smith deceased on 7th December last are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on 7th inst. and they are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay—And it is further notified that the notes of all those who became purchasers either at the first or second sale which are not paid on or before the first day of October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection according to law.

SAMUEL GROOME,

Agent for Isabelle Smith, Adm'r.
Easton Sept 1st-4w

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT DENNIS.

Dorset county, August 25-3m

Land for Sale.

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

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

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

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

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

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, 4 miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse to consist of the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club, free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or Gelding—3 miles & repeat, the winning horse on the first day, to be excepted.

By order,

SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.

August 18th, 1821

Advertisement.

Strayed away from the subscriber on Saturday the 11th inst. a mare about five years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, between a mouse & a deep iron grey colour, a brown or dark streak from her shoulders to the root of her tail, her mane and tail the same colour, a deep crupper crease, owing to her being very fat, a long tail, which has never been docked; the said mare was bought of a Drover, whoever takes her up and secures her so that the subscriber gets her again shall have ten dollars reward.

WILLIAM MERRICK,

Near Vienna, Dorset County.

August 25-3w

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at public Auction, on Saturday the twenty second day of September next, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. the following valuable real Estate.

All that Farm and premises, being part of the real estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's Creek, in Kent County, and being part of a tract of land called Bennett's Love (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan a tenant.) The said farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber; and has an excellent landing for the delivery of grain, within thirty yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two, and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security on the payment thereof with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale.

Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale by

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Chestertown, August 25-3w

Wanted

Twenty of thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.
Easton, August 4

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1821.

NO. 197

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.

On coarse Flour, brown Bread, and the Force of Habit, as it relates to Reculents.
BY RICHARD PETERS.

From the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.
Vol. 1.

In execution of our plan to throw out thoughts and facts on a variety of subjects, as themes to elicit from others more valuable information, I send the following; as the subject does not appear to have been mentioned in any communication. I have seen it scientifically and ably treated, in some foreign books, to which I have not now access. I have long practised on the opinion I state; but if the opinions of others are different, I shall not eat my household bread, or brown biscuit, with the less zest, or contentment. I am so little refined in my palate, that I prefer good and well raised rye bread, to any other. So that I have no great chance of success, in either my precepts or example. If those who can get no other bread are to be found in this country, I should be happy to comfort them, in a situation which is to me a matter of choice. I have always accounted a good common ship biscuit a treat; and prefer it to those supplied for the cabin. However home spun this propensity may be deemed, it has been one to me gratifying, and promotive of health.

It has always appeared to me that the preference given to bread made of superfine flour, was a mistake in our dietetic system.

Grain consists of mucilage or starch, and animalized matter; called by the French chymists *vegeto-animal*. Of the former there are three, and of the latter two; in good wheat; and this latter (with resin and sometimes oil) is contained in the outer coat, or skin; which is called *offal*, by those who, by every means in their power, detach it in the manufacture of fine flour. Yet good and well made bread depends on the admixture of both these substances, in due proportions. In such proportions they must exist, to constitute wholesome and good meal or flour. They exist in the grain, in a state of mechanical mixture; and not of chemical union. This union is accomplished in grain, by the process of germination, or malting. The result is saccharine matter, or sugar; which, until this union, was not possessed perfectly by either of the parts. The operations of fermenting, and baking the flour so as to form it into good wholesome bread, produce the like union, and effect. This account & analysis are taken from celebrated writers.

By this statement it seems to me, that the more the *vegeto-animal* part is detached, in refining the flour, the more the necessary proportions are destroyed, and the less nutritive & healthful, this esculent becomes, there is the less of the materials necessary to form sugar, which of itself is highly nutritious. Crews of ships in distress, have been sustained on sugar alone, for a great length of time. Nature has provided all the parts of the grain to correct the qualities of each other; and all to assist in the use designed. The finer the flour, the more of the aliment is deficient; & the more must be required of the residuum for sustenance. After the grade of perhaps the best middlings, all the other and extra manufactures is to gratify prejudice of education, and habit. It is questionable whether those who value themselves on being "sworn at Highgate" gain, in this over refined gratification, any solid advantages. I am well aware that nothing I can say, will induce them to violate their oath.

The old King of Prussia's soldiers ate on a campaign, little of any thing farinaceous, except ammunition bread. This was made of the grain triturated or ground, but not bolted; being passed through hand sieves which detached no great proportion of the coat of the grain. The Dutch sailors were supplied with such bread; and chief-

"An infusion of bran or offal of grain, is highly nutritive, & the longer it is macerated, so as to avoid acidulating, the better. But sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to wine. One gallon of *sour wash* goes farther than two of sweet. Dry rotten wood should be constantly in the pen; that the hog when confined for fattening, may eat pleasure. Nature points out this absorbent (or whatever it may be) as a remedy or preventive. They will leave their food to drool: the rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fattening hog for more than 30 years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbours met with frequent losses of fattening hogs, till I informed them of my

ly made of rye. Since our flour mills have gained such high perfection in their capacity to manufacture superfine flour, the ship bread (in my estimation) is, by no means, so sweet & nutritive, as that made of the ship stuff of former times. The oil & animalized matter of the coat or skin, correct the coarseth qualities of the starch or mucilage, and add to the alimentary properties. Whether more of these are now in the fine flour, & of course, less in the ship stuff; or whether they are banished from both, I cannot, from any knowledge of the fact, assert.

My much lamented, most intelligent, and worthy friend, the late Baron Steuben, was educated in his military profession, under the eye of the great Frederick; having been one of his aids, & spent in the Prussian service, much of his valuable life. He was (as we all know, who knew him) singularly well informed on such subjects. He has often told me, that the peculiar healthfulness of the Prussian soldiers was, in a great measure, to be attributed to their ammunition bread; which was accounted the most wholesome and nutritious part of their ration. The Baron added with his usual *naïveté*, that this bread was only good for the health of soldiers; but gentlemen would prefer being sick on better bread.

When, during the revolutionary war, I had an anxious, laborious, and often perplexing share, in conducting the War Department, I was advised to direct the mixing more of what is called the *offal*, with the flour for the troops, in a time of great scarcity. But I knew the danger and difficulties in precarious times (and indeed any other) of encountering common prejudices. A wholesome and very considerable supply of smoked herrings, and dried clams for soup had been provided as substitutes, in part, for flesh. Many drums and files of the Pennsylvania line (on the first or second issue of these articles) were employed by the soldiers, in escorting, out of camp under the rattle of the march, these parts of the ration suspended on poles; in grotesque procession.—If the speckled flour had been furnished, it would have accompanied them; and possibly the discontents would have reached other lines. Yet many of the Pennsylvania soldiers were Irishmen, to whom in their own country a herring, would have been a treat, and a clam a curiosity. Though convinced that the measure suggested as to the flour, would have been a beneficial and healthy supply, this *janizary hint* was sufficient to forbid the step. Any other kind of grain prepared in the customary way, would have less violated the habits of our people.—From the commander in chief (who never feasted while others suffered; though Indian bread was always provided for him at his table, as he preferred it to any other, through his life) to the lowest follower of the army, Indian Corn, at one distressing period, was the sole esculent they possessed. The bad roads had interposed difficulties to the transportation, and prevented other supplies arriving at camp; yet no serious evils ensued. A committee of field officers of one of the state lines, waited on the general, to represent the distress and discontents of their troops. Dinner at headquarters was nearly ready to serve up; & he, with his usual complacency & politeness, asked them to dine, before they received a final opinion as to their mission; whereof he had been apprized. Indian corn in various preparations, much of it parched, and nothing else, composed the banquet for a large company; and the liquor was as

practice, of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before our revolutionary war.—She said it was then known and practiced there.

Although the Dutch ship bread is, in appearance disgusting, yet I risk the disapprobation of those of better taste, by saying that it is by no means so to the palate, if ate without prejudice; as it is by those for whose use it is made. A ludicrous accident (which I relate *meo periculo*) made this discovery to me, some years ago. I was investigating into a controversy brought before me, on the admiralty side of the district court, by some American seaman, who complained against their captain, under the Act of Congress giving one day's pay to every mariner unnecessarily put on short allowance during a voyage; which in this case was from Amsterdam. The principal allegation was that of having no bread, wholesome, or fit for the sustenance of the crew. Specimens were produced by the seamen, of Dutch ship bread which being such as we are not accustomed to see, looked very forbidding. Curiosity induced me to taste one of those which seemed the best. My attention was engaged on the construction of a clause in the law. Unconscious to myself of the circumstance, I continued eating the bread, till the small pieces exhibited were consumed. The counsel interceded his argument on perceiving that the testimony had, unluckily for his client's allegation, disappeared. A sailor stepped forward, under the apprehension of a discomfiture, with what he called another witness:—another piece of bread, probably selected for the purpose. The moody and carbonaceous appearance of this specimen would have gone far to prove the allegation. But having been before satisfied by other circumstances, that the whole complaint was vexatious; and that the bread was generally such as was usually supplied to the Dutch seamen; I put an end to the ridicule of the transaction, as well as the controversy, by dismissing the suit.

humble as the esculent. The committee partook, with cheerfulness and admiration; and never renewed the subject of their mission. The dinner was a sufficient answer; and their report of the occurrence, on their return, silenced every murmur. The Prussian discipline and tactics would have created less discontent, than issuing coarse wheat meal or flour, even under privations of other supplies,—to say nothing about serving out ammunition bread.

Habit is, according to the trade adage, a second nature. A singular instance of this, occurred in 1776. When our military systems were unfortunately calculated for temporary expedients; the objections to a permanent army of our own, had nearly brought us and our affairs, within the power of that of our enemy. A body of troops, intended to consist of 10,000 men, was formed of a kind of militia, engaged for a few months, composed chiefly of country people, unaccustomed to a military life; and collected in what was called "the flying camp" in which they assembled in New Jersey. The police of a camp, including regulations of diet, cooking, and cleanliness, were unknown, or little attended to. Indeed before the department of inspector general was created, and placed under the direction of the Baron Steuben, more of our troops fell by the filth, originating in the diseases of the camp, than by the swords of the enemy. On this part of our army, the mortality was truly destructive. On the return of the remnants of this corps, on their way to their homes (where one half of them never arrived) the roads exhibited frequent, and melancholy spectacles of the dying and the dead. They had indulged themselves on green corn, and had been fed on fresh meat, with little or no salt, & wheat flour. Many of them were from the southern states and not accustomed to this diet; these took the rout through Philadelphia; where the hospitals were crowded with the sick. *Diarrhoeas, dysenteries* and fevers, carried them off in great numbers. Many died in the streets, and in the markets; yet every medical aid, and every possible comfort were afforded to them. They loathed, and many refused, the soups and provisions offered by the kindness of the citizens, or provided in the hospitals. General Stevens, who had been bred a physician, and resided in Virginia, called at the war office, on his way to join the army; and the distressing calamity was detailed to him. He said we did not know how to treat the maladies of Virginians and Marylanders. The director of the military hospital, and the commissary of provisions, were sent for, and came. The general desired, and orders were accordingly given, that all the Bacon and Indian Corn, that could be immediately procured, should be purchased and the corn ground into meal rather coarse. The troops were at once put on this diet; it operated like magic; and accomplished what the medical art could not effect. Those who loathed every thing else, would if caution had not been used, have greedily, and dangerously, devoured these articles; which had been, at home, their habitual fare. In a short time, there was scarcely a dangerous case to be found; those thus fed, having generally recovered. Many of them told me, that as soon as they smelt the rashes and *hoo cake*, they felt, as they expressed themselves, "quite lively," and were confident of getting home well; to which, no doubt, this fortunate persuasion, in no small degree contributed.

Kiln dried grain is the least nutritious, probably because the oil and animalized matter are detached by a degree of combustion in the operation. This process is said to be indispensable, to fit Indian Corn meal for exportation; but this does not prove its salubrity. Let swine be fed with indian corn meal thus prepared, and those who make the experiment will not attempt it again. Any kiln drying dissipates the oil and vegeto animal matter, in a greater or less degree; but if carried no farther than merely to destroy its vegetating principles, it is said not to injure its alimentary qualities.

Lord Dundonald recommends malting the grain on which horses are fed, to form and fix the saccharine quality.

Colonel Kowatch, who in our service, commanded the infantry of Pulaski's legion, had been an old partisan officer in the north of Europe; and had commanded a large corps of irregular horse, either Cossacks, Croats or Pandours. He fled hither, after the troubles of Poland. He told me, that they often baked the chopped or ground grain, for their horses; having previously formed it into portable cakes. It was fermented, or raised, in an expeditious and simple way, by a kind of *leven*. With this, they sometimes used oil cakes. He said baked provender went twice as far as raw meal, or grain. The saccharine quality was, no doubt, produced by this process; and its alimentary properties increased. General Pulaski had a favourite charger to whom he often gave bread, which the animal seemed to enjoy far beyond any other food. In Holland it is a common practice to give the horses rye bread, or baked provender.—The late sheriff Penrose, who had a fine team of

working horses, was in the habit of buying condemned ship bread, as the most nutritious and cheapest horse feed. He said that others knew, and profited by its advantages.

"ESQUIRE"—"HONORABLE"—"EXCELLENCY."

We are very happy to perceive that the disgusting practice of tacking titles to the names of public officers is gradually wearing away in our country. A few years ago, scarcely a name could be mentioned that was not "Excellency," or "Honorable" or "Esquire." Now the fashion is much more dignified and simple. In announcing the movements of the President, or Heads of Departments, the National Intelligencer, and other respectable prints, merely say, "Mr. Monroe," or "Mr. Adams," or "the President," or "the Secretary of State," arrived or departed on a particular day.—This custom is much better than the one we have discarded; by the rules of which we could not address the head of the executive without calling him "Excellency," or a member of Congress without calling him "Honorable," although we should know that the one was not "excellent," nor the other "honorable."

The words *honorable* and *excellency* have, to be sure, some meaning; and we could wish that our Presidents and Congressmen might always be excellent and honorable but they might dispense with the silly flattery of being called so to their faces.

But, how so many can feel themselves flattered by being called *esquire*, is really surprising. An *esquire*, we believe, was, in ancient times, a fellow who rode behind a knight and whose duty it was to wait upon him—to pull down the bars or open the gate for him and shut it after him—to grease his boots, brush his coat, and take care of his horse. Now, if any American is ambitious of being likened unto one of these, he certainly does not feel that self-respect which he ought to, and deserves to be called an *esquire* as long as he lives.

Even should we maintain the ridiculous orders of society which feudal customs have established in Europe, it would be somewhat surprising that our citizens who are honored with public confidence and office should be tenacious of a title which there is applied to persons of an inferior station—to those in absolute servility. There is no American citizen who is not above the degree of an *esquire*. He has a right to vote for any of his neighbours to make laws to protect him, and can bend his course wheresoever he pleases without leave of a master—while an *esquire* is the poor hanger-on of a knight, & is of a degree some where between him and the beast he rides on.—*Detroit Gazette*.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A report lately made by the Russian Counsellor of State, Lewashien, states that an old soldier, living in a village in the circle of Belewsky, had frequently cured men and brutes who had been bitten by mad dogs. He reduced into powder the water plantain (*alisantantago*) and having stewed it on a slice of bread and butter, gave it to the patients to eat. The Counsellor observes, "I gave little credit to it, until accident furnished me with a sufficient proof of its efficacy. One of my brother's hounds went mad, and bit the huntsman. The ordinary operation was performed to prevent the propagation of the virus and the wound healed; but in a few weeks, all the symptoms of hydrophobia appeared.—The huntsman was taken to the old soldier, who administered two doses of his remedy; one in the evening, the other in the morning; and then said the man might be unbound & taken home without danger. The huntsman experienced great weakness; but had no fits either of delirium or hydrophobia. In a few days he found himself perfectly cured, and he has now lived eighteen years without having any relapse.

"The water plantain grows in marshes: the root resembles an onion, with thick fibres. It remains under water to the latter end of May, or the beginning of June: it flowers all the summer and may be gathered at any time; but the best is at the end of August. The roots are well washed and cleaned, and dried in the shade. When dry, it is pulverised and administered as above."

N. B. The quantity is not stated; and this, from the weakening effects described, it is of importance to ascertain.

INTEMPERANCE.

The clergy of Germany, to judge from the following sample, among others, of their conduct, appear to have had similar propensities with their brethren in all parts of the world. In some little town on the Rhine, on a particular fast day, one of them preached a long and an eloquent sermon against intemperance, which he concluded by describing what intemperance was. It was passing those bounds which nature had prescribed. It was intemperance, he said, for some men, who were quarrelsome in their cups, ever to drink wine. There were others, to whom a bottle was refreshment;

but to whom two caused sickness. They were intemperate when they drank more than one. Some men entreated a circle of friends and were kind to their wives, even after they had drunk four bottles; and it was not right in them to diminish their kindness by drinking less. There were others, more highly gifted servants of the Deity, who felt their hearts warm with gratitude to Him, as the generous blood circulated in their blood, who were friendly with their families, generous to all men, and even nobly forgetful of injuries, when they had drank eight bottles. With them intemperance began at the ninth. But these, he said, are the peculiar favorites of God, to them he has given the joys of the world, as an evidence of the joys of hereafter; & all his congregation knew with what gratitude, (bowing as he said it), he acknowledged himself to be one of these favorites.—*Hodgskin's Travels*.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

THE PHOENIX BANK.

The officers that went in pursuit of Milligan, came up with him on the road from Montreal to Prescott. He was in company with one Hugh Welchman, formerly a stone cutter in this city, who went off with him, and who is supposed to be his accomplice. They were travelling together in a wagon. Milligan was disguised; but when the officers approached near enough for him to discover who they were, he jumped from the wagon, and made his escape into a thicket of wood.—The alarm was given, and numbers immediately went in pursuit, so that there is but little doubt ere this he is a prisoner. He left behind him, in the wagon, a trunk containing all his clothes, and about \$40 in specie. Further Particulars of a subsequent date. Letters were received this morning from Montreal, dated Thursday the 30th Aug. one of them is from an officer who assisted in taking them. It appears that Milligan was taken on the 29th in the morning, near Point Claire, and Welchman, his accomplice, was seized in the afternoon of the same day, crossing the ferry, near the Isle of Percé. About one half the amount stolen, say \$12,000, was found on Milligan, the other half had been secreted by Welchman; but the officers who had him in custody, felt assured of recovering the whole amount.

It may not be amiss to mention, for the encouragement of future rogues, that on this occasion the public authorities with alacrity, rendered the most ready and effectual assistance to the officers in pursuit of the felons, & securing them against escape.—*E Post*.

HURRICANE AT NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

From Saturday morning till 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, we were visited with repeated and copious showers of rain, accompanied by some loud peals of thunder and lightning, and an extreme dense atmosphere; the wind during the time veered and shifted to almost every point of the compass, when about half past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon it came out from about East, with all the violence and fury of a hurricane, and continued until about half past 8 o'clock yesterday evening, throwing down chimneys, unroofing buildings, and prostrating trees in various directions. When the gale was at its height it presented a most awful spectacle. The falling of slate from the roofs of the buildings, and broken glass from the windows, made it unsafe for any one to venture into the streets. Should the storm have extended with equal fury any distance along our sea board, we fear for the destruction of lives & property it must have occasioned. The tide, although low water when the gale commenced, rose to an unusual height, overflowing all the wharves and filling the cellars of the stores on the margin of the East and North rivers. Great quantities of lumber, and other property on the wharves, have either been floated off or been damaged. The following are all the particulars we have been able to collect of the disasters and destruction to property in this city and its neighborhood.

The wharves on the North river are all injured, the frame work being generally started from the foundation.

[Here follows a long list of wrecks and disasters, from which we select a few.]

The Steamboat dock at Marketfield street is destroyed. The Battery is partly inundated, the earth washed away as far as the first row of trees, and the lamps in front of the Flag-staff, together with the benches, all carried away.

One of the two French ships of war at Quarantine was driven from her anchorage to the public store dock—whether she received any damage or not, we have not learned. Some houses were unroofed and blown over in the upper part of the city. One in Broadway, near the Lead Factory, was blown down, and killed ten cows. One of the wings of the Ball Alley in Allen street, and Mr. Tice's Floor Cloth Factory, in Rivington street, are blown down.

A number of trees were prostrated in the Park, A new building corner of Dover

and front street partly demolished; and the front of the store of W. & G. Post, in Water street, adjoining their dwelling, was blown in. Mrs. Dawning's house, on the Bowery, was blown down—the family occupying the upper part made their escape into the yard but a moment before it fell.

A Mr. Taylor, in Ludlow street was struck with lightning during the storm, and badly burnt. The brick-bats, tiles, slates, lead, &c. from the tops of houses, and limbs of trees, were flying in every direction. A man was struck by a sign board in the Bowery, and had his arm broken. The Bloomingdale Road, we understand, is almost impassable by the falling of trees.

September 6.
We continue to receive details of disasters by the gale of Monday.

A gentleman arrived early yesterday morning from New Haven, who informed that the steam boat Connecticut was run ashore at Morris's Cove, in New Haven harbor, when coming out about 7 o'clock in the evening. He states she will be got off without much damage. Much destruction to chimneys, &c. was caused in the town. The roads are literally strewn with trees. The Black Rock Light House is entirely demolished, and a sloop, not known, sunk off Bridgeport, and all hands on board supposed to have perished. The packet-sloop Susan put into Black Rock, and was safe. Sloop —, Olden, was towed into Black Rock on Tuesday, dismasted.

A gentleman arrived yesterday morning from Rockaway, where he understood three or four pettianger boats were stranded on the beach, and 15 or 16 persons belonging to them had perished.

Capt. Robinson, master of one of the vessels, has arrived in town, and states that he is the only person saved that were on board four vessels, whose crews and passengers amounted to eighteen.

GREAT STORM AT PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.
After a succession of genial showers on Sunday evening and yesterday morning, a storm of rain commenced about 1 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, accompanied with a high wind, which increased almost into a tornado during the afternoon. The wind was generally from N. to N. E. during its greatest fury, but varied occasionally to almost every point of the compass. Great havoc has been made on the trees in every direction we have heard from. Those in our public squares have mostly been stripped of their limbs, and many in different parts of the streets have been laid prostrate. At the Navy Yard, in Southwark, out of fourteen beautiful poplars, which at once afforded shade and were an ornament to the Parade Ground, ten were literally torn up by the roots. Much other damage was done in that neighborhood, being greatly exposed to the violence of the gale during its rage from the N. E. and N. W.

Several chimneys were blown down in different parts of the city.

The northeast chimney of Christ Church was blown down, and in its fall shattered the railing of the roof. It is said that the steeple shook considerably.

The steam boat which came down the Delaware passed three market boats bottom up. We apprehend there has been much injury sustained and many lives lost on our rivers.

A boat in which were some white people sunk off Kensington. It is said three white men were drowned.

A new house in Second above Noble street, in which there were no windows, had the gable end blown down on a small frame baker's shop. The shop was crushed to pieces and the baker, who was in it, severely wounded, but not killed. As soon as the baker heard the crash, he crept behind a stove, which, together with a barrel of flour, prevented the weight from crushing him to death. He remained in that situation until helped out.

Destructive Storm at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, September 4.
Amongst the rest of our misfortunes, we are grieved to state, that our town was on yesterday visited by a storm, or rather tornado, far surpassing in violence and calamitous consequences, any that it has ever experienced within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants. The best description we are prepared to give of it at this moment can convey but an imperfect conception of its terrors.

The morning was dark and gloomy, and about 6 o'clock the black and lowering clouds began to discharge their watery contents, not in gentle showers, but literally in torrents. At ten o'clock the rain abated for a few minutes, as if to collect itself for a more copious discharge; for it presently set in again with increased violence, and the wind commenced blowing a heavy gale from the N. E. which continued to increase to a most alarming height. From half past 11 till half past 12, so great was the fury of the elements, that they seemed to threaten a general demolition of every thing within their reach. During that period the scene was truly awful. The deafening roar of the storm, with the mingled crashing of windows and falling of chimneys—the rapid rise of the tide, threatening to inundate the town—the continuous cataclysm of rain sweeping impetuously along, darkening the expanse of vision, and apparently confounding the heavens, earth, and sea, in a general chaos; together with now and then a glimpse, caught through the gloom, of shipping, forced from their moorings, and driving with rapidity, as the mind might well conjecture in such circumstances, to inevitable destruction. Even to those, if any there were, who could contemplate such a scene unappalled, it must have been painful to reflect on the wide spread devastation which could not but be the result of this fearful "war of elements."

About 12 o'clock the wind shifted round to N. W. but without abating its fury until half an hour after, when it ceased raining; the storm began to subside, and the water to recede. At 4 o'clock it changed to S. W. and the weather became calm and serene.

The most important of the casualties resulting from this awful visitation is the complete annihilation of the Drawbridge over the Eastern Branch, from the toll-house to the draw, a distance we should judge, of about 250 yards; and about 100 feet of the bridge across the Southern Branch.

The destruction of these bridges, independent of the heavy loss it occasions to the Company who owns them, is a sore misfortune to our town, as it completely cuts off, for the present at least, the land communication, and must measurably diminish the intercourse with that part of the country whence our market draws its chief supplies.

As might have been expected on an occasion like this, where the suddenness of the danger gave no time for preparations to meet it, the shipping have suffered severely.

NEW-HAVEN, September 4.

A gale commenced here last evening, at 6 o'clock; (after our paper went to press,) which, from 8 to 10, increased to a violent tornado. Much damage was done. The new brick Methodist meeting house, rearing on the green, and which had just been covered, was laid prostrate! A new brick store, building by Prescott & Sherman, was greatly wrecked, & much injured. [After enumerating other effects of the gale, the accounts proceed—] The steam boats which had left port at the usual hour, were compelled to return. The Fulton made good her moorings, rode out the gale, and sailed for New London this morning. The Connecticut was less fortunate; in attempting to come to a favorable anchorage, she became wholly unmanageable by the violence of the gale, and drifted near the fort, where she now lies high and dry; and it is doubtful whether she can be got off. We understand she is much strained. She had 70 passengers, who were compelled to stay on board all night, in a most perilous condition, the waves continually dashing over her.

At Bridgeport, Connecticut.
The storm at this place lasted until near eleven o'clock at night. Several buildings have been blown down and unroofed—chimneys and windows demolished—the largest trees torn up by the root—fences destroyed—and the roads rendered totally impassable in many places by the trunks and branches of prostrate trees. The spire of the steeple to the Presbyterian meeting house, together with the lightning rod, vane, and ball, were blown down. On the water, the scene of desolation is yet more appalling. Almost all the vessels in this port parted their fastenings, and were driven, some on the flats, where they grounded, without sustaining much injury; others went on the graving banks, and one sloop (belonging to Mr. Douglass Lindsey) drifted against the bridge, where she remains a wreck. The bridge itself was considerably injured. The wreck of a vessel, with a signal of distress, was discovered off the harbor on Tuesday morning; a boat went out to her relief. A few miles outside of her was discovered the end of the mast of a large sloop, sunk in about ten fathoms water, and it is supposed all hands must have perished. We are sorry to learn that the Light House at Black Rock is destroyed. Many years must elapse before Bridgeport regains its former appearance.

We learn from Trumbull, Newtown, Washington, &c. that the gale was equally severe in the interior. The destruction of fruit and fruit trees was immense.

COMMON SCOLD.

Catharine Fields was indicted and convicted for being a common scold. The trial was excessively amusing, from the variety of testimony, and the diversified manner in which this Xanthippe pursued her virulent propensities.

"Ruder than March wind, she blew a hurricane," and it was given in evidence, that after having scolded the family individually, the bipeds & quadrupeds, the neighbors, hogs, poultry, and geese, she would throw the window open at night to scold the watchman. Her countenance was an index to her temper—sharp, peaked, sallow and small eyes. To be sentenced on Saturday next.

Police—Yesterday, a wench laid an infant, just born, on the logs of the wharf, for the tide to carry away. She expressed to another wench her determination to drown it & a cartman followed her & prevented the foul deed.—The wench committed—child safe.

MARVELOUS!

The following, copied from the New York Gazette, is at least equal, in improbability, to the stories respecting the Sea Serpent.

The chimney of a house in South street, occupied by Mr. William Card, blew over on Monday night, during the gale, and rested against the gable end of Mr. Jerome Johnston's store; on the shifting of the wind, it blew back again into its former station; and it now stands as erect as usual.

An impudent thief was carried before a magistrate, on a charge of horse-stealing. As soon as he saw him the magistrate exclaimed, "Oh! here is the picture of a rogue—I can see the villain in his countenance." "Indeed," said the fellow, "you surprise me—I never knew that my face was a looking glass before."

DIDO'S HEAD.

These are happy times for Dr. Mitchell. However others may murmur, he has no right to complain. He possesses that which is necessary to his happiness. His good fortune is, indeed, of such a nature, that to preserve his philosophic equanimity, he will find it necessary to collect together all the interesting morsels of antiquity, that recommend temperance in prosperity. A mammoth turtle from Cape May, a dwarf Indian from Catawissa or Selawissa, or some such place, a ruby ring from Russia, and a fragment of sculptured marble from Carthage, and all in one year! Such good luck is enough to turn the head of any virtuoso in the world.

Valuable as is the late acquisition to the Doctor's museum, we confess that we were a little disappointed in finding that the head was not the real skull of Dido as the caption of the N. York editor had led us to suppose. We trusted that Pompey's cranium would now have its match and ventured to hope that the heads of Eneas, Anchises, and Penelope would follow of course. Any thing, however, which bears the venerable rust of antiquity deserves preservation, and we doubt not that the fragment of a head in sculptured marble from Carthage, as well as the Babylonish bricks and the fragment of Juno's temple in Samos, will be "a theme of discourse to persons of learning and taste."

PHILADELPHIA UNION.

DIDO'S HEAD.
NEW-YORK, 27th August, 1821.

Mr Joseph Lucas.
Dear Sir—I congratulate you on your return from the Mediterranean Sea, in the United States brig Spark. You have trod upon classic ground; but I more than all admire your adventure to the place near Tunis, in Africa, where ancient Carthage is reported to have stood.

The fragment of the head in sculptured marble, which you obtained from a shepherd there, and placed in my Museum, is probably a Juno. It is worthy the contemplation of all artists, as a most interesting morsel of antiquity.

It shall be placed near the fragment of Juno's Temple in Samos, from the ruins of which I received, through Mess. Cambreleng and Pearson, from my friend Mr. Isserliedens, of Smyrna, a very interesting Cupid, in high relief. His wings are attached, as they ought to be to the breast, and not to the shoulders. Our painters and sculptors have beheld the little fellow with admiration.

Your Juno must have been carved after she had transferred her residence from Samos to Carthage, as related by Virgil.

I beg you to accept my thanks for this rare article of antiquity. It will be a memento of your generosity; and a theme of discourse to persons of learning and taste.

Truly, and with great esteem & regard,
Yours,

SAM'L L. MITCHELL.

NORFOLK, September 5.

PIRACY OFF OUR CAPES.

Captain Sheafe of the schooner Union, which is at Old Point Comfort, informs, that while he lay at anchor off Newport's News Point on Monday morning last, the sloop Protector, Saxton, from St. Augustine bound to Richmond, had two men on board his pilot; she sent to a sloop which was near her for various supplies, having been plundered of every thing of consequence two days previous by a piratical schooner a little to the southward of Cape Henry! The tinder boxes of the Protector had even been taken from her, and she had been without the means of procuring fire during the two days above mentioned. The description of the piratical vessel was not learnt by captain Sheafe, but the crew of the Protector stated that she was a Philadelphia privateer.

Corroboration of the above.—The schooner Ann, Olden, which sailed hence for Providence on the 26th ult. put back to Old Point Comfort on the night of the 27th—on the afternoon of the latter day, about 40 miles N. of Charles a very suspicious looking vessel of the burthen of about 50 or 60 tons, ran along side and asked a number of questions, and among others, for a brand of fire, which was handed to them—the vessel was painted black, and manned with a number of dirty, long bearded looking men, apparently more of the savage than of the civil cast—nothing amiss, however, was observed in them.—This information has been withheld until now, from the little probability which existed of the suspicious looking vessel being a pirate.

A very handsome schooner belonging to a northern port, was sunk during the tornado on Monday last, off Willoughby's Point—the crew who were clinging, to the rigging, were taken off by a Pilot boat. The schooner Factor, Billings, from New York bound to Alexandria, is alongside the wharf at Old Point, sails all torn to pieces, and rigging, &c. much damaged.

Yours, &c.
W. G. LYFORD.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Sept. 7.

PIRACY.

The frequent recurrence of this bold violation of the laws of nations calls loudly for the vigorous and speedy interference of our government. The depredations of pirates upon our commerce, and their unpunished intrusion into our waters tend to produce with foreign nations an unfavorable opinion of our national character, and to justify the belief, that we want the power to repress their encroachments. Or if it do not induce a belief of our incapacity and weakness, it has yet the worse effect of exhibiting us to the world as the harbours and protectors of freebooters.

Laying all these considerations aside, we have a more immediate, and as it

were personal interest in the extirpation of the system of piracy, now carried on in the West Indian seas and upon our Southern shores. We have there an important trade, which under the present state of our commercial intercourse, is struggling with many disadvantages.—Add to those already existing, the danger of being plundered by unprincipled rovers, we shall soon find our West Indian trade abandoned to mere adventurers, men without capital,—willing to expose property to all risks, upon the same principal that they would buy a ticket in a lottery or venture money at the gambling table. The honest and careful merchant will no longer venture in a trade exposed to so much danger and producing so little profit.

We have farther the character of our sailors at stake, who are liable to be led away with the temptation, which the unrestrained life of the pirate offers, provided it be understood, that he need not fear the unerring hand of justice. We are bound therefore to step forward and arrest the progress of an evil, pregnant with such fatal consequences.

These considerations we doubt not will have a proper influence upon the national executive. At any rate we consider it indispensably necessary, that measures be immediately taken to preserve the property of our merchants from the depredation, and the lives and morals of our seamen from the unsparring cruelty or contaminating influence of outlawed pirates.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

PIRACY AGAIN.

It will be seen, by turning to the Marine list, that another instance is added to the already dreadful list of piratical depredation. We allude to the Orleans of Philadelphia, commanded by capt. Grover, (if we remember correctly, and belonging to Mr. C. Price of that city) which vessel, it will be found by a reference to the latitude & longitude in which she was spoken, was in the quiet possession of pirates almost within our waters. Is not this truth extraordinary? Where are the cruisers which we are told traverse the gulph and colonial seas? Are they searching for freight, while a set of maritime freebooters capture and plunder our commerce almost in our rivers!—These things should be looked to by those to whom the duty belongs.

It may be asked what we mean by searching for freight.—We answer that we mean a privilege granted to our vessels of war to carry specie from one port to another at a per centage, the amount of which is a perquisite of the commander's, & we fear that in some instances they may be making this trade, instead of guarding our commerce. One thing we know, one or two of our vessels have come into a southern port with specie, sailed again, never were spoken at sea, never seen in the gulf, until they arrived with another load, which they only waited to discharge and sailed again.—We cordially agree that our gallant tars cannot have too many privileges, and there is but one which they are not prone to ask; and which we are not willing to allow them. Neglecting duty for emolument. In the passage between the north & N. Orleans, we daily hear of the detention or capture of vessels by piratical cruisers, but we never hear of one of our vessels of war having prevented these things, or having been spoken by our merchantmen. We know that vessels are said to be stationed there, but there they are not seen, and pirates are daily there, exercising their predatory power. Let these things be looked to.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to our attentive correspondents the Editors of the Boston Palladium, for the following intelligence.

"The British Packet Sandwich, Francis, from Falmouth, has arrived at Halifax—her mail for New York, was to be closed on the 29th inst. She brought London papers to July 17th inclusive.—The Lady Louisa Packet had arrived at Falmouth from New York.

LONDON, July 17.

A Vienna article of July 3, says—"We have just received the important news that the important discussions between the Baron Strongonoff, at Constantinople, have taken such a turn that the Russian minister has withdrawn to Bojukkere—whence his excellency, without delay, addressed a circular to all the Russian merchants throughout Turkey, advising them to put their affairs provisionally in order, and to secure their property, in order not to be taken awares by a government which no longer observes any measures in its conduct.—Opinion gains strength that a war between Russia and Turkey is inevitable. It is affirmed that the Reis Effendi no longer returns any answer to the application of the Russian minister. Since his excellency left Constantinople, further massacres have taken place in that capital, where it seems they are resolved to exterminate the Greeks.

Frankfort, July 8.—Extract of a letter.

We have received a communication of the highest importance from Odessa. It announces in the most positive manner that the relations between Russia and the Porte, have suddenly taken a serious turn, and every thing is calculated to excite alarm, that the consequences of this misunderstanding will be very serious.

COPENHAGEN, June 26.

We hear from the Baltic that the Russian fleet, which had been equipped, with so much haste, has sailed for the Mediterranean.

No alteration of the Queen's intention has yet been announced. Yesterday, as if the simple Reports, given by the newspapers

of Mr. Brougham's argument on her claim to be crowned, were not sufficient what is called "An Official publication" of it was made, to which the following precise notice was affixed.

"Her Majesty has been pleased to command that the grounds of her claim to be crowned; as stated by her Majesty's Attorney General before the Lords of the Privy Council, should be made public.

(Signed) "HOOD."
"Queen's house, July 10, 1821."

From the Liverpool Advertiser of July 10.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Napoleon Le Grand, the Emperor of France, the King of Italy the Master of Europe, "setter up and puller down of Kings," the Victor of a hundred fields—is no more! The extinction of a man, who had stood on the highest pinnacle of fame, and who must occupy one of the most prominent stations in history, necessarily excites feelings of a powerful and interesting character. Napoleon has long been politically extinct, it is true; but his was a situation of awful interest, even in exile; like the towering and naked rock to which he was chained, he seemed shut out from the world, yet exposed—no unworthy object—to the thunders of Heaven.

This event too calls to mind his wonderful career. The imagination recurs to him, at first unnoticed, a Corsican schoolboy; and then traces him, when he gave wing to his lofty genius, in his swift ascent to the highest elevation, till he looked down upon the Alps; and comprehended the world in his gaze. History does not furnish his parallel: Alexander and Charlemagne were born to crowns; Caesar was a patrician; Cyrus was a prince; but Napoleon, of an undistinguished family, in a poor island of the Mediterranean; stepped singly upon the Continent, marched over its kingdoms, and mounted its highest throne. He was fortunate in living at a time when the fetters of rank and ceremony were broken, and when every man was permitted to rise as high as his merit could lift him. He therefore attained the first place, and surrounded himself with great minds drawn from lowly stations. His military genius soon gained for him, in that era of strife, the title of the First Captain of his Age; and in his twenty-sixth year, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the French armies.

Another field then opened to his ambition, in which he displayed unrivalled capacity as a Statesman; and from being the victor in a perilous war, he became the appeaser of a distracted Government.

He now appeared the political, as well as the military head of a great people, who having recently broken loose from the ancient bonds, were indulging in frantic plunges and licentious gambols, and required to be reined in with a powerful hand. His was such a hand—and when he had captivated the unruly nation by his deeds and his policy, he took undisputed possession of its powers, and guided them according to his pleasure. Such a drama was not to be performed without molestation, before the punctilious Courts and legitimate Sovereigns of Europe. They drew forth their forces to repress the upstart, and gave him that opportunity which his arrogant ambition wished for, to lash them into obedience. When the danger seemed to be passed in Europe, he turned his restless eye on the greatest nation of antiquity and went to take possession of the wonders of Egypt—from the Pyramids he saw the Holy Land and crossed the Arabian Desert to conquer it. But here his ambition received its first check, and he relinquished his worthless conquests in Asia and Africa, finding a brave enemy to resist his progress, and an unprofitable wilderness to reward his toil. Returned to France, he extended his triumphs, and at the same time strengthened his rule. At length, disdaining to have any partner in his elevation, he snatched up the Imperial, and joined to it the Iron Crown. He row seized on many of the ancient Kingdoms of Europe, and, having dismissed their stupid rulers, portioned them out among his own Family and Generals. He legislated, he dictated without control. He humbled all monarchs, and crushed all enemies.—Along side of the Continent, indeed there lay one little Kingdom, wealthy, potent and brave, which defied, and even annoyed him—but on his own element he seemed invincible. Unfortunately for him he thought himself so. Arrived at the pitch of grandeur, where the fittleness of the soul is most visible, he became vain—he surrounded himself with every empty appendage of regal pomp, and, for a continuation of his aggrandizement, he allied himself to the haughtiest and most ancient dynasty of Europe. Victorious over all opposition, he became himself the subject of that deadly jealousy which accuses tyrants. With intuitive feeling, he was alarmed at his very elevation—though he had subdued the world, he knew that the world abhorred him, and he became treacherous and cruel.—One Monarch he trepanned into captivity, and drove another across the ocean, filling every throne of the House of Bourbon with his family or friends. He invaded the Peninsula, occupied Lisbon, and invested Cadiz; nor could any force have wrested this conquest from his hands, had not the insatiable maw of his ambition craved more food; in the effort to obtain which all his former possessions fell from his grasp.

His character as a monarch at this period demands attention; he was magnificent, liberal, and politic, yet rapacious, tyrannical, & rash; conferring on his people every blessing except liberty: selfish and impetuous; in his vices, in his virtues, in all things, great. That ambition which, acting under the sway of his reason, had elevated him so high, now got the better of his judgement, and threw him down headlong. It prompted him to invade the vast

of Moscow, and that on the approach of the army, the finest per- which the world ever saw—his re- ed generals, his "veteran infantry, most gallant cavalry"—sunk beneath the elements, and hordes of en- barbarians chased him from his in- ed prey. In this exigency he emi- nent displayed every qualification of a great leader: his struggle was long, gal- and persevering; but the friends whom fortune had won or reduced to his al- forsok him in his adversity, and all ope rose to retaliate upon him the dis- e and suffering which he had indicted, fell: and the house of Bourbon was eed. But scarcely had the triumph s enemies subsided, when he once more his foot upon the continent, as at first, remounted the Imperial Throne. In- stant he arranged the concerns and forth the resources of a large Em- But in vain he performed this un- elled exploit: he encountered the in- ible bravery of British soldiers and of a renowned General on the field of terlou: his eagles were blasted, and power demolished for ever.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.
SATURDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 15.

A meeting of the FEDERAL REPUB- ICANS of Talbot County will be held the Easton Hotel, in Easton, at 2 o'clock Tuesday next, the 18th inst. for the pose of selecting a Sheriff, and a Dele- te Ticket for this County. It is ex- ected that every Federalist will give nctual attendance.

MANY VOTERS.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The more we reflect upon the disastrous ult of the late Electoral Election, the ore horror we feel at the prospect of the obable fate of Maryland. It is now dis- ctly understood to be the expressed ish and sentiment of the majority of the o Cities, and of Thirteen Counties out Nineteen in the State, that the principle Representation by Counties as it now ands, ought to be changed for that of Representation by Population. No indus- y could be greater, no zeal more untired an that of the federalists in this state to arn & to impress the people with a belief, hat if the Democrats got the power, they ould change the Principle of Representa- ion to a Representation by Population—that they would subvert the Judiciary to get rid of the Judges—that they would re- eal the Militia Law to get rid of Federal Officers—that they would, for Party purposes alone, as they do every thing, change the Election of the Governor, so as to elect him by the people in order that Baltimore Town might rule the election—and change the mode of electing the Senate, so as to prevent the very principles and objects aimed at by the original founders of our Constitution. Of all these things the people have been long and earnestly forewarned by federalists, and the evil ef- fects of such changes have been often clear- ly and boldly pointed out to them—the best proof has been offered that these were the fixed designs of the democrats if they got the power—for it has been shewn that the democratic presses inculcated these doctrines; and democratic men have avow- ed them; and now that the election is over and won by the democrats, they all unhes- itatingly say, they are for these changes—let us put federalism, they say, to sleep for ever, or if we can't put it to sleep, let us give it a draft that will keep it quiet and prevent its ever again molesting and im- peding our views—for unless this is done, the federal faction will be eternally tread- ing upon our heels, and we shall have no comfort in the enjoyment of power, no re- spite from eternal exertions before the peo- ple, year after year. This is now the lan- guage of democrats, it comes from ten thousand mouths—success has made them bold, and even those who before the elec- tion tried to keep all their plans and wishes secret, and even forebore to give an opinion through fear, or i forced to give an opinion most scurvily and ignominiously denied their real sentiments, are now chuckling to think how they fooled the federalists who were fools enough to be-

lieve what they said, and they will now come out in their true colours and be in fa- vour of and support all these changes— scheme they have long had in view, but which they were obliged to work with great caution and cunning.

These changes every fair man must ob- ject to, and every federalist must look at them, not only as destructive to the state, but as the funeral procession of federalism amongst us—after that we may possibly have fifteen federalists in the House of Delegates, but never more—giving and fix- ing in the democratic hands a certain stand- ing majority of five to one in the House, an absolute democratic Senate—an eternal democratic Governor and Council, and a perpetual and irreversible democratic con- trol over every office in the state, from Go- vernor, Council, Judges, &c. down to vil- lage Bailiffs, Wood Corders and Scaven- gers.

If Federalists can look at this approach- ing scene with any thing less than horror, we should be surprised; and what renders the prospect worse is, that so great a majority of the people have deliberately sanctioned these changes, for you hear the very people themselves, who ought to be supposed to be against them, their strongest advocates—the truth is Baltimore is and will be the prevailing power, and not only will she govern the State, but every man who wish- es to rise must enlist under her banner & rise on her side, for she can at will crush any man who dares to oppose her views—She will gratify the ambition of any man who will support her pretensions, & it is de- monstrably certain that all timidity about the country influence may be now throw- away, for the fate of Maryland is sealed, and when these changes are made, federal- ism will be extinct, and not till then.

The Democrats of this county have nom- inated the following gentlemen as candi- dates for the General Assembly, viz: Ni- cholas Martin, Theodore R. Loeckerman, George W. Nabb, and Thomas Kemp— For Sheriff, John Bennett.

ELECTION RETURNS

(COMPLETE.)

Electors. Democratic. Federal.			
Eastern Shore.			
O Cecil,	2	2	0
Kent,	2	2	0
Caroline,	2	2	0
Talbot,	2	2	0
Dorchester,	2	0	2
Somerset,	2	0	2
Worcester,	2	2	0
Queen-Anne,	2	2	0
Western Shore.			
St. Mary's,	2	0	2
Charles,	2	0	2
Calvert,	2	2	0
Prince George's,	2	0	2
Montgomery,	2	0	2
Frederick,	2	2	0
Allegany,	2	0	2
Washington,	2	2	0
Baltimore county,	2	2	0
Harford,	2	2	0
Anne-Arundel,	2	2	0
Cities.			
Baltimore,	1	1	0
Annapolis,	1	1	0
Electors -	40	28	12

THE COUNTIES.

Old Montgomery, Allegany, Charles, St. Mary's Dorchester, and Somerset Counties, have done their part at the late election. They have given an evidence of their firm and unshaken attachment to the cause of republicanism, and we record their names as examples which are worthy of imitation by the other counties which have heretofore felt and acted as the sincere ad- mirers of the principles of Washington. It is true it rained heavily on the day of election, but that did not deter the voters of the counties above named, from meeting their engagements, and of doing their duty. We would not wish to be understood as speak- ing reproachfully to our friends in the un- successful counties; but we are anxious to impress on their minds this solemn fact that the fate of our beloved state of Mary- land lies in their hands, and that it rests with them to say whether Maryland shall be lost or saved. A negligence of this im- portant fact, and an indisposition to re- deem the character of the state at the en- suing October election, would be an aban- donment of republicanism and traitorous to the principles of the sainted Washing- ton. We submit these remarks to the conscience of every honest Federal Rep- ublican, under the full conviction that a proper reflection thereon must convince him that a man who has a vote and does not give it when it is so im- portantly necessary, forfeits his claim to the character of a good citizen, because he abandons his country in the hour of need, when his vote might save it from destruction.

Since writing the above we have had explanatory information from nearly all the unsuccessful counties by which it ap- pears that as regards the state it is nearly the real political complexion of the same as in 1816. The principles of Wash- ington are by no means extinct in the state of Maryland, although democracy has gained a momentary triumph over republican- ism.

In one district of Frederick county, a

few federal gentlemen were ill, who had they been able to have gone out on the day of election would have secured us that country, which we should at all events have had, if no illegal votes had been taken.—*Fed Rep*

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1821.

To the Mayor and Board of Health. I deem it my duty to lay before the Mayor and Board of Health, a brief state- ment of the health of the city.—In doing this, I shall confine myself to a brief ex- position of some of the most material cir- cumstances, connected with the epidemic, which existed sometime since at Smith & Spear's wharves, and now existing in a small section of Fell's Point.

It has been reported abroad that the dis- ease above alluded to, was imported from Havana, than which nothing could be more unfounded.

For the advantage of those who may not be acquainted with the facts connect- ed with the disease in question, I intend in a few days, laying before the Board, such documents and facts, as will re- move all doubt, I wish here merely to state, that I have obtained information from every source from which it might be ex- pected.

The public may rest assured, that there is no contagious disease in Baltimore; neither has there been during the present summer; neither is there at this time any malignant disease, in any part of the city, except a very small section at the south east corner of Fell's Point—that the greatest part of the city, that is, all north and west of the section aforesaid, is free from malignant disease, has been satisfactorily ascertained.

The result of extensive inquiries is, that the western and greatest part of the city is very healthy, so much so, that no doubt is left of the propriety and truth of the declaration, that no city in the Union, nor any part of the interior of the coun- try, affords at this time, a more salubrious atmosphere, or a more healthy popula- tion.

A vigilant pursuit of the preventive mea- sures, which have been adopted, I have full confidence, may prevent the extension of the atmospheric poison; but no fact in the history of yellow fever is better known, than that when the miasm has acquired considerable force, no reliance can be placed on the disappearance of the poison before severe white frost, and the absence of a September sun. Persons who might be actuated by fallacious hopes, fool hardi- ness, or from a want of feeling for slaves, are admonished to avoid the infected sec- tion. It is believed that some persons have already suffered from the above causes.

For the ample provision, which has been made for the poor, who have been sick, or thrown out of employment by the present calamity, it does not become me to flatter the gentlemen to whom I am addressing myself—but I cannot forego the pleasure of informing the public, that the poor are comfortably provided for in all respects.

The Health fund established by the Ci- ty Council, together with the liberal col- lections, which have been made from the different wards, for the sick and destitute, without noise or ostentation, will afford, I believe, ample funds for the poor.

With the highest respect,
(Signed) HORATIO G. JAMESON.

The following extraordinary occurrence is copied from the Fayetteville Obser- ver, of Aug. 30:
An unfortunate occurrence, we learn, took place near Newbern a few days ago—the minute particulars of which, we are not informed. It seems that a number of armed runaway negroes, supposed to be about 80, had taken refuge in a swamp, near a place called White Oak, Trent River and whose menacing and rebellious conduct had excited apprehensions of spreading disaffection among the neigh- boring negroes—to suppress which, two detachments of militia were called out, who unfortunately met in the night, un- known to each other, at Trent Bridge, where several fires were exchanged which terminated with no little slaughter on both sides, each Captain being dangerously wounded, and from five to six privates on each side, also badly wounded. The names of the two Commanders our informant does not recollect.

Dr. Randall and Lieut. Hull, both of the army, have fought a duel at Pensacola.— The latter was shot through the body and died in a few hours. On the 7th Aug. a duel was fought at Baton Rouge, between F. L. Amelung, Esq. Sheriff, and Captain Jones, of the United States army, in which the former fell. The ball fairly blew out his brains, and he may be said to have died on the spot, although he breathed for the space of nearly three hours after he was shot. His adversary received no injury.— The distance we understand, was five steps.

Ball. Pal.

A MAN OF NO PARTY.

From the Examiner, written by Dean Swift. Whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, is of a party; but it is such a party as he is ashamed to own. For even while he says, he is of no party, you may observe from the whole drift of his discourse that he is plainly pre- judiced in favour of one party, and that too always the worst. And the true rea- son of his not declaring it is, that he thinks the party not yet strong enough to protect him. The justice of the cause or the goodness of the intention seems to be wholly out of this gentleman's scheme. The only distinction he goes by, is to be politi-

cally of no party that, he may be occasion- ally of either. Others there are, who are really of a party and don't know it; they carry on designs, which are kept secret from them; and these, indeed are such in- significant Tools of a party, that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are machines purely passive, and, without any will of their own, obey the im- pulse of the wheel that moves them. But you shall never hear a man of true prin- ciples say, he is a man of no party; he declares he is of a party, if, resolutely to stand by and defend the constitution, must be called being of a party.—But the other party it seems must be divided into two sorts; those who are of a party, and those who are of no party at all.—With the gen- tlemen, who apply this latter expression to themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they pervertate grossly (not to use a more unmanly expression) while they give out the contrary. If they are not, they ought to be ashamed of such in- famous neutrality, and of deserting that cause, which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1. LATEST FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The United States Schooner Revenge, lieutenant comdr. Hammersley, arrived at this port on Thursday, left St. Augus- tine on Monday afternoon last. We learn from Lieut. H. that it was rather sickly among the soldiery. Lieut. Washburn of the 4th regiment artillery, died on the 25d ult. of Bilious Fever. We are indebted to the politeness of Lieut. H for a St. Augus- tine paper.

Governor Jackson has, by an ordinance, divided the Floridas for judicial purposes, into two counties, to wit:—All the country between the Perdido and Suwaney rivers, and the islands therein, to be called the county of Escambia. All the ceded terri- tory east of the Suwaney, &c. to be called the county of St. Johns.

The County Courts organized by said Ordinance, are required to confine the parties strictly to the merits of their cause, and to cause all useless matter, as well as unnecessary form, to be expunged from the pleadings, at the expense of the party introducing the same.

Col. Forbes is appointed Mayor of St. Augustine.

The oath of allegiance has been admin- istered to the civil officers, and such Span- iards as chose to take it, by Mr. Wor- thington, Secretary and acting Governor of West Florida.

Federal Republican Candidates, For Delegates to the Assembly.

Caroline County.
William Potter, James Houston,
Samuel Calbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester.

Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper,
William Tingle, Jr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Kent.

William Knight, James F. Brown,
J. B. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.

Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,
John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick County.

Robert G. M'Pherson, Ignatius Davis,
Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.

William D. Digges, William A. Hall,
Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Anne-Arundel.

William Stewart, Horatio Ridout,
N. Worthington of T. Ewd. Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery.

William Darne, Benjamin S. Forrest,
Col. J. H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Flour, superfine, per bbl.	\$5 25	Wagon
Do fine	4 50	price
Wheat, white, per bushel,	1 05	a 107
Do red	do	1 00
Rye	do	40 a 41
Indian Corn	do	45 a 50
Oats	do	18 a 20

The Right Rev. Bishop Kemp will preach on Monday next in Miles-River Neck, at the usual place of holding service; and on Wed- nesday the 19th instant, in the Church at St. Michaels. The holy and apostolic rite of con- firmation will be administered to those who are disposed to receive it. Service in both places to begin at 11 o'clock.

The Right Rev. Bishop Kemp is expected to preach in Easton next Sunday.

J. Bennett,

Respectfully solicits the Voters of Talbot County to make him their next Sheriff. Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The following Property, viz:

Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind, as a Sad- dlers Shop.
Also, a small house at the end of Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on Federal Street, now occupied by Mr. William Cooper, as a Taylor's Shop.
Also, a small dwelling House and Garden on West Street, now occupied by John Dorrell.
Possession will be given on the first day of January.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—40410

To be Rented FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden at present occupied by the Rev. George Wel- ler in Cambridge, opposite to Doctor White's Store.

For terms apply to Doctor Francis M. Gold- borough in Cambridge, or the subscriber in Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber living near North West Fork Bridge, Dorchester County, on Sunday night the 9th instant, a Mulatto Man named

Charles Allen,

About thirty years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim made, has a down look when spoken to, and answers quick. His clothing not recollected, except his hat, which was of wool, covered with canvas. He has a wen on his breast about the size of a walnut.—It is supposed he will endeavor to get to Baltimore with the intention of going to sea.

The above reward will be given, for appre- hending and securing said runaway, if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken with- in the state, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ISAAC WRIGHT,

N. B. All masters of Vessels and others are forwarned from receiving, or harboring or carrying off said mulatto at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

I. W.

Dorchester County, Sept. 15th, 1821.

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest op- portunity of informing the parents and guar- dians of the Scholars belonging to the En- glish Department, and others who may de- sire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVIN RYAN as the As- sistant Teacher. The recommendations fur- nished by this gentleman of his moral and lit- erary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging In- structor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of his marked atten- tion to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

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

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

By the Board.

NS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 15th 4w—1am6m

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB

RACES.

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

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

The subscribers to the Jockey club are re- quested to call and pay their respective sub- scriptions.

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

J. W.

Sept. 15

Notice

The sale of the Subscriber's Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. is postponed till Tues- day the 18th inst. (if fair) if not, the next fair day, to commence at 10 o'clock same day. The House, Lot and improvements of the subscriber to be let for the ensuing year on a moderate rent, to a good Tenant.

GEORGE MARTIN.

Easton, Sept. 8th.

To Rent,

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

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

Live Stock

FOR SALE.

Notice is hereby given that a few Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, belonging to the estate of Thomas Osgood, deceased, will be exposed to Sale on Wednesday the 19th day of Septem- ber instant at 11 o'clock, on the Farm near Easton, occupied by John Crouch, on a credit of six months.

Notes with approved security will be re- quired for the purchase money.

NS. HAMMOND, Adm'or.

Easton, Sept. 8th, 1821.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Wednes- day the 3d of October next, at William Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, at 9 o'clock, P. M. a valuable tract of land, containing eight hundred and fifty and a half acres, about six hundred acres of which consists principally of oak & pine timber, which is uncommonly large and fine, and about two hundred acres being arable, the soil is well suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. the residue is fine pasture land. The above land is pleasantly situated, being within one mile of Black Water River. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Sept 9th

POETRY.

PRIZE ADDRESS.

The New Theatre at New York, was opened on the 1st instant to a large and fashionable audience.—The following prize address, written by Charles Sprague, of Boston, was delivered by Mr. Simpson.

ADDRESS.

When mitted zeal, in wild, unholy days,
Bared his red arm, and bade the faggot blaze,
Our patriot sires the pilgrim sail unfurled,
And freedom pointed to a rival world.
Where prowled the wolf, and where the hunter roved,
Faith raised her altars to the God she loved;
Toil, linked with art, explored each savage wild,
The forest bowed, the desert bloomed and smiled.

Taste reared her domes, fair science spread her page,
And wit and genius gathered round the Stage.
The Stage! where fancy sits creative queen,
And spreads gay web-work o'er life's mimic scene;

Where young eyed wonder comes to feast his sight,
And quaff instruction while he drinks delight.
The Stage! that threads each labyrinth of the soul,
Waits laughter's peal, and bids the tear-drop roll;

That hoots at folly, mocks proud fashion's slaves,
And brands with shame the world's vile drove of knaves.

The child of genius, catering for the Stage,
Rifles the stores of every clime and age.
He speaks the sepulchre resigns its prey,
And crimson life runs thro' the sleeping clay;
The wave, the gibbet, and the battle field,
At his command, their festering tenants yield.
Here wisdom's heir, released from death's embrace,

Reads awful lessons to another race;
Pale, bleeding love comes weeping from the tomb,

That kindred softness may bewail her doom;
Murder's dry bones, re-clothed desert the dust,
That after times may own his sentence just:
And the mad tyrant of some mouldering page,
Stalks here to warn, who once could curse an age.

May this fair dome, in classic beauty reared,
By taste be fostered, and by worth revered.
May chastened wit here bend to virtue's cause,
Reflect her image and repeat her laws;
And vice, that slumbers o'er the sacred page,
Hate his own likeness, shadowed from the Stage.

Here let the guardian of the drama sit
In righteous judgement o'er the realm of wit;
Not his the shame, with servile pen to wait
On private friendship, or on private hate;
To flatter fools, or satire's javelin dart,
To tip-toe with a lie, at proud ambition's heart.
His be the noble task to herald forth,
Young blushing merit and neglected worth.
To stamp with scorn the prostituted page,
And lash the fool who licks it from the Stage.
Here shall bright genius wing his eagle flight,
Rich dew-drops shaking from his plumes of light.

'Till high in mental worlds, from vulgar ken,
He soars, the wonder and the pride of men.
Cold censure here to decent mirth shall bow,
And bigotry unbend his monkish brow;
Here toil shall pause, his ponderous sledge thrown by,

And beauty bless each strain with melting eye;
Grief, too, in fiction lost, shall cease to weep,
And all the world's rude cares he laid to sleep.

Each polished scene shall taste and truth approve,
And the Stage triumph in the people's love.

Union Tavern.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—17

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

Easton, June 30th, 1821.

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

In Council,

May 28th, 1821.

ORDERED, That the Act entitled an act to alter, change and repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of Government of this State as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county in Election Districts, be published once in each week for the space of three months in the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, and the Easton Star and Gazette.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

An act to Alter, change and repeal all such parts of the Constitution and Form of Government of this State, as relate to the Division of Queen Anne's county into Election Districts.

Whereas it is represented to this general assembly by the petition of sundry inhabitants of Queen Anne's county, that they experience great inconvenience for want of a fourth election district in said county, and praying an alteration in the first and second so as to admit a fourth district between, Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all that part of the constitution and form of government, made such by the act of seventeen hundred and ninety eight, which directs that Queen Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That Queen Anne's county shall be divided into four separate election districts, and that the additional district shall be laid off adjoining and between the first and second districts.

3. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly of Maryland after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs in such case this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered a part of said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

June 16—3m.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND,

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

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

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THESCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

COL. RICHARD WATERS

Has taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 5 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his friends, and good men of all parties, in the

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.

August 18th, 1821.

To Rent,

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing year the premises at present occupied by himself. The farm contains three fields of upwards of one hundred and ten thousand corn hills, and is in good order. Persons disposed to rent are cordially invited to view the premises, and to a good tenant the rent will be made moderate, payable either in grain or money.

DEKAR THOMPSON,
Near Boonsborough, Caroline County.
August 25—6w

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

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

March 24, 1821.—17.

BOARDING.

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

N. B. The Situation is one of the most healthy in Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

Notice

Is hereby given, that there was committed to the goal of this county on the 14th inst. as a runaway, a mulatto man, who says his name is

John Black,

5 feet 9 1/2 inches high, has a scar on his left arm occasioned by a burn, one on his forehead, and one under his left eye, stutters when first spoken to, stoops much when walking, his clothing a kersey coat, much worn, brown cloth vest, and dark cloth pantaloons, old hat and new shoes, he says he belongs to Charles Beall, of Montgomery county, Maryland. The owner is requested to come forward without delay, and prove said mulatto man, pay charges and release him from goal, otherwise he will be released agreeably to Law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Shff.
Frederick County, Maryland.

July 28—8w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Whit Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two negroes, one a man by the name of

James Hill,

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, of a dark brown complexion very humble when spoken to, but when irritated, daring and insolent. He has a scar on the left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip, and another over one of his eyes, occasion by a bite. His clothing when he left the neighborhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of the crown somewhat broke.

The other a likely boy, about 15 or 16 years of age, named

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belonging to the estate of the late John Whittington, about the same complexion. Has no particular marks. They will, no doubt, remain together. His clothing not recollected. They have two brothers belonging to Mr. John Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince Georges County.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing said negroes, so that I get them again, or \$50 for either of them, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

HENRY CHILDS.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negroes at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

June 23d—17.

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the Maryland Republican of do. the Federal Gazette and Patriot of Baltimore, and the papers at Elkton and Easton, are requested to insert the above advertisement till forbidden, and forward their accounts to the post office at Friendship, Md. and their claims will be immediately remitted.

H. C.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline county, and one in Dorchester county. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required.—Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 16 1821—t. oct.

To Rent,

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

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend Junior against Perry Townsend Senior, will be sold on the Court House Green in Easton, on Tuesday 18th of September between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right interest, and title of Perry Townsend Senior, in and to the tract or parcel of land on which said Townsend now lives, called Rheboeth or Ryhorbeth, lying on Harris's Creek, in Talbot County.—Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above Fi. Fa.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

August 18—ts.

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.

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

\$50 Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living near Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls himself

JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin nose, light made, straight, black, and very active, looks down and stammers when spoken to, about five feet eight inches high, had on a cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapolis. I will give the above reward for securing the above negro, if taken out of the state, so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if taken in the State, and in either case I will pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EPHRAIM GAITHER.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are forewarned from receiving, harboring, or carrying off said negro at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.

August 25, 1821.—16

To Rent.

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

R. HUBBARD.

September 1st, 1821.

To the Voters

OF TALBOT COUNTY.
From the encouragement I received at the last Election for Sheriff, and the solicitations of my Friends, I beg leave again to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

THOMAS JONES.

Talbot County, Sept. 1st, 1821.

Timber & Woodland

AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, or the first fair day thereafter, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Court House Green, in the Town of Easton, if not previously sold at private sale—Forty-six and an half acres of land heavily wooded, containing a quantity of fine Timber, lying near Pott's now Bennett's Mill, in Talbot County, about six miles from Easton, on a credit of two years with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which security will be demanded, or good paper will be taken, guaranteed by the purchaser or purchasers. This land is laid off into four and one of six and a half acre lots and will be sold as divided.

THOS. HEMSLEY, Trustees.

Queen-Ann's county, Aug. 30

The Sale of the above land is postponed 'till Tuesday 25th September 1821.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Monday the 17th day of September next, at the farm of Dr. Ennalls Martin, near the Chapel, a number of Horses, amongst which are two full bred Mares, one with an Oscar Colt by her side, ten or twelve young working Mules, a Jack-Ass, Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a variety of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, for all sums of five dollars and under the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ENNALLS MARTIN, Jun.

Talbot County, Aug. 30.

Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for property sold at the 24 Vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smith deceased on 7th December last are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on 7th inst. and they are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay.—And it is further notified that the notes of all those who became purchasers either at the first or second sale which are not paid on or before the first day of October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection according to law.

SAMUEL GROOME,
Agent for Isabella Smith, Adm'r.

Easton Sept 1st—4w

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given—Enquire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.
Easton, August 4

SAMUEL S. WOOD, & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
No. 212, Market Street, Baltimore.

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

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

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
LETTER Do.

WRAPPING Do.
IRONMONGER'S Do.

BONNET BOARDS,
BINDER'S Do.

SLATES & PENCILS,
INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.

Blank Books made to any pattern at short notice.

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

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound,
BOOK, 33,
BEST BOOK, 50

No charge for Kegs.

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

Sept. 1.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

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

Easton, August 18th, 1821.—17.

NOTICE.

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

ROBERT DENNIS.

Dorset county, August 25—3m

Land for Sale.

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

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On Tuesday the 15th day of October next at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of any days. For the situation of the Land and the nature of the soil, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

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

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handgame course, 4 miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse to consist of the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club; free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat, free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or Gelding—3 miles & repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,

SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.

August 18th, 1821.

For Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, I will offer at public Auction, on Saturday the twenty second day of September next, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 4 o'clock P. M. the following valuable real Estate.

All that Farm and premises, being part of the real estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafras River, and at the mouth of Turner's Creek, in Kent County, and being part of a tract of land called Bennetts Lane (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said farm contains three hundred and eighteen acres of land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber & has an excellent landing for the delivery of grain, within thirty yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments, the purchaser to give bond with approved security on the payment

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1821.

NO. 198

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.

Brief observations, on some of the diseases of INDIGESTION, and the deleterious effects of the COFFEE OF MOCHA and the W. INDIES; with considerations on the Sanative virtues of RYE COFFEE—and instructions for preparing it.
BY CALVIN JONES, M. D.

RALPH, N. Carolina, 1821.

BRIEF OBSERVATIONS, &c.

Persons of weak constitution; those in the decline of life; women, particularly of sedentary habits, are in a peculiar manner subject to head-ach, nausea, cholera, &c. Even men, whose nature intended to be robust and healthy are often afflicted with these complaints. Consumptions and Dropsies of the breast are diseases of common occurrence. All these, in Carolina, are of comparatively recent date, and belong almost exclusively to the present age. This, I am warranted in asserting, from the testimony of all whom age and experience have qualified to pronounce, and I can myself bear witness to their increasing frequency, since I have been an observer.

These diseases depend, for the most part, upon a derangement of the digestive functions, and this again depends principally, so far as it is my present purpose to pursue the enquiry, upon the quality, quantity and mixture of the food, drinks and other interior causes that would belong to an elaborate and systematic essay, embracing more comprehensive views than belongs to a brief treatise intended for popular use.

The first settlers of this country were remarkable for their industrious and frugal habits. Spirituous liquors were drank only occasionally, when the distant store was visited, militia musters attended, or on some remarkable occasion. If excess was sometimes indulged in, abstinence and the labours of the field, or the chase soon wore off the effects, and the system had time to regain its powers and establish its balance before another debauch followed. Their diet was plain, substantial and simple. The use of that indigestible and poisonous drug, coffee, was unknown. The consequence of this mode of living was, an almost total exemption from the diseases I have named. But as wealth flowed in, luxury and disease came in its train. The decauter dispensed its bane from every side-board, and coffee and other luxuries at every table diffused the seeds of disease under the guise of sustaining life.

Head-ach, the first disease I have named, and the most important on the list for severity of suffering and frequency of occurrence, is not always symptomatic of an undue performance of the digestive functions. Sometimes it is produced by an excessive degree of excitement in the system—and again, it is, though rarely, a disease of too little excitement, and denominated, as many diseases are, because not understood, nervous. Sometimes a pain in the head is strictly a rheumatism, which may be suspected by its alternating with pain in the bowels, the large joints, &c. In this there is a sensation of coldness in the head, and one remedy among others, is to throw away a superfluous cap or two, cut off the hair and affuse the head and whole body with basins of cold water in the morning and of hot water at night; to administer, guaiac, laud, &c. &c. On another occasion I shall treat at large of rheumatism from observations I have been twenty years recording, and shall, I trust detect it in the guise of other diseases, where it has concealed itself by its equivocal or deceptive character. To this detection in one of its forms I attach much importance, as it leads directly to the only certain method of cure. A head-ach is also sympathetic with the sockets of teeth that have heretofore been the seat of pain. Of all these varieties I have nothing more to say in this place, and there are few in number, compared with those connected with a diseased stomach.

Of the diseases of indigestion to be briefly treated of here, their exciting causes are—

- A. Spirituous Liquors.
- B. Indigestible Aliment.
 - a. Its intrinsic nature.
 - b. Its incongruous mixture, &c.
 - c. Its oppressive quantity.

I would speak of the depressing effects of the mind, of want of exercise, of retentive eruptions, and also of the injurious effects of tobacco, in its directly debilitating influence upon the system, and its occasioning a waste of saliva, a necessary solvent of food, were it not for the consideration that the brief view I am taking compels me to pass along without noticing the subordinate parts of the subject.

A. Of Spirituous Liquors.

The use of ardent spirits can scarcely be indulged in without the certainty of injury. The system in health requires only nutriment and the addition of a stimulant so powerful as ardent spirits is foreign to its wants, and of course must be hurtful to its effects. To good health no addition can be made, and of consequence, any change produced must be a recession towards disease. A sober dram and grog drinker is not easily persuaded that he is doing a permanent injury to his constitution, because he confides in the safety of moderation, but he is certainly laying the foundations of the most formidable diseases, and does more injury to his system than the occasional drunkard who has long intervals of abstinence.

I have often witnessed, and so has every practitioner, that when the patient was an habitual drunkard, his disease whatever it was, would run its course uninfluenced by medical treatment: If a sober drinker, he was not readily susceptible to the impressions of medicines; but if a water drinker his system could be controlled at will and when the oppression of disease was removed, would, like the bent but unbroken spring at once recover its pristine elasticity and force. A drinker, however moderate he may be, will commonly perceive that he has impaired the functions of his stomach, by his want of relish for simple food, and by his incapacity to digest it.

A. Indigestible Aliment.

a. from its intrinsic nature.

As the plan of this essay, I have given notice by name only the single article of coffee. But this is enough—the indigestions, produced by this foreign poison, and the affections depending thereon, make a distinguished figure in the modern catalogue of disease. I could, if my limits would permit, and the occasion required, give hundreds of instances of persons who have impaired the functions of the stomach and injured their general health by the use of coffee: a few must suffice.

Mrs. — had long been subject to daily cholera and frequent head-ach, for which she was in the habit of taking calomine and opium. By discontinuing the use of coffee and adhering to a plan of simple, soluble aliment, she gradually regained good health.

Mrs. — had acid eructations, head-ach, constipation, cold hands and feet, low spirits & a dry cough. Abandoning the use of coffee, commenced the cure, which was gradually perfected by simple diet, rye coffee & the pills to be mentioned hereafter. The head before this prescription, had been ached and blistered for the injuries coffee had done to the stomach.

Mrs. — had head-ach and cholera. She at length observed that coffee would not remain on the stomach, but was ejected, for hours after it had been taken. Exactly the same course as pursued in the preceding case had precisely the same result.

Miss — for two years suffered so much from continued nausea & head-ach, as to be unable to attend school with comfort, or pursue her studies with advantage. Substituting tea and milk for coffee, and confining herself to aliment not disposed to ascendancy, her health became good and her mind recovered its wonted activity and force.

Mr. — who had been an intemperate coffee drinker, had a sense of fullness in the stomach, heat in the breast, and a slight difficulty of breathing. A dropsy of the chest at length supervened, of which he was cured with great difficulty.

Mr. — at the age of 60 found that coffee passed his bowels unchanged. The powers of the stomach, he discovered too late, had been quite destroyed by it.

Mrs. — who had used rye coffee for some weeks and rather reluctantly too, because she thought it too domestic and too cheap for a genteel table, & who was unwilling to attribute her improved health to means apparently so feeble, and having in them so little of the parade of doctorship, had her prejudices suddenly removed by a little incident: a friend came to visit her, whom she could not treat with any thing that was not costly and foreign, & by participating with her guest in the use of coffee experienced such a degree of heart-burn, oppression at stomach and head-ach, that she frankly avowed her determination not to drink coffee again unless rye was not attainable.

By pursuing the effects of the impaired powers of the digestive organs to their remote consequences, a great triumph was recently obtained over a disease that has

been a reproach to medical science. Dr. Gillett of Raleigh, traced diabetes in one very remarkable case to the imperfect exercise of the functions of the chylipoietic viscera, and by a happy application of principles to his very successful investigations, inhibiting the use of coffee, enjoying the use of simple aliment and producing an equality of tonic power between the chylipoietic and sanguiferous systems by abstracting the immediate excitant of the latter, health was restored where life had been nearly despaired of.

I began my observations upon dyspeptic diseases, produced by the use of coffee, in experience on my own person, five & twenty years ago. At that time I lived and practised medicine in an unhealthy district upon the Neuse. One autumn, when first able to leave my room, after many weeks confinement to it by fevers, I paid a visit to a family in the neighborhood, and at the breakfast table declined a supposed cup of coffee offered by the lady of the house, in consequence of its disagreement with my stomach since my illness. On her replying that it was not real coffee, but a counterfeit prepared from rye, having at that time, none of the genuine, I retraced my refusal, made trial of it, and found it tolerable to the palate, and very grateful to the stomach, and I drank it for several days with increased pleasure and continued advantage. On my return home I again attempted the use of coffee but found it as before indigestible. My experience ever since has been the same: If in good health, and engaged in active pursuits, the inherent energy of my stomach has enabled me to resist the deleterious effects of coffee, but if weakened by disease or confinement it was always oppressive, though it might sometimes fail to produce positive disease. Frequently, when I have thought myself oppressed by the quantity of food taken, I have diminished the solid part of my meals without perceptible advantage; but on suspending the

But it is said that coffee is a powerful temporary remedy in some cases of head-ach: I have little to say to it as a medicine, nor have I to Hellebore or Opium, only object to it and them as daily food. An active remedy in disease cannot be innocent food in health. But I more than doubt its possessing medicinal virtues. If it relieves head-ach it never cures it, and no more proves that it was not the cause of the complaint, than it is proved that whiskey does not occasion tremors in the hands of a drunkard, because a morning dram will afford him relief. Dr. — a very observing physician, once fell under the common mistake in this respect, as he lately informed me. He employed coffee liberally, to cure a head-ach, for an entire summer before he discovered that his disease was caused by the very remedy he afterwards employed so largely to cure it. He now uses rye with pleasure and advantage, and cannot drink coffee without paying dearly for the poor indulgence.

b. Of food, indigestible from its incongruous mixture.

There is a peculiar adaption of aliments to each other, and of those to the taste and stomach, that are essential to good health. Their harmony ought to be consulted. But this is too seldom done. The refinements of luxury lead us every day further from the wholesome simplicity of nature; new tastes are artificially created and our meals are a farrago of discordant materials, that call for digestive powers too multifarious to reside in the same organ and be exercised at once. A physician would justly be exposed to obloquy if in the admixture or administration of his medicines, he should bring articles together that would render each other inert or deleterious. But the cook and the epicure bring no science nor even common sense into a service of daily requirement and great importance; and the quackery of their culinary compounds and preparations are as mischievous as any that can be made in medicine; and more; for the slow development of their effects begets a fatal confidence in their innocency, until it is too late to retrieve the error. What can a reasonable being, who will exercise his faculties expect from a meal composed of bacon, beef, fish, fowl, cabbage, peas, pickles, puddings, pies, cheese, milk, eggs, nuts, fruit and fifty other articles, besides wine, beer and spirits? and yet we see such every day, and too often witness their effects. An Ostreich in the New York Managerie, once died of an indigestion from swallowing a bandanna handkerchief, and a parcel of buttons. No wonder that men have indigestions when they emulate an animal famed for the powers of its stomach.

c. Of food injurious by its quantity.

The Heterogeneous meal is not injurious by its want of harmony alone. The provocatives which the succession of courses and

It is understood Dr. G. will favour the world, through the Medical Repository, with the particulars of a case alike important to humanity, and honorable to his professional skill.

articles offer to the appetite, make it as oppressive by its quantity as by its discordant qualities. A moderate meal imparts vigour but a full one demands strength to sustain it. The example of the Arabs, of the American Indians, and of the poor in some of the countries of Europe, show how little nourishment is necessary to good health, and the vigorous exercise of all the faculties of body and mind. I have, from choice, and also from necessity, been subjected to the proof in my own person, that the best of health may be enjoyed, with an unusual degree of activity of body and mind, on a diet that I deemed at the time, and which all would pronounce exceedingly slender. Proofs are not necessary to a fact, of which the probability, if not the certainty will appear evident to every one who has had frequent experience of full meals—a qualification to judge, extending, I believe, to every civilized individual of America.

(To be Continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

In our last (says the New Hampshire Patriot) we gave our readers a charming delineation of private character from the pen of Miss Wright. The following anecdotes, illustrative of the nation, and some of its brightest ornaments, are equally gratifying to the pride of our hearts as Americans. She thus describes the circumstances of the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line, in the revolutionary war.

Fainting under the united hardships of military duty, and deficient food and clothing, they withdrew from the body of the army, demanding that which their officers had not to give, the immediate supply of their necessities. To awe them into obedience, General Wayne presented his pistols—they pointed their bayonets at his breast. "We love and respect you, but if you fire you are a dead man. We are not going to the enemy—but are determined on obtaining our just rights." They withdrew in good order, with their arms and field pieces, to a neighboring town, committed no devastations, but obstinately persisted in their demands. Congress dispatched some of its members to the soldiers, but before they arrived, emissaries from the enemy appeared among them. Unconditional terms were offered, gold, preferment, and the immediate cover and assistance of a body of royal troops already on their march towards them. Their reply was the instant seizure of their evil tempters, whom they sent immediately under a guard from their own body to the same general who had pointed his pistols at their lives. At the appearance of the congress commissioners, their grievances were stated and redressed; but when president Reed offered them a hundred guineas from his private purse, as a reward of their fidelity in having surrendered the spies, the sturdy patriots refused them. "We have done a duty we owed our country, and neither desire nor will receive any reward, but the approbation of that country for which we have so often bled." A country, peopled by such men, might be overrun, but could not be subdued.

Ladies' Literary Cabinet.

THE KIND WIFE.

A married lady was called effectually by the divine grace and became an exemplary christian; but her husband was a lover of sin. When spending an evening, as usual, with his jovial companions, at a tavern, the conversation happened to turn on the excellencies and faults of their wives. The husband just mentioned gave the highest encomiums of his wife, saying she was excellent, only she was a Methodist. "Notwithstanding which," (says he) "such is the command of her temper that were I to take you, gentlemen, home with me at midnight, and order her to rise and get a supper for you, she would be all submission and cheerfulness."—The company looking upon this merely as a brag, dared him to the experiment by a considerable wager. The bargain was made, and about midnight the company adjourned as proposed. Being admitted, "where is your mistress?" said the husband to the maid servant who sat up for him. "She is gone to bed sir." Call her up, said he; "Tell her I have brought some friends home with me, and desire she would get up and prepare them a supper." The good woman obeyed the unreasonable summons; dressed, came down, and received the company with civility; told them she happened to have some chickens ready for the spit, and supper was accordingly served up, when she performed the honors of the table with as much cheerfulness as if she had expected company at a proper season.

After supper, the guests could not refrain from expressing their astonishment: one of them particularly, more sober than the rest, thus addressed himself to the lady: Madam, your civility fills us with surprise. Our unreasonable visit is in consequence of a wager, which we have certainly lost.—As you are a very religious person and cannot approve of our conduct, give me leave to ask what can possibly induce you to behave with such kindness towards us? Sir, replied she, when I married, my husband and

myself were both in a carnal state. It has pleased God to call me out of that dangerous condition; my husband continues in it. I tremble for his future state. Were he to die as he is, he must be miserable forever. I think it therefore my duty to make his present condition as comfortable as possible.

This wise and faithful reply affected the whole company. It left an impression of great use on the husband's mind. Do you think, my dear, said he, that I shall be extremely miserable? I thank you for your warning. By the grace of God I will change my conduct! From that time he became another man, a sincere christian, and consequently, a good husband.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, September 11.

The ship *Falcon*, Lewis, has arrived at Boston from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 28th of July. By this arrival the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received from their Correspondents in London, and Messrs. Russell & Oulter, Boston, regular files of London papers to the 26th of July, and Lloyd's List to the 24th.

To gratify our numerous friends, we this evening present them with the official account of the splendid procession, which took place at the Coronation of George IV.

The Queen went in her state carriage and demanded admission to the Abbey, which was either declined or refused, to her Majesty at several doors. Instead of giving (says an anti-ministerial paper) loose details of this ungracious occurrence we insert the following official account of her Majesty's unsuccessful visit.

Queen's House, July 19, 1821.

"Her Majesty set out from her house in South Audley street, and proceeding through the Parks to Westminster Abbey, went to Dean's yard, where her Majesty got out of her carriage, in expectation of being allowed to enter, but was refused at two doors of entrance; and her carriage having drawn off, her Majesty was obliged to wait in the passage till it was called back; when her Majesty proceeded towards Port's Corner, and again got out of her carriage in Old Palace yard and sought admittance by two temporary doors, which, upon her Majesty's approach, were shut in her face; after which some of the people pointed out the opening to the platform. Upon ascending, this her Majesty was again obstructed by the police officers, till an officer, it is believed of the Guards, politely allowed her Majesty to cross the platform, and her Majesty walked from thence to Old Palace yard and entered first the passage to Cotton garden; after which her Majesty proceeded along the covered way of Port's Corner, and, when arrived at the door, was refused admittance without tickets; upon which Lord Flood observed, he did not suppose the Queen required a ticket of admission; to which one of the persons appointed for the admission of the company observed, he did not know the Queen and positively forbade her Majesty from entering; and one of the Peer Knights of Windsor came up and said there was no place for her Majesty. Finding every effort to gain admittance ineffectual, her Majesty returned to her carriage, and proceeded through Whitehall, Pall mall, and St. James's street, Piccadilly, to her house, attended by an immense concourse of people, manifesting their respect to their Queen, and expressing their indignation at the unexampled treatment experienced by her Majesty. Although the different persons at the door of the Abbey were all under orders to say they did not know her Majesty, it is to be observed that her Majesty came in the royal state carriage, and that the Guards, wherever she passed, presented arms."

The accounts from Turkey are of a very contradictory nature, though, upon the whole, the Greeks appear not to be losing ground. The Paris papers say that Bucharest had just been delivered from the Turks by a precipitate flight, which is attributed to the approach of another army besides that of Ypsilanti. The Russians it was said had entered Galatz, & were advancing by forced marches towards the Balkans; and it was affirmed that they had received orders not to stop until they had reached Constantinople.—A Paris article of July 20, says, extraordinary news received from the frontiers of Moldavia, announces that the Russian troops had entered that territory, and that they have had several engagements with the Turkish forces.

A letter from Constantinople, June 19th states, that "since the account of the destruction of our fleet has been received, this capital resembles a town taken by assault; some of the streets are incumbered with human bodies, and drowning (noyades) have commenced. Five priests, who recently celebrated their religious rites in the open air, with more than ordinary fervour, have been massacred and their corpses horribly mutilated.—God knows how this will end."

It is stated in the same letter, that the Russian Minister Baron de Strogoff's pa-

pers had actually been seized by the Ottoman government.

The intelligence from Zante is to the 4th June.—It states that all the islands of the Archipelago, with the exception of Candia, Rhodes, and Cyprus, where there are Mahometans, have become bulwarks, which the Ottoman power will not be able to reduce, even with a naval force superior to that of the Greeks in the course of several years. Several vessels had arrived from Spain and other places with large supplies of military stores, for which, cash was uniformly paid, and premiums offered to quicken these importations. "The Americans," (continues the writer,) "are in treaty for considerable sums of money: a great quantity of muskets, cannon, and warlike stores, are on the point of being sent to Argentina, whither several speculators are proceeding, and where the numerous prizes, taken from the Turks, are sold daily at a low price."

No doubt is entertained, that the Turks have been completely beaten in two naval actions with the Greeks; one in the Gulf of Lepanto, on the northern side of the Morea, where the entire Turkish squadron, including a ship of the line, was destroyed; and the second off the mouth of the Dardanelles, which terminated in the loss of two frigates, and some smaller vessels. This naval superiority of the Greeks was to be expected: they compose almost exclusively the maritime population of European Turkey, and the Mahometans, however much they may be disposed to engage in war on another element, are generally averse to naval combats.

The accounts of the success of the Greeks, at Smyrna, recently received in the United States, are fully confirmed by the Paris papers.

The Portuguese Regency had laid down its functions, in consequence of the arrival of the King at Lisbon, who had assumed the reins of government.

The Trial of the persons accused of what had been called "the military conspiracy of 1820," had terminated in France. Three were condemned to death, having been convicted of conspiring to destroy the government, and to arm the people against the established authority; three were sentenced to be imprisoned for five years, and to pay a fine of 2000 francs each; two to a similar imprisonment, but smaller fine; one an imprisonment of two years, and a fine of 500 francs; and twenty four were acquitted. Those guilty of the aggravated part of the charge, had fled the country, before the trial came on, and were declared contumaces by the court.

The London Gazette contains a long list of brevet promotions, dated 19th July, in honor of the Coronation. It includes the ranks of Field Marshals, Generals, Lieut. Generals, Major Generals, Colonels, Lieut. Colonels, and Majors, in the army; in the Navy, the promotions are Flag Officers, including Admirals, Vice and Rear Admirals of the white and blue, and Captains raised to the rank of flag officers.

Plague at Venice.—Letters from Alicante, of the 20th of June, announce, that a vessel had arrived at that port from Alexandria, with the plague on board; in consequence of which, all vessels from Venice, and the Adriatic, that arrived in French ports, were subjected to an extra quarantine.

French Funds on the 26th of July.—Consols 75 5/8; do. for August account, 76.

French Funds, of July 22.—Five per cents 85 9/10. Bank Stock, 1580.

The Falcon fell in with the packet ship Amity, on the 31st of August, and received a London paper of the 31st of July.

The Packet Ship Albion, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st August.

Average price of cotton at Liverpool, on the 1st of August:—Uplands, 10d 1-8, a 10 1/2 New Orleans, 11d 1 1/2.

From the True Briton, of the evening of July 19.

THE CORONATION.

We have, of course, been at our post all night. The morning broke delightfully at 2 o'clock, when lights glimmered in almost every chamber window, and at three, carriages began to pass to and fro at the different avenues to the town, to take up and bring in the country company. At four o'clock, the town was alive. "Preparation a note" was no longer a drowsy but a "busy hum." All the principal streets, and particularly those which contained the chief hotels, were lined with carriages, which at four o'clock, began to move in rapid succession.

THE HALL.

Between three and four o'clock this morning, the doors of the Hall were thrown open, and in a few minutes several of the seats were completely filled. Towards 5 o'clock, the rush at the private entrance for the Peers was extreme; and notwithstanding the very great attentions, and the judicious arrangements of the Lord Great Chamberlain, there was for a considerable time a scramble for places, or rather for the road towards the places assigned to the persons having tickets.

At six o'clock the Hall was about half filled—the majority of that half being ladies dressed plainly, but elegantly, and all wearing rich plumes of ostrich feathers. At a quarter past six o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester entered the royal box on the right of the throne. Her Royal Highness appeared in excellent health, and was elegantly dressed in silver lamé over French lilac. The head dress was a small plume of ostrich feathers.

Some of the Peers had adorned their heads with coronets of diamonds and brilliants, the effect of which by day light, were very beautiful, but by candle light, we anticipate that they must be exceedingly magnificent.

At half past six o'clock, the western

door leading from Palace yard into the Hall, was thrown open, and the Yeomen of the Guard entered in their uniforms, each carrying a spear.

THE QUEEN.

Loud cries, which attracted the attention of many persons in the Hall, now resounded from the Palace yard; "close the doors" was shouted, with such extraordinary vehemence, and in such a tone of alarm, that consternation spread through the place, every eye was turned towards the door, and immediately the shouts of the populace were heard! What is the matter was the general enquiry? The cries of "close the door" and the shouts of the public were repeated. That something extraordinary had occurred, every person felt satisfied, and a general anxiety and suspicion prevailed. The cause of this singular circumstance was soon made known. A gentleman belonging to the press, happened to be near the door, when the occurrence took place, and his statement, which we believe to be authentic, is as follows:—"The door being open, and the yeomen of the guard approaching it for the purpose of entering the Hall, 'The Queen! the Queen!' was shouted. The officers at the door immediately held a consultation, whether her Majesty should be admitted or not, some said, 'shall we admit her?' while others said 'No! no!' and immediately cried out, 'Close the door.' The yeomen of the guard entering at the moment, an officer said it was impossible to close the door, without shutting some of the yeomen out. 'Shut them out,' was reiterated. The yeomen, however, marched in and an officer commanding some of the troops near the door, gave the command for a company of soldiers to file at the entrance, which they did on the instant.

Her Majesty, it appears, came down to Westminster, with lord and lady Hood; his lordship conducted her Majesty from her carriage towards the Champion's stable, where he found a gate, but discovering he had made a mistake, and that there was no ingress to the Abbey in that direction, his lordship conducted her Majesty then towards the kitchens, where he was again informed that he was not in the way leading to the Abbey; he proceeded towards the platform, when his progress was impeded by an officer, who half drew his sword, and demanded an authority for allowing them to pass; his lordship produced a ticket, and the officer, bowing very low, permitted her Majesty and his lordship to proceed towards the Abbey.—On her Majesty arriving at the Abbey (and it was not her Majesty's intention to go to the Hall, we are informed,) his lordship was stopped at the door by an officer: his lordship requested the admission for himself and the Queen into the Abbey. The officer said that no person could be admitted without a ticket, and that he could not allow him to proceed without proper authority. Lord Hood produced a ticket of admission for himself, which having shown to the Officer, again requested to be allowed to enter the Abbey. The officer replied, that he (Lord Hood) was at liberty to enter, but the lady could not pass without a ticket. Lord Hood replied that the lady was her Majesty, and as Queen of England, she had a right to enter. Her Majesty said, "Yes, I am your Queen! I am your Queen!" The officer persisted in his refusal to let them pass, and after a few words between the Queen and his lordship, they returned to the carriage and amidst the shouts of the populace, drove away towards her Majesty's house.

At half past 7 o'clock, Mr. Fellows, the Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, his sister, Miss Fellows, his Majesty's lady woman, and six beautiful young ladies (her maids) dressed in white, passed in procession down the Hall.—Miss Fellows was dressed in white with a red mantle; she had a most graceful and majestic appearance; her figure was what we generally form of the person of Queen Anne.

The different personages who composed the procession, at half past 8 o'clock, formed themselves in order on both sides of the Hall at the back of the Peers' seats.

The Ladies who walked in the procession, took their seats near the entrance of the Hall.

At 20 minutes past 9, the names of the peers were called over, and those of the different personages who assisted in the grand ceremony.—At half past 9 o'clock, the whole of the personages forming the procession were assembled in the Hall.

At a little after 10 o'clock, the Officers of state, the Judges, Bishops, Barons, Viscounts, Earls, Marquises, Dukes, &c. with the personages who had to perform certain duties during the ceremony, ranged themselves from the top to the bottom of the Hall, the great officers of state nearest the throne. On the left of the King, the Dukes of York and Sussex and the Prince Leopold took their seats, and on the right the Duke of Clarence and Cambridge, with their train bearers.

The necessary arrangements having been made for going through the ceremony performed before the King, prior to his leaving the Hall to go to the Abbey the Lord Great Chamberlain and other officers who had assisted in attiring his Majesty, entered. The most breathless anxiety was evinced by the audience, and they rose from their seats on the King entering the Hall through the door behind the throne. He was ushered to his seat on the throne by Lord Gwyder. On his Majesty entering he looked very pale; and it was remarked that he was exceedingly agitated. He took his seat with the dignity becoming his high station, and waved his hand most gracefully right and

left as soon as he was seated. His Majesty very soon recovered his wonted gaiety.

The dress of his Majesty was of the richest description. He wore a black velvet hat, with a large plume of white feathers flowing over the top, out of the centre of which appeared a heron's feather. His under dress was white and silver, with white silk stockings, and white shoes and tassels. He wore a large mantle of crimson velvet, which was covered with gold stars, the train was supported by six pages. While the Regalia was being presented, his Majesty bowed to the persons who assisted in the ceremony, and during the time the procession was forming to proceed to the Abbey, his Majesty conversed with his Pages and others who surrounded him, in the most affable manner.

When the officers had presented the regalia to the king they retired backwards down the steps of the royal Platform, bowing as they retired. When the Marquis of Anglessey received back the crown, his Majesty addressed a few words to him. It was understood that he permitted him to walk down the steps with his back towards his Majesty, in consequence of the Noble Marquis being lame from the loss of a leg at Waterloo.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock, the greater part of the procession had passed out of the Hall; and the canopy being raised by the Barons of the Cinque Ports, and the Officers of State, &c. being ranged before the canopy in due form, the king rose from his seat, and assisted by one of his sisters, his train being supported, he walked down the steps into the lower floor of the Hall, and walked under the canopy for a short time; after which his Majesty walked before it, and proceeded during the firing of the cannon and the enthusiastic shouts of the populace, to the Abbey.—In the Hall no expression of feeling was shown during the whole ceremony.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

The ship Importer, Capt. Lee, arrived from Liverpool, just as our paper was ready for press. By this arrival the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their files of papers to the 4th of August, inclusive, but the lateness of the hour prevents us from making many extracts for this day.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Capt. Lee spoke on the 7th of September, in latitude 43.57, longitude 60, the ship Panthea, Captain Eldridge, from Liverpool, which reported the Death of the Queen of England, on the 7th of August.

What remains are mentioned. The London Courier of the evening of the 24 says, "it appears, from the morning papers, that the Queen has been indisposed, since Monday, but that she was better yesterday evening."

The King departed from Portsmouth for Ireland, on the 1st of August.

Accounts from Frankfurt, state, that when intelligence of the death of Bonaparte reached Baden, Prince Eugene and Duchess Dowager Stephanie of Baden, caused the invitations, which they had ordered for that day, to be countermanded, and immediately put on mourning.

The news of the death of Bonaparte had caused no sensation at Madrid.

We find many letters upon the war between the Turks and Greeks—all going to shew the horrid barbarity which continues to mark the conduct of the former towards the latter.

The accounts relative to the movements of the Russian forces, continue contradictory. Austria continues her precautionary measures, by constantly reinforcing the troops which forms the Cordon on the Turkish frontiers.

A tragical account is given of the death of Prince Morusi, first Dragoman to the Porte.

From the New York Com. Advertiser.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.—The Martha has just arrived—I have before me the Liverpool papers of 14th of August.

"Brandenburg House, Aug. 7.

"Lord Hood has a duty to perform—a painful duty—it is to announce to the Lord Mayor THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN, at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock."

The Liverpool paper contains a long account of Her Majesty's indisposition, but I have not time to copy it. When asked by Dr. Holland, whether he should call in other Physicians, she answered,—"My dear Doctor, do what you please, if it will be any relief to your own mind; but do not do it for my sake—I have no wish to live, I would rather die." "I have not time to read the account through, but my eyes have just struck on the following sentence,—"At last," she said, "they have destroyed me—but I forgive them—I die in peace with all mankind." She sent for Marietta Brune, to whom she declared her perfect forgiveness of her sister's (Danton's) cruel falsehoods.

The Body is to be sent to Brunswick—an order has been issued to prepare a Squadron for that purpose.

A Messenger was sent off to announce the Event to the King which found him at Holyhead.

The same degree of incertitude still hangs over the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, as to the course he intends to pursue. But the prevailing opinion is that he will embark in the war, if he has not done so already; and in corroboration of this opinion, we may here remark, that Capt. Dunbar, who arrived at New Bedford, (Mass.) on Thursday last, in 64

days from St. Petersburg, informs, that three days before he sailed, a note from the prime minister, addressed to the merchants, was publicly read in the Exchange, stating that war had been declared against Turkey, and advising the merchants to take care of their property.

A Vienna paragraph of July 22d, observes.—It is said that our Cabinet has received an official notification of the declaration of war by Russia against the Ottoman Porte. It is generally thought that Austria will, in this event, limit herself to concentrating a corps d'armee on the frontiers, and placing 30,000 men at a disposal of the emperor of Russia, according to ancient treaties still in force.

The Turks are concentrating in the environs of Bucharest. They have committed horrible cruelties in Wallachia, & the inhabitants whom they have left here have been barbarously mutilated; they have cut off their noses and ears.

It has been reported in one of the Journals, that the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem had been profaned, and that the Patriarch, his Clergy, and a multitude of Christians of both sexes had been either massacred or sold for slaves; but our foreign correspondence makes no mention of any such event.

The Emperor of Russia has left St. Petersburg, for the frontiers bordering Turkey Greece to review his army. It is thought that his presence will be the signal for hostilities; for it is very certain that instead of blaming the inflexible and even rigid conduct of Baron Stroganoff towards the Porte he has expressed his unreserved and entire approbation.

The latest news from St. Petersburg, says, that the imperial guard, having evinced the most eager impatience to march against the Turks, have been wholly removed from the capital. Numerous reinforcements continue to be dispatched to the division under Wittgenstem, and that under Michel Orloff. The former of these two generals has advanced upon the Pruth, & the other occupies Besarabia. Both complain of the desertion of their soldiers, to the prevention of which even the severe discipline of Russia is not effectual. All these deserters pass over to the Greek troops.

The King of England landed at Dublin, on Sunday the 12th of August, at half past four, p.m. with but few attendants, and proceeded to the Lord Lieutenant's Lodge in the Phoenix Park.

General Jackson's Address to the Army. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.

This address will find its way directly to the bosoms of those to whom it is made.—It breathes the strong feelings of a soldier, taking an affectionate farewell of his companions in arms—those with whom he had labored—those to whom he was bound by the fast ties of mutual peril and privation, in the service of a beloved country.

It is a tribute of justice and feeling, alike honorable to the General and his gallant associates of the army.

HEAD QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH, Montpelier, 31st May, 1821.

This day, officers and soldiers, closes my military functions, and consequently, dissolves the military connection, which has hitherto existed between you and myself, as the commander of the Southern Division of the army of the United States. Many of us have passed together days of toil and nights of vigilance. Together, we have seen the termination of one British and two Indian wars, in which, we have encountered fatigues, privations and dangers. Attachments and friendships, formed by associations of this kind, are the most durable, and my feelings will not permit me, in retiring from my military command, to take a silent leave of my companions in arms.

Justice to you and to my own feelings, requires that I should place before our common country, the testimony of my approbation of your military conduct, and the expression of my individual regard. Under the present organization for the reduction of the army, agreeably to the act of congress, many valuable officers, who have served with me, have been suddenly deprived of the profession which they had embraced, & thrown upon the world. But let this be your consolation, that the gratitude of your country still cherishes you as her defenders and deliverers, while wisdom condemns the hasty and ill-timed policy which has occasioned your disbandment, and that too, while security—as yet to be given to our extensive frontier by the erection of the necessary fortifications for its defence, greatly extended as that frontier has been by the recent acquisition of the Floridas. But you, fellow soldiers, have that which cannot be taken from you, the consciousness of having done your duty, and with your brother officers who are retained, of having defended the American Eagle wherever it was endangered.

To you, my brother officers, who are retained in the service of your country, permit me to recommend the cultivation of that harmony and friendship towards each other, which will render you a band of brothers. It is your duty so to conduct yourselves on all occasions, as that your enemies shall have no just cause for censure. It ought to be borne in mind, that every captain should be to his company as a father, and should treat it as his family—as his children.—Continue then, as heretofore, when under my command, to watch over it with a father's tenderness and care. Treat them like children, admonish them, and if unhappy admonition will not have the desired effect—coercion must. The want of discipline and order will inevitably produce a spirit of insubordination, as destructive to an army as cowardice, and will as certainly lead to disaster and disgrace in the hour of

battle; this, as you regard your military reputation and your country's good you must prevent. Imploping from heaven a blessing upon you all, I bid you an affectionate adieu. ANDREW JACKSON.

Major General Commanding the Division of the South.

NOTE. My official duties having prevented the promulgation of this order until this time, an opportunity has been afforded of seeing the "General Order" dated "Head Quarters of the army of the United States, Washington City, June 1st 1821," signed "Jacob Brown." Justice to the officers of the Southern Division, as well as to myself, compels me to offer some remarks upon the following extract from that order.

"The prevalence of desertion has been an evil of serious magnitude, and it does not appear to be justified by a view of the past condition of the military establishment. All research in this field for its causes has been unsatisfactory. The character of the military profession is honorable; the soldier is as well provided with comforts as the citizen in common life, and his occupation is neither more offensive nor more laborious. There are restless, discontented spirits in every sphere of life; which no indulgence nor kindness can bind to stability; but these examples do not exist in sufficient number to justify the range desertion has taken in the army.

The evil must be referred, in a degree to an undue severity; or to the absence of system in the conduct of officers towards their men. The officer is the depository of the rights of the soldier, and the obligation of his office, as well as the laws of honor and humanity, claim a faithful execution of the trust. When the soldier ceases to regard the officer as his protector, the authority with which, the laws invest the latter, loses its efficacy in his estimation. The surest remedy for the evil of desertion is contained in a rigid and steady discipline. To be salutary it must possess both these qualities; but no violation of law can be deemed essential to its enforcement. Its effect upon the soldier becomes impaired the moment he feels that the system which governs him is fluctuating in its course, or that it violates the principles upon which it is founded. The certainty of laws constitutes their principal efficacy, and, however severe restrictions may be, they are obeyed so long as they are dispensed by the hand of justice; and not of oppression."

This censure is too general to be just.—The time at which it is made, & the source whence it comes, have astonished every generous soldier. The past which attributes, "in a degree to an undue severity, or to the absence of system, in the conduct of officers towards their men," the unexampled prevalence of desertion in our army, so far as relates to the Southern Division, I do not hesitate, candor and truth, to attribute to your great cause. This will be found to exist in the want of adequate punishment for the crime of desertion. That, prescribed by law, in a state of peace, transcends the offence, and no other certain punishment is authorized. While this is the case, desertion will increase, let the conduct of the officers towards their men, be ever so lenient. It is a well known fact, that more desertions have taken place at recruiting rendezvous, than have occurred in the regiments; and at no recruiting rendezvous in the division of the south, has there been, as far as I am informed, any punishment inflicted upon soldiers, excepting by the civil authority.—It is well known, that in many instances, the soldier has found it a source of speculation to go from rendezvous to rendezvous, enlisting, receiving the bounty and deserting. In some instances, this has been practised from Boston to New Orleans.

The punishment at present inflicted for desertion, is hard labor with the Ball and Chain; but this bears more heavily upon the faithful soldier, who is compelled to guard the convict under a hot sun, with all his accoutrements on, than it does upon him whom it is intended to punish. Every desertion therefore, but adds to the duties, & increases the fatigues of the faithful & trusty soldier. And suppose the convict will not labor, by what means is he to be coerced? Stripes and lashes are prohibited; there are no dungeons; guard houses are pleasant places for the lazy worthless soldier, who sleeps and snores, while the faithful centinel is at his post, on his nightly watch, guarding him.—Is not this, with the general pardons so frequently extended by the orders of the President, calculated to cause the best soldiers, who are oppressed with double duty in guarding the worst, to meditate desertion also?

The government must annex an adequate and certain punishment for the crime of desertion; and, experience compels me to say it although at variance with the more refined and sensitive feelings of the day—must restore corporal punishment in the regulations for the government of the army, as it formerly existed, and as it now exists in the navy, or desertion and insubordination will still increase. But it is said to be dishonorable. Why should it be more so in the army, than in the navy? Is it more dishonorable to receive twenty five stripes, and be ordered to immediate duty, than to be marched with chains for months and years, an object of disgust to every freeman who sees him, more properly an appendage of ancient despotism, than anything belonging to republican institutions? Let the deserter in time of peace, for the first offence, receive thirty-nine stripes, for the second double that number, and for the third let him feel the highest penalty of the law. I will venture to say, that a few examples will put an end to that extraordinary frequency of desertion which at present prevails, and the cause of which has been so unjustly imputed "to an undue severity, or to the absence of system in the

of officers towards their men." sincerely regret the cause which has risen to these remarks, but the reputation of those officers, in common with me, I have encountered so many toils and dangers is dear to me; and I cannot remain silent, when I perceive an unjust attempt to tarnish their well-earned fame, the motives which dictated the objectionable passage in the order be what they were. These remarks, my brother officers, from a pure Justice to you. Popular I have never sought. I have pursued a course which I deemed right, and have been just to all according to my best judgment; this, I trust, I have rendered you all, during the time I had the honor to command you—and that happiness may be yours, and that your country may appreciate your worth, as her citizens shall be my last and most sincere wish. ANDREW JACKSON. 21st July, 1821.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 22.

Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Federal Republican citizens of Talbot County, was held at the Easton Hotel, in Easton, on Tuesday the 18th inst, for the purpose of selecting a Candidate for the office of Sheriff and Delegates, to represent them in the next General Assembly.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized and the object stated from the Chair, it was resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it would be inexpedient to nominate candidates for delegates to the General Assembly at the present period.

A committee of five citizens, from each district, was then appointed to recommend a suitable person as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff at the ensuing election; who, having retired to perform the duty assigned them, returned and reported, that they had duly and fully considered the subject referred to them; and did unanimously recommend to their fellow citizens Edward N. Hambleton as Candidate for the office of Sheriff. Whereupon it was Resolved, That this meeting approve of the nomination of Edward N. Hambleton, and pledge themselves to use all fair and honorable means to elect him.

N. HAMMOND, Chairman.
A. GRAHAM, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination for Senators of this State by the Electoral College, convened at Annapolis on Monday last.

DEMOCRATS.
Baltimore—Isaac McKim
Annapolis—John Stricker
Prince Georges—Robert W. Bowie
Frederick—Joshua Cockey
Washington—William Price
Calvert—Daniel Kent
Montgomery—John Wootton
Hartford—Joseph Brownley
Cecil—William C. Miller
Talbot—Solomon Dickinson
Kent—E. F. Chambers
Queen Anne's—William R. Stewart
Caroline—Robert Orrell
Worcester—William Quinton

FEDERALISTS.
Baltimore—Richard Carroll
Annapolis—Alex. C. Magruder
Anne Arundel—Daniel Murray
Prince Georges—John C. Herbert
Frederick—Roger B. Taney
St. Mary's—Clement Dorsey
Calvert—Peter Emerson
Montgomery—Robert P. Magruder
Cecil—Levin Gale
Talbot—R. H. Goldsborough
Kent—William Spencer
Caroline—Wm. Potter
Worcester—E. K. Wilson
Dorchester—Robert Dennis

The Democrats were of course elected.

By the arrival of the Martha and Panna at New York, London dates to the 4th of August have been received, which will be found under our foreign head. They contain the official account of the Coronation of GEORGE IV. and the death of the QUEEN—who died on the 7th of August, it is said of an obstruction of the bowels attended with inflammation. The Greeks & the Turks continue at war. The Emperor Alexander has demanded satisfaction for the insults offered to his Ambassador by the Turkish government, with an order to that minister to leave court in satisfaction is not given at the expiration of eight days. The Russian army, assembled on the Pruth, is prepared to enter Moldavia in the event of a refusal on the part of the Sultan.

At a meeting of the Easton Fire Company, held at the Court House, on the 21st inst, the following Officers were nominated and duly elected, viz.
Thomas E. Bullitt, President.
Robert Moore, Vice-President.

William H. Groome, Treasurer.
Thomas H. Dawson, Clerk.
Directors.
John Goldsborough | William Jenkins,
Samuel Groome | William Hayward, jr.
Principal Engineer.
Thomas H. Dawson,
Assistant Engineers.
William W. Moore | Lambert Beardon.
Lane Men.
John W. Sherwood | Wm. H. Groome,
Samuel T. Kennard | Alex. Graham.
Property Men.
Lott Warfield | Jas. M. Lambdin,
John D. Green | Thos. Meconekin.
Property Guards.
Theodore Denny | James Parrott,
William Cox | Peter Stevens.
Ladder Men.
James Cockayne | William Bollen,
Nicholas Valiant | Jona. Marshall.
Hook Men.
Lambert Clayland | B. Tomlinson,
Charles W. Nabb | James Melony.
Ace Men.
William Barton | Henry Ward.
Bucket Men.
Samuel T. Kemp | Thomas E. Price,
William B. Mullikin.

BALTIMORE, September 14.
A correspondent at Washington informs us, that a full meeting of the commissioners, appointed under the eleventh article of the treaty with Spain, was held yesterday; and that a resolution was passed, permitting claimants to support their claims, before the Board, by the arguments of counsel, but requiring at the same time, that the arguments should be reduced to writing, and filed with the Secretary.

We learn also, that the bar was ably represented before the board, by several distinguished counsellors and advocates, from Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Washington.—Gaz.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Sept. 15.
The Board of Claims under the Spanish Treaty, is now in Session, all the Commissioners being present. The occasion has also attracted hither, as agents for claimants, some of the most eminent lawyers of our country, among whom are Mr. Hunter, of Rhode Island, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Colton, of New York, Mr. Winder, of Baltimore, and Mr. Hay, of Virginia.

We shall endeavor, with the permission of the Board, to give, from time to time, some account of its proceedings, so interesting to many of our commercial readers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.
We understand that the American Philosophical Society, at its meeting on Monday evening appointed a committee to ascertain and report the best Plan and site for the construction of a new observatory.—Franklin Gaz.

SLOOP NORFOLK.
This memorable cause has been before the Grand Jury, and we understand bills have been found against several of the parties implicated.—Belf.

Melancholy effects of the Gale.
We are informed by a young man from Long Island, that forty-five dead bodies have been taken up on the south shore of Long Island, opposite Brookhaven, twenty-five of whom were recognised by their friends as belonging to Long Island.

The vessel sunk at Stratford Point, is ascertained to be the Antelope, capt. Alfred Edwards, of Brookhaven, from Boston.—Four persons, are ascertained to have been on board, who have undoubtedly perished.

BANK OF MISSOURI.
The people of Missouri whose situation has been deemed so flourishing, and the soundness of whose circulating medium has constituted a theme of exultation over their neighbors, are now reduced to a condition decidedly worse than Kentucky. Their bank has absolutely failed, being indebted nearly 280,000 dollars, and having a fund of cash on hand, including western bank notes, of only about 40,000 dollars. The consequences of this failure are indeed deplorable. Many a poor man, who has scraped together a few hundred dollars of Missouri Bank Notes, which he esteemed equal to specie, in order to purchase land for himself and his children, is rendered utterly destitute. The circulating medium of the state is destroyed, and no adequate substitute provided. Upwards of 150,000 dollars is due to the United States, which, we fear, will be entirely lost.

Lex. Monitor.

Boston, September 11.
FIRE AT QUINCY.
We learn with regret, that the mansion house of the venerable John Adams, in Quincy took fire yesterday forenoon, and before the flames could be checked, was very considerably injured. So great were the apprehensions of those present that the building would be consumed, that they proceeded to take out the doors, windows, &c.—The fire was communicated by burning cinders from the chimney of the farm house.—Mr. Adams, we also learn, had set out from home on a journey, about 2 hours before this occurrence took place.—Patriot.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.
A letter from New Orleans, dated 18th August, states, that the boiler of the steam boat Yankee lately burst. Three of the boat's crew were killed, and fifteen passengers were scalded.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
On looking over some old papers, I noticed the payment of a subscription, in the year 1803, to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and was led to reflect on the vast importance that such a Canal would give to the trade of Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. Being at that time too young to remember the causes that prevented a completion of the Canal, I have been induced to request, through the medium of your paper, some information on the subject—as I presume, that subscriptions would not have been obtained, and the money collected, without some measures having been taken to complete the same. Would some of your older correspondents be so good, as to give an account thereof, of the progress made, and of the cause of its failure? At a time like the present, when the public mind appears disposed towards improvement, when the progress of the Schuylkill Navigation, and the Union Canal appears certain, I should hope that some exertion would be made towards connecting the Chesapeake with the Delaware, and am induced to believe, that had this Canal been completed previous to the late war, the whole coast thereof would have been saved to the General Government, in the transportation of their stores.

JUNIOR.

RIO COLORADO.
It is perhaps not generally known to Americans, that a very extensive grant, of some of the most fertile lands, lying on the Rio Colorado, has been made by the Spanish authorities, to Mr. Austin of St. Louis, as an inducement for the emigration of American families. The grant is made by Don Joaquin de Arredondo, governor general of the Internal Provinces of Mexico, and confirmed by an act of the Supreme Council of the same, dated at Monterey, 17th January 1821.

The Rio Colorado, it is known, is one of the finest of the many magnificent streams that pour their tributary waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and wants only the settlement of a few enterprising individuals upon its luxuriant banks, to render it of great commercial importance. The trade between the southern territories of the United States and the Internal Provinces of Mexico, is at present principally carried on by land at an enormous expense. From Natchitoches, merchandise of every description is carried upon mules, to St. Antonio and the other villages in the interior, a distance of 300 miles. By the establishment of a port of entry on the Rio Colorado, near the bay of St. Bernard, about 80 miles from St. Antonio, which we understand is contemplated by the gentleman to whom the grant has been made, supplies may be brought from New Orleans & the Havanna in five or six days to the different settlements on the river, and thence transported in as many more, to all the villages in the interior, while the produce and petty which form the basis of their barter with the different tribes of Indians who inhabit the internal provinces, will find a ready exit by the same route. The grant contemplates the settlement of 300 American families, to each of which a gratuity is offered of 640 acres of land.

This information is communicated to the writer by a gentleman now at St. Antonio, who is engaged in exploring the country, as far as the north of the river, with a view to fix upon the most eligible site for a port of entry.—Wash. City Gaz.

THE FIFTH OF MAY.
On this day, in the year 570 MAHOMMED was born.
On the same day in the year 1494, Columbus discovered Jamaica.
On the same day in the year 1713, the peace of Utrecht was made.
On the same day in the year 1757, was fought the battle of Prague.
On the same day in the year 1776, Congress abolished the authority of England, over the thirteen colonies.
On the same day in the year 1789, the Assembly of the States General met at Versailles for the first time since the year 1614.
On the same day in the year 1797, Bonaparte's sister married the Prince of Piombino.
On the same day in the year 1804, France was formed into an Empire.
On the same day in the year 1821, BONAPARTE DIED.

Alexandria Gaz.

Federal Republican Candidates, For Delegates to the Assembly.
Caroline County.
William Potter, James Houston,
Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.
Assembly Ticket for Dorchester.
Michael Lucas, Daniel Sullivan,
Edward Griffith, Matthias Travers.
Assembly Ticket for Worcester.
Charles Parker, Thomas Hooper,
William Tingle, jr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset.
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis,
Daniel Ballard, John H. D. Watras.
Assembly Ticket for Kent.
William Knight, James F. Brown,
J. B. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert.
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray,
John J. Brooke, Dr. George B. Bourne.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick County.
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis,
Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's.
William D. Digges, William A. Hall,
Dr. William Marshall, George Moreton.

Assembly Ticket for Anne Arundel.
William Steuart, Horatio Ridout,
N. Worthington of T. Ewd. Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery.
William Darne, Benjamin S. Forrest,
Col. J. H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

From the encouragement I received at the last Election for Sheriff, and the applications of my Friends, I beg leave again to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

THOMAS JONES.
Talbot County, Sept. 1st, 1821.

The subscriber understanding that a report is in circulation that he has, or intends, declining being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing election, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has not, nor does he intend resigning, but is determined to stand a poll.

T. J.

September 22.

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
At the solicitation of a large and respectable portion of the Citizens of this County, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing Election; and respectfully solicit your suffrages and support.

Should I be elected I can truly say it shall be my constant aim to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, Sept. 22d, 1821.

J. Bennett,
Respectfully solicits the Voters of Talbot County to make him their next Sheriff.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821.

To the Voters OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
Being solicited by a number of the Voters of Talbot County, to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly, I have taken this mode of informing them that should I be so far honored by their suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavor to represent them faithfully and honestly.

The Public's Obedient Servant.
STEPHEN DARDEN.
Talbot County, Sept. 22d, 1821.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN SELBY, Admr.
of George S. Gunby.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND

SEPTEMBER 20, 1821.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of three per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st day of October next.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

ALIEN BOWIE, Shff.
Sept. 22—

ANNAPOIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

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

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.
The subscribers to the Jockey club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions.

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

Sept. 15

TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The following Property, viz:
Tenement No. 2 on Washington Street, now occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind, as a Saddlers Shop.
Also, a small house at the end of Mr. Lowe's Tavern, on Federal Street, now occupied by Mr. William Cooper, as a Taylor's Shop.
Also, a small dwelling House and Garden on West Street, now occupied by John Dorrell.

Possession will be given on the first day of January.

SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—eo4w

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Public Sale.

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

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

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

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

JOHN W. BLAKE.

September 22—5w

To be Hired, FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

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

RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Sept. 22—w

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

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

Union Tavern.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—t

To be Rented FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden at present occupied by the Rev. George Welles in Cambridge, opposite to Doctor White's Store.

For terms apply to Doctor Francis M. Goldsborough in Cambridge, or the subscriber in Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821—3w

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber living near North West Fork Bridge, Dorchester County, on Sunday night the 9th instant, a Mulatto Man named

Charles Allen,

About thirty years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim made, has a down look when spoken to, and answers quick. His clothing not recollected, except his hat, which was of wool, covered with canvas. He has a wen on his breast about the size of a walnut—I am supposed he will endeavor to get to Baltimore with the intention of going to sea.

The above reward will be given, for apprehending and securing said runaway, if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken within the state, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ISAAC WRIGHT.

N. B. All masters of Vessels and others are forewarned from receiving, or harboring or carrying off said mulatto at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

I. W.

Dorchester County, Sept. 15th, 1821.

Easton Academy.

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

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

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

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, Sept. 15 4w—1am6m

POETRY.

"REJECTED ADDRESS."
[We transcribe the following poetical address, intended for the opening of the New Theatre in New York, from the Evening Post. The reader who has perused FANNY will recognise in this address the genius and style of the same admirable author.]

From the New York Evening Post.
An Address for the opening of the New Theatre, to be spoken by Mr. Oliff.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Enlighten'd as you are, you all must know
Our playhouse was burnt down, some time ago.

Without insurance. 'Twas a famous blaze,
Fine fun for firemen, but dull sport for plays.
The proudest of our whole dramatic cove
Such warm reception never met before;
It was a woful night for us and ours,
Worse than dry weather to the field and flow-
ers.

The evening found us gay as summer's lark:
Happy as sturgeons in the Tappan sea;
The morning—like the dove from Noah's ark,

As homeless, houseless, innocent as she.
But—thanks to those who ever have been known
To love the public interest—when their own;

Thanks to the men of talents and of trade,
Who joy in doing well—when they're well paid;

Again our fireworn mansion is rebuilt,
Inside and outside, neatly carv'd and gilt,
With best of paint and canvas, lath and plas-
ter;

The Lord bless Beckman and John Jacob Astor.

As an old coat, from Jennings' patent
screw,
Comes out clean-scur'd and brighter than the new;

As an old head in Saunders' patent wig
Looks wiser than when young and twice as big;

As M. Vanburen in the Senate Hall
Repairs the loss we met in Sanford's fall,
As the new constitution will, we're told,
Be worth at least a dozen of the old—

So is our new house better than its brother's;
Its roof is painted yellower than the other's;
It is insured at three per cent. against fire,
And cost three times as much, and is six
inches higher.

'Tis not alone the house; The prompter's
clothes

Are all quite new—so are the fiddler's bows;
The supernumeraries are newly shaved,
New drill'd and all extremely well behav'd.
They'll each one be allow'd, I stop to men-
tion.

The right of suffrage by the new conven-
tion.]

We've some new thunder, several new plays,
And a new splendid carpet of green-saize,
So that there nought remains to bid us reach
The topmost bough of favor—but a speech;
A speech, the prelude to each public meet-
ing.

Whether for morals, charity, or eating;
A speech, the modern mode of winning
hearts,
And power, and fame, in politics and arts.

What made the good Monroe our Presi-
dent?

'Twas that through all this blessed land he
went

With his immortal cock'd hat and short
breeches,

Dining wherever ask'd, and making speeches.
What, when Missouri stood on her last legs,
Revid' her hopes?—the speech of Henry
Meigs.

What proves our country learned, wise and
happy?

Mitchell's address in the Phi Beta Kappa.
What has convinced the world that we have
men,

First with the sword, the chisel, brush and
pen,

Shaming all English authors, men or madams?
The Fourth of July speech of Mr. Adams.
Yea! If our managers grow great and rich,
And players prosper, let them thank my
speech;

And let the name of Oliff proudly go
With Meigs and Adams, Mitchell and Mon-
roe.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Wednes-
day the 3d of October next, at William
Pitt's Tavern, in Cambridge, at 3 o'clock, P.
M., a valuable tract of land containing eight
hundred and fifty and a half acres, about six
hundred acres of which consists principally of
oak and pine timber, which is uncommonly large
and fine, and about two hundred acres being
arable, the soil is well suited to the growth
of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. the residue is
fine pasture land. The above land is pleasantly
situated, being within one mile of Black
Water River. The terms will be made known
on the day of sale.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.
Cambridge, Sept 8th

Live Stock

FOR SALE.
Notice is hereby given that a few Cattle,
Horses, and Hogs, belonging to the estate of
Thomas Dement, deceased, will be exposed to
Sale on Wednesday the 19th day of Septem-
ber instant at 11 o'clock, on the Farm near
Easton, occupied by John Crouch, on a credit
of six months.

Notes with approved security will be re-
quired for the purchase money.
N. S. HAMMOND, Adm'or.
Easton, Sept. 8th, 1821.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

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

She will take freights from and to the re-
spective places above mentioned so as not
to incommode the Passengers, their Horses,
or Carriages.

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

All Baggage, of which due care will be tak-
en will nevertheless be at the risk of the
owners as heretofore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton, March 17, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

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

THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

P. S. They have a large & commodious
store for the reception of grain, and their Clerk
will regularly attend every Monday at Doc-
tor William W. Moore's Druggist Shop, for
C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

This line will commence the Summer Es-
tablishment on the 1st of April—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Tuesday, Thursday and Sa-
turday at 3 o'clock in the morning, & arriving
at Wilmington the same evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keddly's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the same evening.

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

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

March 24, 1821.—15.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable Rents, payable in grain, or
in money, proportioned to the present reduced
prices of produce, several Farms in Hun-
ting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline
county, and one in Dorchester county. The
large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a ve-
ry good farmer on shares, if such an one
should apply, together with Labourers, Stock
and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory
recommendations will be expected from stran-
gers, and security if required. Applications
are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his ab-
sence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GO'DSBOROUGH.
Shoal Creek, June 16 1821.—1 oct.

To Rent,

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

J. CALDWELL.
August 18th, 1821.

PRINTING

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

To Rent,

The subscriber will rent for the ensuing
year the premises at present occupied by him-
self. The farm contains three fields of ap-
proximately one hundred and ten thousand corn
hills, and is in good order. Persons disposed
to rent are confidently invited to view the
premises, and to a good tenant the rent will
be made moderate, payable either in grain or
money.

DEKAR THOMPSON,
Near Boonsborough, Caroline County.
August 25—6w

To Rent.

The Glebe belonging to the Vestry of St.
Michael's Parish, now occupied by Thomas
Bullen, for particulars apply to Charles
Goldsborough, Esq. or to the Subscriber
R. HUBBARD.

September 1st, 1821.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near
Friendship, Anne Arundel County on Whit-
sunday morning last, the 10th inst. two ne-
groes, one a man by the name of

James Hill,

about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
in height, of a dark brown complexion very
humble when spoken to, but when irritated,
daring and insolent. He has a scar on the
left side of his mouth, one on his upper lip,
and another over one of his eyes, occasion by a
bile. His clothing when he left the neigh-
borhood, was a blue coat, dark pantaloons, a
light waistcoat, and an old fur hat, the top of
the crown somewhat broke.

The other a likely boy, about 15 or 16 years
of age, named

Daniel Hill,

brother to the above mentioned James, belong-
ing to the estate of the late John Whittington,
about the same complexion. Has no particu-
lar marks. They will, no doubt, remain toge-
ther. His clothing not recollected. They
have two brothers belonging to Mr. John
Pumphrey, near Upper Marlboro', Prince
George's County.

The above reward will be given for appre-
hending and securing said negroes, so that I
get them again, or \$50 for either of them,
with all reasonable charges paid if brought
home.

HENRY CHILDS.

N. B. All owners of vessels and others are
forewarned from receiving, harboring, or car-
rying off said negroes at their peril, as they
will be dealt with according to law.

June 23d.—15.

The Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, the
Maryland Republican of do. the Federal Ga-
zette and Patriot of Baltimore, and the papers
at Elkton and Easton, are requested to insert
the above advertisement till forbidden, and
forward their accounts to the post office at
Friendship, Md. and their claims will be im-
mediately remitted.

H. C.

\$50 Reward.

Run away from the subscriber living near
Brookville, Montgomery County, Maryland,
on the 31st July last, a Negro Man who calls
himself

JOHN TRIP,

Aged about 19 years, thin face and high thin
nose, light made, straight, black, and very ac-
tive, looks down and stammers when spoken to,
about five feet eight inches high, had on a
cotton shirt, old hat and linen trousers.

He was raised on the Eastern Shore near
Cambridge, and will probably endeavour to
get there by the way of Baltimore or Annapo-
lis. I will give the above reward for secur-
ing the above negro, if taken out of the state,
so that I get him again, and Twenty Dollars if
taken in the State, and in either case I will
pay all reasonable expenses if brought home.

EPHRAIM GAITHER.

N. B. All owners of Vessels, and others, are
forewarned from receiving, harbouring,
or carrying off said negro at their peril, as
they will be dealt with according to law.

E. G.
August 25, 1821.—16

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.

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

Timber & Woodland

AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philemon
W. Hensley, Esq. the subscribers will offer
at Public Sale on Tuesday the 11th day of
September next, or the first fair day thereaf-
ter, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Court House
Green, in the Town of Easton, if not previous-
ly sold at private sale—Forty-six and an half
acres of land heavily wooded, containing a
quantity of fine Timber, lying near Pott's
now Bennett's Mill, in Talbot County, about
six miles from Easton, on a credit of two years
with interest from the day of sale, for the pay-
ment of which security will be demanded, or
good paper will be taken, guaranteed by the
purchaser or purchasers. This land is laid off
into four and one of six and a half acre lots
and will be sold as divided.

TROS. HENSLEY,
TROS. C. EARLE, Trustees.

Queen-Ann's county, Aug. 30
The Sale of the above land is postponed
till Tuesday 25th September 1821.

Wanted

Twenty or thirty young Negroes, for whom
the highest price in Cash will be given—En-
quire at the Bar of the Fountain Inn.
Easton, August 4

NOTICE.

I intend to petition the next Legislature
of Maryland to pass an act to vest in me and
my heirs, a title in & to lot No. 9, of Nanooke
Manor lands, and a piece of land called Surplus
lands.
ROBERT DENNIS.
Dorset county, August 25—3m

Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for prop-
erty sold at the 2d Vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smith
deceased on 7th December last are hereby no-
tified, that their notes will become due on
7th inst. and they are earnestly requested to
pay the same without delay. And it is further
notified that the notes of all those who be-
came purchasers either at the first or second
sale which are not paid on or before the first
day of October next, will be placed in the
hands of an officer for collection according to
law.

SAMUEL GROOME.
Agent for Isabella Smith, Adm'x.
Easton Sept 1st—4w

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will be run for over a handsome course, 4
miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on
Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse
to consist of the whole of the Subscription of
the Easton Jockey Club, free only for mem-
bers, and to be run agreeably to the rules of
the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Collis purse,
to consist of the Gate Money and Town's
purse; two miles and repeat, free for mem-
bers only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep
Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding,
on complying with the rules of the Club, and
paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse,
Mare or Gelding—3 miles & repeat, the win-
ning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,
SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.

August 18th, 1821

Land for Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a
sufficient power granted by a covenant
contained in a deed from James Colston,
deceased, to the President, Directors
and Company of the Farmers Bank of Mary-
land, all and singular those parcels of two
Tracts of Land, respectively called "Old Wo-
man's Folly," and "Rigby's Choice," situate,
lying and being on the West side of Third
Haven Creek in Talbot County, near or ad-
joining to his dwelling plantation, with the ap-
purtenances, containing together sixty two
acres of Land more or less, according to the
metes and bounds expressed in the deed un-
der which he purchased the same.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

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

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
B. B. at Easton, }
Aug. 11th, 1821. }

BOARDING.

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

N. B. The Situation is one of the most heal-
thy in Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 21st, 1821.

COL. RICHARD WATERS

Has taken a convenient Stand for Business
at No. 5 Light street wharf, Baltimore. He
solicits the custom of his friends, and good
men of all parties, in the

O' MISSION BUSINESS.

And he relies on a generous public, and trusts
that those who have known him in the worst
and most trying times, will not be disappoint-
ed in a faithful execution of such busi-
ness as may be consigned to his care and at-
tention.

August 18th, 1821.

SAMUEL S. WOOD, & Co.

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
No. 212, Market Street, Baltimore.

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

CONSUMERS OF
Miscellaneous, Classic, School and Chil-
dren's Books, in great variety.

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
LETTER Do,
WRAPPING Do,
IRONMONGER'S Do,
BONNET BOARDS,
BINDER'S Do,
SLATES & PENCILS,
INK POWDER, WAFERS, &c.

Blank Books made to any pattern at
short notice.

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

NEWS INK 30 cents per pound.
BOOK 33
BEST BOOK, 50

No charge for Kegs.

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

Sept. 1.

To Rent,

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

WILLIAM COX.
Easton, September 8th, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA
PHILA. AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

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

Easton, August 18th, 1821.—15.

T. H. DAWSON & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR,
Have just received a fresh supply of the
following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE.

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed
an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every
possible reason to think that he can effect a
cure, for believing that a dose
of these pills, taken every week during the
prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and
MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing
of Providence, prove an infallible preventive;
and further, that in the present stage of
those diseases their use will very generally
succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off
superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid
secretions—to restore appetite, a regu-
lar habit of body, and promote free perspira-
tion. Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious
Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last
have been afflicted with violent sickness of the
stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of
appetite. By taking two doses of your pills
I am restored to a perfect state of health which
induced my wife to try them also, which she
attended with the same good effects, being
now able to attend to her domestic concerns.
In my opinion this medicine is unequalled for
stomach or bowel complaints—not being
attended with that griping pain common to
other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.
Dulaney street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of mak-
ing that the following case came under his
immediate observation. His little daughter about
3 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her
flesh, no particular cause could be given her
thus pining away, she was at length taken
with fevers which, with other symptoms, led
him to believe she had worms. He gave her
doses of Lee's Lozenges which brought away
incredible as it may appear, two worms, one
fifteen and the other thirteen inches in
length, each three fourths of an inch round.
he has given the Lozenges to another of his
children, which brought away a vast quantity
of very small worms. The proprietor is now
in possession of the large worms—those in-
clined to see them can be gratified by calling
on his Dispensary.

A sovereign remedy for coughs, colds,
catarrhs, asthma, more in-
creasing consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with
most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in
the breast, which continued to grow worse
during which my appetite failed, and my voice
altered so much, that it was with the utmost
exertion I could pronounce a single sentence
louder than breath. Some of my friends had
observed to me that much good had been
done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to
procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and
in those persons unacquainted with the merits
of this medicine, it will appear astonishing
that

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. IV.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1821.

NO. 199

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Brief observations, on some of the diseases
of INDIGESTION, and the dele-
terious effects of the COFFEE OF
MOCHA and the W. INDIES, with
considerations on the Sanative virtues
of RYE CORN—And instructions
for preparing it.

BY CALVIN JONES, M. D.

(Continued.)

Having treated of the causes I will now
proceed to the consideration of the
REMEDIAL PROCESS.

The curative means proposed will not
be more various and simple than the view
which has been taken of the causes—they
will be made to correspond with each o-
ther. I shall therefore, without immedi-
ate reference to the particular indications
to be answered, treat—

I. Of water drinking and of abstinence
from spirituous liquors.

II. Of simplicity in diet and uniformity
of regimen.

III. Of food of easy solution and har-
monizing with the stomach, and

IV. Of Medicines.

First—Of water drinking and of absti-
nence from the use of Spirituous Li-
quors.

Though experience has been abundant,
yet the effects of spirituous liquors upon
the system is not generally understood; but
from much and attentive observation, par-
ticularly in travel, I am abundantly satis-
fied that cold, wet heat and fatigue are bet-
ter endured, & their common effects more
completely resisted without than with the
use of spirits. I could produce a hundred in-
stances in proof, but I hope it will be believ-
ed without the details, for which, I have
neither time nor room; that my observa-
tions have been correct & that my infer-
ences are just. These facts would be in point
to prove that the powers of the stomach
cannot be invigorated, but must be weak-
ened, by the use of ardent spirits. It is
understood that I am speaking of their
common use in health, and not of their
medicinal use in disease. To relieve the
stomach from the oppression of a full meal,
spirits, wine and porter are commonly re-
sorted to, but they only serve to aggravate
the complaint and add to the oppression.
Pure water is the best and most efficient re-
medy, as I have many times experienced.
A tumbler or two taken cold upon the stom-
ach will in such circumstances show how
it is often misapplied and how reasoning
about the invigorating effects of stimulants
is liable to mislead. Dr. Manley of New-
York, has lately related in the Medical Re-
pository an interesting case of the alarming
effects produced in a patient recovering
from Typhus Fever by taking indigestible
food, which, after remaining a variety of
stimulant medicines, yielded promptly to
the liberal administration of ice.

The increased appetite and improved
powers of digestion, always witnessed at
all the watering places, may be attributed
to the lessened use of spirituous liquors, &
the greatly enlarged use of water, without
attaching much merit to its various im-
pregnations. Dr. Manley says, the ladies
of Jamaica have excellent appetites and
are great eaters, because they are great
water drinkers. The same observation
may be made every where else, as well as
at Jamaica, going to show that water is
the best and only proper menstruum for
food.

Strong drink is sometimes taken to
remove fatigue and exhilarate the spirits;
but the good effect is uncertain and tran-
sitory and the evil permanent and sure—
I have travelled much in savage haunts &
among civilized abodes, and have tried all
the resources of art commonly employed
to recruit exhausted nature, and can say
that sleep is more efficient than any pol-
lution and ten more efficacious than strong
drink. Tea should be taken, not in the
morning when the system is in the fresh-
ness of its vigour, nor at night when sleep
is required, but in the middle of the
day when nature is already fatigued and
has yet much to undergo. A decoction of
tea or the leaves eaten dry, I have always
found, under such circumstances, invigor-
ating & refreshing. I will add, that I know
from much experience that heat and fa-
tigue are best borne when the stomach
contains but little food and when that
little is light and bland.

II. Of simplicity in diet and uniformity
in regimen.

It requires no easy credulity, nor yet a
disposition to undervalue the acquisitions
of science to believe that old women often
cure diseases that have baffled the skill of

physicians. Dr. Rush seemed to take a
peculiar pleasure in mentioning this fact,
which he attributed to their long and pa-
tient adherence to the same simple pre-
scriptions. Every observing man has wit-
nessed, if not their efficacy, at least the suc-
cess that has attended their excellent nega-
tive merit, of doing no harm.

I was lately amusing and perhaps in-
structing myself in turning over the leaves
of some Italian authors who flourished three
centuries ago, and who laid the utmost
stress upon this decoction of herbs and that
particular article of diet. One could not
help smiling at their ignorance, and yet I
have no doubt their prescriptions were of-
ten very successful, not that there was any
particular merit in this, or that article
of food or medicine; but that any
good reason could be given why one was
preferred and the other rejected. But they
were simple they were innocent; they
did not perplex the powers of digestion
and gave the system an opportunity to
recover itself.

More than twenty years ago the late
Governor Spaight, in conversation in-
formed me of his own case—that he had
been afflicted with ulcers which had baffled
the skill of Rush, Osborn and others, and
resisted the sanative effects of the
air of Bermuda. At length an old woman
in Philadelphia prescribed a decoction of
barley and a milk diet, which effected a
cure. On mentioning this to Dr. Rush he
claimed it as his own forgotten discov-
ery, and produced an old newspaper in
which it had been promulgated a dozen
years before. Though I have no doubt of
the verity of the fact, and believe more
in the efficacy of the remedy than I do in an-
other Sybiline prescription of the Doctors;
common salt as a remedy for hemorrhage of
the lungs, (contradicted by all my experi-
ence,) yet I more than distrust the correct-
ness of any theory of the mode of cure in
this case which gives the credit to me-
dicine, strictly so called, rather than to re-
gimen.

The preceding facts are stated and re-
marks made merely to confirm my own
experience and justify my own opinions—I
could, if it were necessary, multiply proofs
of the importance of a persevering adhe-
rence to a plan of simple diet and medicine
in various diseases, and particularly in
those of that primary and noble organ the
stomach. It is important in indigestion
to go back to the first simple food of na-
ture—Milk often disagrees with the stom-
ach that has been estranged from its use
and whose faculties have been perverted,
but Dr. Rush's instructions are "when a
patient complains that he cannot bear
milk prescribe a milk diet." The com-
plaint is proof of a state of stomach
that nothing but the simplest diet
will cure. In extreme cases, milk
will some times require the prepara-
tion of boiling the addition of salt, &c.
or the contemporaneous use of soda. For
the most part stirring well boiled hominy,
rice or mush into milk to prevent the
forming of any considerable mass of con-
glum, is all that will be required in cases
where acidity the most abounds. Once a day
at a stated period, flesh might be used spar-
ingly with bread & some other vegetable,
if found to agree with the stomach, but at
a marked distance from any other meal—
The periods for taking food and medicine,
and for evacuations, exercise and sleep
should be regular and stated.

III. Of Food of easy solution and har-
monizing with the stomach.

As the narrow limits of my plan forbids
my going much into detail I shall, under
this head only specify a single article for a
breakfast beverage as a substitute, for
the indigestible berry, Coffee. I say a
substitute, for though I condemn Coffee
and have all possible favor for milk
as an article of diet, yet I would not
banish hot drinks from our breakfast
tables, but would rather advance a step
and extend them to soldiers and slaves,
believing they would add to their comfort,
 conduce to their better health, and lessen
their appetite and imaginary necessity
for strong drink I therefore propose a sub-
stitute.

I will not undertake to say how much is
positively due to a beverage prepared from
Rye in giving and preserving health beyond
the merit of excluding that unwholesome
article Coffee from our tables, but I know
something is. Rye is an excellent article
of food and rye mush has long been cele-
brated as a diet for consumptives. A gen-
tleman of my acquaintance thinks that Rye
Coffee drank as his constant beverage at
all times of the day for many months, cured
him of a consumption. From considera-
ble experience, I am so well satisfied that
it is a mild, inoffensive and nutritious drink
perfectly soluble in the stomach, and ex-
ceedingly well adapted by all its qualities
to supply the place of Coffee at our tables,
that I have no hesitation in recommending
it in the strongest terms to all who would
preserve their health, or having lost, would
regain it.

To prepare Rye for use it should first
be scalded and washed, then boiled
fifteen minutes, afterwards remain in the
water until somewhat swollen, and last-

ly thoroughly dried in the open air. The
next process is to roast or parch it care-
fully without burning. When ground,
about two gills is by the admixture of cold
water to be formed into a paste. Three
quarts of boiling water is then to be ad-
ded and the pot which contains it to be
placed on coals and kept boiling for a quar-
ter or half an hour. It is improved by slow
and long boiling and by a leisurely depura-
tion afterwards. When sufficiently boiled,
it is to be removed from the fire & a quantity
of cold water, equal to that which has been
evaporated, is to be suddenly poured into
the pot & the whole slightly stirred up with
a spoon. A little is now twice to be poured off
& returned to the pot. After remaining 8 or
10 minutes or longer, to give the grounds
time to subside, it is to be poured off into
another pot until the sediment is disturbed.
The grounds on a little agitation are ren-
dered so buoyant that this decanting is
necessary to preserve the liquor free from
turbidness. Thus prepared, it is of a fine
amber colour and with due portion of su-
gar and cream has a rich balsamic taste
and a very grateful flavour. Some who
employ it mix the Rye with one fourth
the quantity of Coffee to give it the pecu-
liar flavour of that deleterious bean—
but the rye flavour is superior to that
of the coffee when custom shall have ren-
dered it familiar; and to retain the fourth
of the evil, for that consideration, is making
very bad terms with an exposed and subor-
dinated foe. Besides, the articles are not
suited to each other; they do not
assimilate; they are wanting in nat-
ural affinity; the decoction from the mix-
ture will not dehydrate readily, and the con-
joined flavor is inferior to that of either
taken singly.

Rye is a delicate grain and should be
preserved carefully and treated with scrup-
ulous exactness or it will disappoint the
expectations I am attempting to excite—
It should be kept dry and well secured from
mice and insects, but be occasionally stirred
and aired or it will acquire an unpleasant
flavor. After scalding and washing,
if not dried speedily and thoroughly, by
being thinly spread, and having a proper
exposure, it will become musty; and even
after being roasted, with great caution, if
the weather is damp and hot it will sus-
tain injury.

As an example to encourage the timid
in the use of rye as well as to bring
into notice another beverage of excellent
qualities, I will mention the Yonpon, which
is in universal use on the banks and
about the sounds of North Carolina. This
has a very nauseous taste & smell to those
unaccustomed to it, but when used for a
time, the fondness for it is greater than that
for tea or coffee almost equalling the passion
which many acquire for ardent spirits and
tobacco. My own experience of it may
serve to fortify the principles and strength-
en the resolution of some. A contempt
which I have always felt for the inefficacy
of those who would not live as they
found others living among whom they tra-
velled, led me many years ago to make a for-
night's sacrifice of taste to this sentiment
in regard to Yonpon, & I have since been
amply repaid for the temporary abstinence.
During the late war, when it became my
duty as commanding general of the militia,
to be much upon the sea board, I lived well
upon Yonpon, while other officers, who
chose to retain their prejudices, fared many
times but indifferently. No beverage is now
more grateful to my taste than Yonpon, &
when I first commenced its use, few things
could have been more offensive.

The utter prohibition of Coffee from
our tables is also urged by the strongest
considerations of patriotic regard. The
average quantity annually consumed in the
United States from 1803 to 1812, was more
than sixteen millions of pounds weight, and
the quantity has greatly increased since—
In the most disastrous year of the late war,
there was consumed upwards of
twelve millions of pounds, much of it
our enemy's product, as a cost to the
consumers of nearly six millions of dol-
lars.

The difference between using an article
of domestic growth at one cent a pound,
and another foreign product at 30, is not
the only economical consideration I would
impress. By the use of the former a sav-
ing is made of one half the quantity of na-
gure.

Having disposed of the only article
I intended to specify it becomes neces-
sary, in order to complete this head of the
subject, to speak of the preparation of
food. Here I can no more go into detail
than I could upon the specific articles; I
shall only contend that good cookery is
indispensable to good health. We have
many valuable scientific books to guide us
in the preparation of medicine, but not one
for food. Our books of cookery are but
the panders of disease, intended only to
provoke the appetite and gratify the palate.
We want advice how to obtain the most

The rains for some time past imposed on
my cook the necessity of trying another
method of drying the rye, different from the
above, & which proved to be equally good. It
is to dry it in the vessel in which it is roasted,
making the drying & roasting a continuation
of the same process.

nutriment to preserve it in the greatest
admissible simplicity, to render it sol-
uble, to adapt the different ingredients to
each other and to the stomach, and to con-
duct the whole process with a proper re-
gard to economy. That man who would
bring science and observation to such a
task, and give the world a book, would do
it more service than by discovering the lon-
gitude. Doctors Rush and Mitchell, and
President Cooper, have each pointed to
the subject, but it was from the top of Pha-
gah. We want minute details. In this
place I can only contend in two words for
Aliment, that is simple and soluble.

IV. Of Medicines.

Those diseases, caused in chief by errors
of diet, will for the most part, be cured by
the simple operations of nature, if these
errors are corrected. But removing the
cause is not the cure, and the advance-
ment of the system towards health will
generally, in point of time, bear some pro-
portion to its previous recession from it—
Some medicines may be absolutely neces-
sary. A torpor of the viscera, consequent
flatulency, acidity and costiveness may all re-
quire them, and the urgency of any parti-
cular dyspeptic symptoms may demand an-
ergetic treatment specially directed to it.
But for general purposes, answering to
them all, and adapted to nineteen cases in
twenty that occur, no other medicine will
be required than the Temple, of
which the following is the composition.

Powdered subarb, three parts, super-
carbonate of soda, two parts; anaes-
toda, aloes and castile soap, each one
part—Honey sufficient to form the mass.

Of these, from two to six pills of the or-
dinary size, in divided doses, are to be
taken daily, as the state of the bowels may
require.

I say nothing of the benefits produced
by the warmth and irritation of flannel
wore next to the skin, nor of the great im-
portance of producing and keeping up an
eruption upon the back in many cases of
Dyspepsy, because I have omitted to speak
of repelled eruptions and some other occa-
sional causes of the disease.

This is what I propose at present to of-
fer on the subject of the diseases of indiges-
tion. I know that the plan of curing them
in the simple way I have prescribed, has
little in it to attract the confidence of the
vulgar, or gratify the vanity of the
learned—I have said nothing of Hercu-
lean remedies as they are termed, and
patients who are averse to the trouble of
regulating their diet and regimen; as well
as those physicians, who are averse to the
trouble of thinking, love to repose upon
a medicine which has healing attributes,
numerous and positive as those which Dr.
Chapman with more liberality than disci-
mination, has applied to the articles of his
Materia Medica. It alienates responsibility
and care, but leaves—hope. Instead
of recommending them I must impress up-
on my readers a caution of their danger. I
frankly acknowledge all that medicine owes
to Chymistry. It has greatly enlarged its
powers and subjected diseases to its con-
trol that bade defiance to galvanism. But
it is doing too much. Every where its
janizaries are employed, and the evils
they produce by their violence almost
counterbalance the benefits they confer by
their power.

The havoc annually produced by violent
medicines in the bowel diseases of infants
should awaken reflection. Nor is the
vigour of manhood proof against their
overwhelming force. I have seen in autumn
and fevers, (or bilious fevers if physicians
please to make them such) Jalap and Calomel
given in large and repeated doses, to
bring away bile which did not yet appear,
but which the sagacious physician gave as-
surances would appear; when at length, by
these powerful excitants, the whole force
of the disease, very little lessened by in-
sufficient bloodlettings, would be diverted
upon the chyllopoietic vessels; then indeed
the bile would show itself in great abun-
dant, and then the physician would deem
himself called to a new administration of
Jalap and Calomel to carry it off, and
which, in the end, would commonly carry
off the patient also. I have been many
times shocked to witness a perseverance in
these and similar errors, by very good phy-
sicians without their being apparently awake
to the consequences; when, if instead of
employing this infernal force, the in-
flamed sanguiferous system had been un-
loaded of a weight disproportioned to its
powers, and broken down of neutral salts
to promote gentle evacuations, had been
given, the cure would have been too easy
and speedy to have gained, in so wild a
disease, any reputation to the prescriber.

Dr. Rush proposed to humble the pride
of science by giving a prescription learned
from an old woman. In furtherance of the
views I am advancing, I will offer one
obtained from a negro slave. Five and
twenty years ago, I witnessed an old Man-
dingo giving charred corn-cobs, with good
success to the negro children of the estate
to which he belonged for a "watery gripes,"
a practice which he told me he had learned
in Africa, and it gave me great plea-
sure to find afterwards that Mungo Park,
in his travels there had witnessed the same
practice.

Again—Medicines should not be nau-
seous; and with this remark I will dismiss
the subject, that the stomach is an organ
whose importance to life and health is
attested by the safeguard of its delicacy,
and which cannot be trespassed against
without the infliction of injury.

DEDICATION.
The foregoing hasty and imperfect essay,
I beg leave respectfully to inscribe to the
two men of America, most distinguished for
genius, learning & public spirit Daniel Eli-
ton & Samuel L. Mitchell, of N. York, & to
the most intelligent & judicious physician of
Carolina, John Beckwith, of Salisbury, &
through them I dedicate it to the interests
of general benevolence.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Hector, arrived at New
York, in thirty days from Liverpool,
London dates to the 16th ult. and
Liverpool to the 18th, inclusive, have
been received. The contents of the En-
glish papers, consist chiefly of accounts of
the King's reception in Ireland, and of a
most disgraceful story which occurred at
the transportation of the Queen's remain.
It appears, (says the National Gazette,) the
ministry were disposed to execute the wish
of the Queen, as expressed in her will;
that three days after her death, her body
should be sent to Brunswick; but, upon re-
presentations from one of the executors, con-
sented to postpone the removal for some
days. At the expiration of the term, or-
ders were given for the measure, and a
guard of soldiery provided; for the purpose,
we may presume, rather of preventing or
quelling popular riot, than of honouring
the memory of the deceased. The executors
aimed at further delay, and a solemn fu-
neral procession through the centre, and
most populous streets of the metropolis, in
direct contravention of the language of the
will, and of the verbal suggestions which
the Queen is said to have made, within
a few days previous to her dissolution.
The plan of the executors seems to us to
have been unwarrantable, & their conduct
extraordinary; and we cannot but think
that the due care of the public tranquility
and respect for the sentiments of what
we believe to be the majority of the na-
tion, imposed upon the ministers, the course
which they pursued.

The mob, in their attempt to frustrate
the object of the government, committed
a desperate aggression upon the soldiery,
who were to be considered as themselves
free from blame in taking the station and
route prescribed to them, whatever fault
might be imputed to their principals. The
London Morning Chronicle mentions that
the first object of the multitude was the
seizure of an ammunition wagon with an
escort of the Foot guards; that the soldiers
endeavoured to maintain their charge, but
the pressure of the crowd rendered their
efforts impotent. "As the Horse guards
advanced to Cumberland Gate, the people
crowded forward & manifested an intention
of preventing the horses from passing
through. The Guards, who were not only
hissed but pelted with mud and stones, at-
tempted to proceed, but the crowd rushed
forward and closed one side of the gate.
The soldiers then charged upon the people,
and the gate was forced open, but it was
again closed for a few moments. The sol-
diers having at length got through, were
again pelted with mud and stones."

Another paper related that mud and
stones were poured plentifully against the
soldiers, and that in the violent conflict for
giving the direction to the procession which
the populace desired, the soldiers were
compelled in self-defence to use their sabres
and pistols; while on the other hand, the
mob threw down near twenty feet of the
Pavement wall to furnish themselves with brick-
bats. On the subject of these transactions
the London Courier holds this language—
"They are humiliating realities. And
what were these realities? That in the
most civilized country in Europe, we had
the spectacle of a royal corpse dragged a-
long amid the rabble shouts of a lawless
mob; first in one direction—then in an-
other; now stopped—then impelled for-
ward—mud, and hiss, and stones and brick-
bats flying in every direction—sanguinary
evacuations uttered by drunken ruffians—
blood shed—lives lost—and a fearful car-
nage avoided only from the unexampled
forbearance and humanity of those who
endured without avenging, this scene of
unparalleled atrocity. A funeral!—A so-
lemn conveyance of the dead to the tomb
prepared for its reception! What was
there, from first to last, that bore the slight-
est semblance to so sad, so touching, a cer-
emony? In lieu of it, there was the savage
triumph of an infuriated and lawless mob
—and, if the real occasion could have been
for a moment forgotten, it might have been
supposed that some victim of popular ven-
geance was dragged to a summary & igno-
minious punishment."

The Dublin Advertiser makes the fol-
lowing statement: "The Marquis of Lon-
donderry (Lord Castlestagh) was preparing
to enter his carriage; he was recognized by
the people, who immediately hailed him
with loud hurrahs. The noble marquis took

off his hat, and returned the shouts of the people, by repeatedly bowing to them. Before he had time to enter his carriage, a gentleman, Mr. B. Norwood, of Townhead street, stepped from the crowd, and addressing his lordship, said: "My Lord you have been well received to-day, after an absence of upwards of twenty years from the capital of your native country, and we have one favor to ask of you." "Ask it," said his Lordship. "A repeal of the 'Window Tax,'" replied Mr. Norwood, his Lordship laying his hand upon his heart, said emphatically, "On my honour if it is in my power it shall be granted." This declaration was received by the people with reiterated shouts of applause. This may serve as a good specimen of the pledges of relief that were given, as in the progress of the frolic, some sidelong hint or humble petition about national grievances, was intruded upon the ministerial or the royal ear. The Quakers of Ireland had presented an address.

With respect to Continental affairs, much uncertainty continued to prevail, at the latest dates. The Liverpool Advertiser of the 18th of August says, "The fate of the Turkish empire, and what is much more important, the future fortunes of the interesting and illustrious people who have so long pined under its iron rule, is still involved in perplexity. The reports and statements which arrive in constant succession from that quarter are so vague and contradictory, that the rumor of one day generally destroys the preceding."

The London Courier of the 18th August has this paragraph: "Letters from Odessa to the recent date of the 17th July, have been received this morning, announcing the communication between that place and Constantinople was again opened. Gen. Wittgenstein and a great number of the officers of the Russian army remained at Odessa. The fear of hostilities appear to have entirely subsided."

The latest accounts from Frankfurt say that the idea of a war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, seemed to be entirely abandoned. Notwithstanding the positive language in which the late Baron St. Odonoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, was related, it now appears that he had been neither butchered by the populace nor committed to the Seven Towers. It is not yet time to abandon the idea of a war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, but all speculation and belief on that head may be suspended. The Parisian journals persisted in maintaining or predicting the affirmative. They mentioned that the Duke of Wellington, before proceeding to Belgium, passed some hours in Paris, in conference with the President of the Council of Ministers and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the same quarter it is said, that in the event of a war with the Turks, Austria had agreed with Russia to place garrisons in all the principal towns of Italy, in order to secure the Peninsula from new disturbances.

The King of Portugal has issued a decree, revoking the resolution of the 5th of May, 1814, by which the import duty on British woollen manufactures was reduced to 1/3 per cent, and directing that after the 1st of August, 1821, all such British manufactures shall pay a duty of 30 per cent.

From the New York Gazette.

By the brig Mary, arrived yesterday from England, we have received some further and more interesting particulars relative to the disturbances which have agitated the British metropolis on the recent occasion of the English Queen's funeral. Our readers will recollect that two persons were killed near Grosvenor Gate in Hyde Park, and that upwards of eight persons were wounded on that occasion. Coroner's inquests have run on the two dead bodies—the particulars of the evidence disclosed on each of which, and which are in the Courier of the 18th ultimo, show, that the two unfortunate young men, who fell victims to the military execution, rendered necessary by the violence of the mob, were of reputable parents and respectable connections.

It appears that the death of the first named Joseph Johnson, a young man aged 22 years, was the effect of his own obstinate insubordination towards the military. After having repeatedly thrown stones and other missiles at the military, he was cautioned by one of the life guards against the danger attending a repetition of similar conduct, and threatened that if he threw another stone, he would be shot dead. Heedless of this cautionary remonstrance, the thoughtless young man, being a brickbat at his monitor, who instantly shot him on the spot. On the body of this young man the Coroner's jury have pronounced a verdict of justifiable homicide.

The other unfortunate young man, whose name was Henry Honey, was shot by accident, in a volley fired by the military at the same instant that Johnson met his death, and the Coroner's jury found a verdict of accidental death on his body.

The gentleman who has favoured us with this intelligence, and who has long been connected with London newspapers, informs us, that the notorious Cobbett, recently a sojourner on this side the Atlantic, has a residence between Hammersmith (the situation of the late Queen's palace) and Hyde Park corner, and that on the occasion of her funeral, this political Proteus belacked the front of his house with black cloth. Our correspondent, however, informs us that none but the dogs of the British society embattle themselves beneath the banner of this notorious hypocrite.

We have further the satisfaction of stating, that the British metropolis is now restored to perfect tranquillity, and that the malcontents have endured a decisive de-

cease, as to their political discontent, in the death of the late Queen.

The fleet sent by the Barbary States to the Archipelago has met with a check. Some of the vessels have been captured by a Greek squadron.

The present military establishment of Great Britain consists of 80,000, and is to be reduced to 66,000 men.

The late Queen of England was born 17th May, 1768, and was 59 years old when she died. George IV. was born Aug. 12th, 1792, and is 59 years of age. He was married to his late wife April 8, 1795.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.

LOSS OF THE EARL MOIRA, DUBLIN PACKET.

The Earl Moira sailed from Liverpool for Dublin on the evening of the 8th of August, having on board from 100 to 150 passengers, the different accounts not agreeing as to the number. There were from 25 to 30 cabin passengers, many of them persons of distinction. The remainder were mostly people in poor circumstances. Most of the accounts represent the Captain to have been intoxicated when the vessel sailed, though the owner of the packet who transacted business with him a few moments before he went on board, denies positively that he was intoxicated. The vessel sailed at half past six, and in one hour she ran upon a bank near the Rock, but by exertions was got off. The passengers wished to return to Liverpool, but the captain refused. After a few tacks the vessel struck on a bank about a mile and a half from the shore. The tide was low, and the passengers were assured the vessel would be safe until morning, when she would float and be got off safe. The passengers put confidence in this story and many of them went below. The vessel thumped several times during the night and things remained quiet until 5 A. M. the next morning, when a scream was heard in the hold. The vessel had sprung a leak. The pumps were set a going, but the water increased. At six, the water had met the waves on deck. The boat had been stove at night, and every thing was now in confusion. The sailors fled to the shrouds, and every one flew to a rope to get a hold.

At 7 the deck gave way, the railing and stern drifted off. A boat was at anchor within hail and fishing; signals of distress were made, but they bailed their hooks with perfect coolness. They however at length bore down, but as one of the passengers states, to look out for luggage that might float from the wreck. They cast anchor between the vessel and shore, and there remained, refusing an offer of 20 guineas to take the women ashore. After a while they hoisted sail and left the vessel to her fate. On an examination of this boat's crew subsequently, they stated that it was impossible for them to approach the wreck and offer succor without endangering their own lives. A pilot boat also passed, but having nothing on board but boys, they dare not venture, but thought it best to proceed to Liverpool and give information of the wreck. They did so and at half past seven boats were dispatched to their relief. The life boat from Hoylake was the first that approached; they threw their grapple into the rigging, and she was soon filled, the sailors of the packet were the first to get on board; many plunged into the sea to gain her and were lost. While the boat was in view several of the passengers fell insensible into the sea, and also the captain of the packet; several women were also washed overboard. Another vessel now appeared and took off part of the passengers; they were regular traders in saving lives, and made their bargain accordingly. After getting a few they steered off. A second boat of the same description arrived about 8 o'clock and bargained in like manner, refusing to take any but those who paid largely. A fourth boat belonging to Hoylake behaved differently, and with the assistance of another boat sent from Liverpool by the Pilot boat, a number more were saved. The writer from which we have sketched the following, says, from 40 to 50 were lost. Only three females were saved.

Another writer in detailing the shipwreck, speaking of the boats that passed them without giving assistance, says—"As these boats quitted them without rendering any assistance—the hearts of all on board sunk within them. Every billow swept some poor soul into the abyss. The waves made dreadful breaches over the vessel. Two passengers, a gentleman and his wife had got into the boat on deck, a tremendous wave washed it overboard, precipitating them into the sea. Fortunately, both of them regulated the vessel, after narrowly escaping death in the yawning gulph. Soon after six, the vessel was thrown on her broadside, and part of the masts and the weather funnel were only to be seen. The mast and the shrouds were covered with people. Those on the lower part of the mast were up to their middle in water, and kept themselves from being washed away by holding on to the shrouds. Others held on by ropes fastened to the funnel. The fore part of the vessel was crowded with a vast number of poor men, women and children, who were particularly exposed to the violence of the waves. One female implored the assistance of those on the rigging, but on a rope being extended to her, she was too much exhausted to keep hold, and sunk. There were about ten men clinging to one rope, and a woman holding her husband in her arms. A tremendous wave swept all away but three. At another rope were two men, brothers; one had hold of it, and his brother clung to him; but after supporting himself for some time in this manner, he sunk, exhausted in the sea. At the stern of the vessel were an elderly lady and another, apparently her daughter; they

held on for some time by a rope, their heads being lacerated by the waves knocking them against the funnel. They both perished. In the same part of the vessel were three soldiers, having a deserter in charge. They loosened his handcuffs, and remained by him as long as possible. A sea struck them, and carried off the deserter, who sunk immediately. One of the soldiers was carried under the boom, and clung to one of the staves. As the sea lifted the vessel, he rose above water several times, but at length with an exclamation of mercy, yielded to his fate.

A woman was in the fore part of the vessel, whom a man in the rigging was particularly anxious to save. A rope was thrown to her, which she laid hold of, and was dragged through the sea to the mast, and was handed by the passengers on it to her relative. She was one who was taken off by the life-boat. Another woman was washed away from the funnel and floated towards the mast. A gentleman, who stood on the lower part of it, up to his middle in water, and holding on the shrouds above with one hand, grasped her by the hair of the head, and in that position remained for some minutes. A spar floated near him—he pressed it down with one foot and placed it under the back of the unfortunate woman. This enabled him to support her a few minutes longer, but being himself exhausted, and having only one hand at liberty, he was reluctantly compelled to abandon her to her fate. But the most heart-rending of all the melancholy spectacles witnessed during this dreadful scene of horror remains to be told. A poor woman, named Catharine Grace, wife of John Grace, of Manchester, was in the fore part of the vessel. With one arm she held her two children, (one between two and three years old, the other an infant at the breast) and with the other hand she held on by a rope. She was up to the middle in the sea, the infant sucking at her breast, and its extremities floating in the water. The eldest child was drowned in her arms; but she continued to hold its corpse. The infant also was soon drowned; but the unfortunate mother still clung, with maternal grasp, to the lifeless bodies of her children. Shortly afterwards, a tremendous wave washed the mother and the babes from the scene of misery and death.

The sea was covered with trunks and dead bodies. The men uniformly sunk, but the females floated about with their heads beneath the water. One boat which took to the assistance of the wreck took off ten men. The boatmen with ropes round their bodies, went upon the wreck and carried the unfortunate men in their arms through the breakers to the boat. The leg of one man was so dreadfully fractured that the bone protruded through his stocking.

The total number of persons saved amounted to fifty-four, of whom three were females. The precise number who embarked at Liverpool the preceding evening, cannot be ascertained; but whether with one of the crew of the packet, we estimate them at one hundred and fifty, or, as is the concurrent opinion of several of the passengers, at about one hundred and ten, the loss of human life, by this dreadful and heart-rending catastrophe, has been very great.

The bodies of only fourteen of the sufferers have, as yet, been picked up, four of which have been brought to Liverpool, three women and one man. Three men, three women, and three children have been taken up at Wallasey. The names of the persons brought here are Elizabeth Yates, Eliza Miller, Catharine Grace, and Matthew MacBride, who have all been interred. The names of only two of the persons picked up at Wallasey have been ascertained. One was Mr. William McLeish of Port Glasgow, the other Mrs. Margaret Doran of Dublin, both of whom, as well as the other persons picked up have been interred at Wallasey.

THREE DAYS LATER.

We have again to acknowledge the attention of our Boston Correspondent, in transmitting a Liverpool paper of the 14th received by the ship Herald, Fox, from Liverpool. By the extracts below, our readers will perceive that the Queen's remains had reached Harwich, and had been conveyed on board the Glasgow frigate. Some altercation took place at Chelmsford between the Queen's executors and Mr. Thomas, the authorized agent of government, relative to the inscription plate.

New York Gaz.

Prices of Stocks in London, August 18.—Three per cent. R. 77; three per cent. Con. 78 3/8; do. for Acct. do; four per cent. 96; five per cent. 109. The King's public entry into the City of Dublin took place on Friday the 17th. The particulars of this imposing ceremony are given in the Dublin Morning Post of the 18th, for which we have neither room or inclination to publish. It is said his Majesty appeared in excellent health, and was in excellent spirits. He was met at the city gate by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. whom he addressed, and expressed the happiness he felt on entering his grand and loyal city. He was then addressed by the Recorder, on behalf of the city.

The next day there was a grand review of all the troops in the garrison, at the Phoenix Park.

French papers to the 15th have been received in London. The intelligence from Vienna, Odessa and Constantinople was still of a warlike character. The Gazette de France contains a confirmation of a revolution having taken place at Rio de Janeiro.—A vessel had arrived at Havre from Rio with some particulars, by which it appeared to have been effected without much difficulty or violence. The Hereditary Prince had been deprived of his Presidency, but was still allowed to retain a seat in the Council of Regency.

The procession arrived at Chelmsford on Wednesday evening, where it was received by immense multitudes of persons, and was treated with the same distinguished respect as at Chelmsford.

The cavalcade was then formed on Thursday morning in the streets of Chelmsford, and about six o'clock set forward for Harwich, where it arrived on the brow of the hill, above the circular redoubt, at twelve o'clock, and there it halted whilst one of the escort rode forwards into the town, to make some communications with the commander of the troops assembled there. Shortly after a strong detachment of the 86th Irish regiment of Foot marched out of the town; and, after halting a few minutes, formed four a breast, and advanced towards the procession in slow march, with their arms reversed. As they approached it, the advanced guard of the escort attending the procession opened to the right and left, and the detachment of Foot faced in front. The cavalcade then moved forward down the hill into the town, in slow and solemn pace, the fine band of the 86th playing the "Dead March in Saul." On entering the town, it did not proceed through the principal streets, but took the nearest way to the jetty. The mourners and members of her Majesty's household then alighted from the carriages, and the coffin having been taken from the hearse, the whole moved down the platform of the jetty.

The Captains of the different vessels of the squadron appointed to convey the body to the Continent, were in waiting at the extremity of the platform, to receive it. It was immediately placed under the crane, and lowered into the barge of the Glasgow frigate; the other boats of the squadron all surrounding, the crews manning their oars, the band of the 86th still playing the Dead March; and Longwood fort firing minute guns as it descended. The royal standard was then hoisted in the prow of the Glasgow's barge; and she was towed with the melancholy burden alongside the Pioneer schooner, through a multitude of vessels and boats, all crowded with company, who all took off their hats as it passed. The Pioneer instantly got under weigh, and proceeded down the harbour, round the point at Landguard Fort, where the royal coffin was taken on board the Glasgow.

A short time afterwards, Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Lord and Mrs. Lushington, Count Vassalli, and young Austin, embarked on board the boats of one of the schooners in the offing, and proceeded in the vessel which had been prepared for their reception, and which a few minutes after they had reached it, hoisted its sails and left the harbor to join the rest of the squadron.

Her Majesty's remains were sent from Brandenburg House before the inscription plate ordered by the Herald's College was put on the coffin. It appears, that some time after the coffin had been deposited in the church at Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas, of the Lord Chamberlain's office, repaired thither, attended by some of the under-takers' men, to put on this official plate; when they found that a plate, inscribed, "To the Memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England," (agreeably to the instructions of her late Majesty's will), was firmly screwed upon the lid of the coffin. Mr. Thomas was very angry at this circumstance, and ordered the people to take off this obnoxious inscription; but Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, and some others of her Majesty's friends, were at hand and resisted the execution of this order. The plate, he said, was engraved with the words prescribed by her Majesty; it had, in obedience to her last will and testament, been affixed to her coffin by authority of her executors, and who ever removed it would remove it at their peril. Mr. Thomas now warmly appealed to the clergyman; observing, that the royal coffin had been placed under his care, and he ought not to have suffered any person to meddle with it—he, therefore, was responsible, and ought to have the plate removed instantly. The clergyman replied that it was a dispute with which he had nothing to do—he had granted the use of the church as a repository for the royal corpse, and he was surprised that the sanctity of the place should be violated by such a strange contention. Mr. Thomas was still peremptory; the body, he said, was in custody of the Government, and he, as their authorized agent, wished that the plate, "supposititiously placed" on the coffin, should be taken away, and the "proper one" substituted in its room. Dr. Lushington, in reply observed, that Mr. Thomas had frequently spoken of his being authorized to act in this business, and he now called upon him to produce his patent of authority, if he had any such document. Mr. Thomas happened not to have any written instruction about him, and replied with considerable warmth, the Learned Doctor retorted with equal warmth; several other persons, on each side, joined in the dispute. The noises of the sacred edifice were crowded with people, who clamorously took part in the dispute. The Clergyman remonstrated against the conduct of both parties, but he remonstrated in vain—and, eventually, the Mayor of the town called in the assistance of the military, and the church was cleared. We understand that the Mayor afterwards took upon himself the responsibility of removing the plate, and substituting in lieu of it the Latin one prepared by the Herald's College, a copy of which appeared in our last paper.

London, (Evening,) Aug. 19. Harwich, Friday, 12 o'clock noon.—The squadron remains in the harbor. Mr. Bailey and his assistants have been on shore, and have transmitted despatches to London. Several of the ships have moved to windward. The river has been covered

with boats during the day. The squadron will not sail till to-morrow (Saturday morning).

The following was the arrangement of the different frigates which were to convey her late Majesty's Household to Chelmsford:—Glasgow, Frigate, 50 guns, Capt. Doyle, having on board the Royal Carriage Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Hamilton, Austin, Dr. and Mrs. Lushington, and Mrs. Wilde.—Wye, 28 guns, Capt. Fisher, his wife and family.—Thames, guns, Captain White, Chevalier Vassalli, Captain Hesse and Mr. Wilson.—Garrigue, 18 guns, Mr. Wood on board.—Rio, 10 guns, Capt. Simpson, Lieut. Howman. Alderman Wood sailed yesterday in one of the regular packets for Chelmsford.

Mr. Brougham and Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Harwich for London together, in a post chaise on Friday.

From the New Hampshire Patriot, Sept. 12. DREADFUL TORNADO.

A tremendous hurricane was experienced on Sunday evening last week, in the town of Croydon, Wendell, New Hampshire. The house of Deacon Cooper at Croydon, was much injured. The barn and farm of Mr. Harvey Hutton in Wendell, were levelled; a part of the house fell upon Mr. and Mrs. H. and the latter was carried across the field by the wind. A Mrs. Wheeler took her child and fled to the cellar, when Mr. W. soon found himself covered with timbers, &c. A child 18 months old was sleeping in the west part of the house; the gown it had on was found on the shore of the lake, 160 rods from the house, & on the Wednesday following the mangled body of the child was found on the west shore of the lake.

The air was filled with leaves, fragments of trees and gravel. Bedsteads, bedding, timber, cart wheels, iron pots, casks, furniture, such as bureaus, chairs, &c. were found between two and three miles from where they had been taken.—Every thing that opposed this dreadful tornado was laid prostrate. A house and barn of Mr. Isaac Eastman were much shattered.

At New London, the storm is said to have been most severe—but no details had come to hand.

Several gentlemen who had visited the ruins near the Kearsage mountains, in that part formerly called Gore, describe the scene as awful. The whirlwind had lifted every thing from the earth in an instant and dashed all to atoms. Mr. Samuel Savary, aged 73, apprehending a storm, went up stairs to fasten down a window. In one instant the house whirled and rose above their heads. Mr. S. was found six rods from his house, with his brains dashed out—his wife was seriously injured by the falling beams; his daughter-in-law was also much injured, and had her child, which she had in her arms, killed.

The house of Robert Savary was demolished, and the family, eight in number, all buried beneath the rubbish—all are wounded, but will survive.

The house of Mr. John Palmer was destroyed. His wife was injured, the rest of the family escaped.

From the above named dwellings it passed over a hill two and a half miles where it swept off all the buildings of Mr. Peter Flanders, killing a Miss Ann Richardson and an infant child, and seriously wounding seven others.

The buildings of Deacon Joseph True, were next swept off. Home of the family were buried in the ruins, all injured. An infant seven weeks old, was found at the distance of 100 feet under the bottom of a sleigh.

The cloud which caused this dreadful destruction, is represented as shaped like a funnel. Before it the air was filled with leaves, and a million broken fragments, and as it passed forests fell as though struck with lightning, and the largest trees were whirled towards the heavens. The spot travelled E. S. W. and grew more narrow as it passed onwards, shaped like an inverted cone, and some have represented more like a trumpet, flaring at the top.

By the

G

Line

Cor

Publ

at

R

Peac

ces

econ

appro

E

the

A

fact

instat

that

in 25

Mr.

family

where

sight

good

By

G

Line

Cor

Publ

at

R

Peac

ces

econ

appro

E

the

A

fact

instat

that

in 25

Mr.

family

where

sight

good

By

G

Line

Cor

Publ

at

R

Peac

ces

econ

appro

E

the

A

fact

instat

that

in 25

Mr.

family

where

sight

good

By

G

Line

Cor

Publ

at

R

Peac

ces

econ

appro

E

the

A

fact

instat

that

in 25

Mr.

family

where

sight

good

By

G

Line

Cor

Publ

at

R

Peac

ces

econ

appro

E

the

A

fact

instat

that

in 25

Mr.

family

where

sight

good

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29.

TRANSACTIONS AT PENNSACOLA.

"The Floridian," a paper published at Pensacola, under date of August 25th, contains a statement of transactions, which have lately transpired at that place, of rather an extraordinary nature, and which, it is stated, have occasioned considerable excitement among the inhabitants.

It appears, that on information given to the Alcades, that public documents or records interesting to individuals in prosecuting their claims, were in the possession of a person of the name of Sousa, he communicated the fact by petition, to the Governor. On this a written commission was given to Col. Walton, to the Alcades and to Col. Miller, the Clerk of the County Court, authorizing them to request Sousa to exhibit, and deliver to them all public documents interesting to any individuals relating to property in the West Florida, which were in his possession. The result of the application was that the papers sought for were exhibited by him but were refused to be delivered up, on the ground that he had no control over them, and with the assurance that the demand should be immediately communicated to the late Governor. On a second demand being made the applicants were told that the papers had been delivered to Col. Callava, the late Governor. He was then brought before the Governor, agreeably to orders, and there acknowledged that he had had the papers in question in his possession, and that they had been delivered into the keeping of Col. Callava's steward, and lodged in the Colonel's house. A written commission was then given to Col. Butler and Dr. Brounagh accompanied by the Alcades, to procure the documents, by demand, if necessary, from Col. Callava. After repeated applications without success, he was told he must prepare to go before the Governor. He replied he would not quite his house alive. Col. Butler said he hoped he, Col. Callava, would not make it necessary to employ force, but if he refused, force would be employed. On his still refusing, the officer of the guard (Lieut. Mounts) was called, and Col. Callava was conducted before the Governor, where still persisting in his obstinacy to comply with the demand, he, with Sousa, and Pullman, the steward, were committed to prison by the Governor. By a special commission the papers were then sought at the house of Callava, taken, and brought to the Governor's office. An order was then issued for the release of Callava, Sousa and the steward.

A letter, received via Liverpool by the Hector, arrived at New York on the 20th instant, dated Gadsiz July 27th, informs that the new ship Fabius, Captain Foote, in 23 days from New York, having on board Mr. Fournier, minister to Spain, and family, had anchored at the Peninsula where she was to perform a quarantine of eight days. The passengers were all in good health.

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland, September, 1821.

Garretson Matthews, Coroner for Caroline County.

Body Tatham Bedworth, one of the Coroners for Somerset.

Lyde Goodwin, one of the Notaries Public for the State of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore.

Robert Purviance, a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County.

Enth Lintchum, and John Lines, Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel County, vice R. Dorsey and L. Warfield appointed inspectors of Tobacco.

Elph Laws, of William, a Justice of the Peace for Worcester County.

Andrew Smith, near Middleton, a Justice of the Peace for Frederick Town.

Solomon Smith, a Justice of the Peace for Kent County.

MILITIA APPOINTMENTS
For the 5th Regiment Cavalry District, City of Baltimore.

John Boniden, Colonel, vice James Sterrett, resigned.

For the 1st Artillery Regiment.

Inspector to the 2d Brigade, commanded by General Ringgold.

There will be a meeting of the Council on the 11th of October next, for the purpose of examining the returns of the Election of Sheriff, and to order Commissions to issue.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council.

THE KING OF ENGLAND SHOT.
A report was in circulation yesterday, said to have been brought by the Lancaster from Liverpool, that George the Fourth had been shot in Ireland. Although we do not place much confidence in his reported death, yet all circumstances considered the event may not be impossible nor altogether improbable.—Union of Sept. 25.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW YORK.
New York, September 22.

Doctor Bayley, in his communications to the Health Commissioners, states, that the gate-keeper, Mr. White, died at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, of yellow fever, on Tuesday night, and that the Captain of a Swedish brig lying at the Public Dock, was taken sick on Sunday, and received into the Hospital yesterday morning.

In addition to the above, we regret to learn, that Mr. Arnett, one of the Custom-house Officers, who removed from the Quarantine to Elizabethtown, in consequence of the sickness, was yesterday at the point of death, and Mrs. Arnett very ill; and Miss Van Beuren, daughter of Mr. Van Beuren, another of the Custom-house Officers, is very low—all of the yellow fever.

One of Mr. Van Beuren's sons, a lad who has had the disease, we are happy to hear, has recovered.

We have since learnt that Mr. Arnett died yesterday.

One of the most remarkable instances with which we are acquainted, of the illusion produced by theatrical exhibitions, occurred in a small town in Maryland, several years ago. In the evening of a day on which a militia muster had been held at the town, Othello was performed in a barn by a strolling company of players. A piece of canvas was let down before the door, and a sentinel, one of the trainbands, stationed at it with a loaded musket, in order to prevent a gratuitous gaze from the outside, and the intrusion of unruly persons. The man contrived to put his head in from time to time and watch the intrigue of the play. He was observed to be occasionally much agitated during the third and fourth acts, but the cause was not suspected. Suddenly, just as the Moor is about to stifle Desdemona, he turned impetuously in, levelled his piece at the actor and shot him dead, exclaiming with fury, "no d—d negro shall ever murder a white woman in my presence, if I can help it." We have this anecdote from an eye witness, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, who attests that the poor sentinel was not intoxicated, and had the reputation of good nature and good conduct.

FALL GOODS.
Clark & Green,
Have just received and are now opening an

Elegant Assortment of CHOICE FRESH GOODS,
Selected from the latest arrivals in Philadelphia and Baltimore,

CONSISTING OF

Clothes, Casimere, Canebrake, Calicoes, Ginghams, Muslins, Irish Linens, Diapers, Lawns, Steam Loom Shirts, Domestic Flannel, Shirtings and Sheetings, Nankin and Canton, Crapes, Senesave, Fingering, Battine, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Shawls, Handkerchiefs.

COTTON YARN, &c. &c.
—Also—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.
AND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, &c. &c.
All of which will be offered very Cheap for Cash or exchanged for Wool, Feathers, and Country Produce. They respectfully invite their friends and customers to give them a call.

September 29—U



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

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

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

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

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

JOHN LEEDS KERR.
Easton, Sept. 29—

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

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

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

For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 29

Last Notice.
The creditors of Dr. James H. Sullivan dec'd. are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof to the Clerk of Dorchester County Court, on or before the 15th day of next month, as the claims against said deceased will be audited immediately after that date.

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

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

211 CRATER EARTHEN-WARE, Which with the number received per Harriet, completes their Fall supply. By these arrivals we are again enabled to furnish our customers with any article in the line.

GEORGE GRUNDY & SONS,
No. 3, N. Charles-st. Baltimore.
Country Dealers are invited to call & examine the Ware, and learn our prices.
Sept. 29—4w

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

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.
Sept. 29—ts

SALE POSTPONED.
Timber & Woodland
AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Philemon W. Henaley, Esq. the subscribers will offer at Public Sale on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, or the first fair day thereafter, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the Court House Green, in the Town of Easton, if not previously sold at private sale—Forty-six and an half acres of land heavily wooded, containing a quantity of fine Timber, lying near Fetterman's Mill, in Talbot County, about six miles from Easton, on a credit of two years with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which security will be demanded, or good paper will be taken, guaranteed by the purchaser or purchasers. This land is laid out into four and one of six and a half acre lots and will be sold as divided.

THOS. HEMSELEY, Trustees.
THOS. C. EARLE,
Queen-Ann's street, Aug. 30
The Sale of the above land is postponed till Tuesday 2d October 1821.

To the Voters
OF TALBOT COUNTY.
GENTLEMEN,
At the solicitation of a large and respectable portion of the Citizens of this County, I offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriffship at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages and support.

Should I be elected I can truly say it shall be my constant aim to execute the duties of the office with justice and impartiality.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.
Talbot County, Sept. 22d, 1821.

J. Bennett,
Respectfully solicits the Voters of Talbot County to make him their next Sheriff.
Easton, Sept. 13th, 1821.

To the Voters
OF TALBOT COUNTY.
From the encouragement I received at the last Election for Sheriff, and the solicitations of my Friends, I beg leave again to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff, at the ensuing Election.

THOMAS JONES
Talbot County, Sept. 1st, 1821.

The subscriber understanding that a report is in circulation that he has, or intends, declining being a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing election, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has not, nor does he intend resigning, but is determined to stand a poll.

September 22
To the Voters
OF TALBOT COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,
Being solicited by a number of the Voters of Talbot County, to offer myself as a Candidate for the next General Assembly, I have taken this mode of informing them that should I be so far honored by their suffrages as to be elected, I shall endeavour to represent them faithfully and honestly.

The Public's Obedient Servant.
STEPHEN DARDEN.
Talbot County, Sept. 23d, 1821.

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

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

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.
And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.
Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

It is a safe and certain cure for the following diseases, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those four disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scoury, Scurf, Red Itches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

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

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

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.
If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T. W. DYOTT, M.D.
Easton, September 29, 1821.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

On seeing a fly light upon the bosom of a young Lady.

Away thou mean and paltry thing,
How durst thou thus to revel there?
A place too hallowed for a king,
Do'st thou pollute without a fear?

That bosom sweet, oh sweeter far
Than roseate bloom on jessamine,
Or Gambian's soft and fragrant air,
Too sweet indeed for touch like thine.

What motive did allure thee there,
Thou surely an intruder art!
To greet so rudely such a fair,
Without a welcome from her heart.

Away and to thy kindred, hie,
Or else upon some berry go;
Thou thoughtless and audacious fly,
Thou art not wished for there I know.

Could I but seize thee in this deed,
Thy meanness should no safety give;
To lose thy life I make thy mead,
For fear a trespasser thou'd live.

Yet I thy state with envy view,
That bliss which oft I've sought is thine;
I ne'er could make thus free like you,
For fear she'd box these ears of mine.

B. L. S.

\$100 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber living near North West Fork Bridge, Dorchester County, on Sunday night the 9th instant, a Molatto Man named

Charles Allen,

About thirty years of age, five feet 10 or 11 inches high, slim made, has a down look when spoken to, and answers quick. His clothing not recollected, except his hat, which was of wool, covered with canvas. He has a wen on his breast about the size of a walnut. It is supposed he will endeavor to get to Baltimore with the intention of going to sea.

The above reward will be given, for apprehending and securing and running away, if taken out of the state, and fifty dollars if taken within the state, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

ISAAC WRIGHT.

N.B. All masters of Vessels and others are forbidden from receiving, or harboring or carrying off said mulatto at their peril, as they will be dealt with according to law.

L. W.

Dorchester County, Sept. 15th, 1821.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET THE SCHOONER

Jane & Mary.

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

THE JANE & MARY

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

Easton Point, Feb. 17



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

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

On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock for Chestertown and arrive there in the afternoon, and on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock she will leave Chestertown & return to Baltimore, touching in both routes at Queen's Town to take and land passengers.

She will take freight from and to the respective places above mentioned, and so as to accommodate the Passengers, their Horses, or Carriages.

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton, March 17, 1821.

To be Rented

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

At very reasonable rents, payable in grain, or in money, proportioned to the present reduced prices of produce, several Farms in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck, in Caroline County, and one in Dorchester County. The large Farm in Poplar Neck will be let to a very good farmer on shares, if such an one should apply, together with Labourers, Stock and plantation Utensils, if desired. Satisfactory recommendations will be expected from strangers, and security if required. Applications are to be made to the Subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. John Donovan of Cambridge.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, June 16 1821 - to Oct.

To Rent,

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

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

To Rent.

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

B. HUBBARD.

September 1st, 1821.

To Rent,

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

WILLIAM COX.

Easton, September 8th, 1821.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

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

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

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

Possession will be given on the first day of January.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821 - to 1st Jan.

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden at present occupied by the Rev. George Welles in Cambridge, opposite to Doctor White's Store.

For terms apply to Doctor Francis M. Goldsborough in Cambridge, or the subscriber in Easton.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 15th, 1821 - 3w

To be Hired,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

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

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Sept. 22 - w

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale on Wednesday the 3d of October next, at William Plin's Tavern, in Cambridge, at 3 o'clock, P.M. a valuable tract of land containing eight hundred and fifty and a half acres, about six hundred acres of which consists principally of oak & pine timber, which is uncommonly large and fine, and about two hundred acres being arable; the soil is well suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c. the residue is fine pasture land. The above land is pleasantly situated, being within one mile of Black Water River. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Sept 8th

Public Sale.

Will be exposed at public vendue, on Thursday the 26th of October next, on the Farm of Mrs. Charlotte L. Edmondson, near Easton, a number of

CATTLE, SHEEP, AND H. GS.

Three or four good Work Horses, and some Farming Utensils, &c. A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

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

JOHN W. BLAKE.

September 22 - 3w

Notice.

Those persons who are indebted for property sold at the 2d Vendue of Col. Wm. B. Smith deceased on 7th December last are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on 7th inst. and they are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay - and it is further notified that the notes of all those who became purchasers either at the first or second sale which are not paid on or before the first day of October next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection according to law.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Agent for Isabelle Smith, Adm'r Easton Sept 1st - 4w

PRINTING

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

Land for Sale.

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

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

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

By order of the President and Directors,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

B. B. at Easton, 2

Aug. 11th, 1821.

\$50 Reward.

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

Joe Paca,

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

LEVI DUKES.

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

FOUNTAIN INN.

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

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

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

Union Tavern.

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

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

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

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

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7 - 4w

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN ONE DAY.

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

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

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton, JOHN REMP, Chestertown, CHRISTOPHER HALL, Head of Sassafras, ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington, Proprietors.

March 24, 1821 - 4w

Notice.

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

ROBERT DENNIS.

Dorset county, August 24 - 3m

Wanted

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

Easton, August 4

Easton Academy.

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

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

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

By the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, President.

Easton, Sept. 15 4w - 1am6m

ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

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

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

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

JAMES WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.

The subscribers to the Jockey club are requested to call and pay their respective subscriptions. The members of the club will meet at Williamson's Hotel the evening previous to the races.

Sept. 15

EASTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Will be run for over a handsome course, of miles and repeat near the town of Easton, on Wednesday the 3d day of October next a purse to consist of the whole of the Subscription of the Easton Jockey Club, free only for members, and to be run agreeably to the rules of the Club.

On the Thursday following, the Colts purse, to consist of the Gate Money and Town's purse; two miles and repeat; free for members only.

And on the Friday following, a Sweep Stake, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, on complying with the rules of the Club, and paying fifty dollars entrance for such Horse, Mare or Gelding - 3 miles & repeat, the winning horse on the first day to be excepted.

By order,

SOLOMON LOWE, Secretary.

August 18th, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry F. Fa's. to me directed at the suite of the following persons, to wit: James Barlett and one at the suit of Emma's Martin, one other at the suit of Lloyd Nichols against James Benson, will be sold on Tuesday the 10th of October next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 12 and 3 o'clock P.M. the following property, to wit, one Negro girl named Limer. - Taken and sold to satisfy the debt interest and costs of the above F. Fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Sept. 22 - 1s.

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1821.

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

By order,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash.

Sept. 22 -

NOTICE.

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

JOHN SELBY, Adm'r.

of George S. Gunby

Sept. 22 - 3w

BOARDING.

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

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

Baltimore, July 31st, 1821.

COL. RICHARD WATERS

Has taken a convenient Stand for Business at No. 5 Light Street wharf, Baltimore. He solicits the custom of his Friends, and good men of all parties, in the

O. MISSION BUSINESS.

And he relies on a generous public, and trusts that those who have known him in the worst and most trying times, will not be disappointed in a faithful execution of such business as may be consigned to his care and attention.

August 18th, 1821.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND NOW OPENING BY

Thomas & Groome,

WHO HAVE ALSO JUST PURCHASED

15,000 Feet

VERY GOOD SEASONED YELLOW PINE

PLANK,

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

Easton, August 18th, 1821 - 4w

T. H. DAWSON & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR, Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

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

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

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

Mr. Noah Ridgely - For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills I am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in stomach or bowel complaints - not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM DOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very violently to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms. He gave her a dose of Lee's Dozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, the one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round. He has given the Dozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms - those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and spitting consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely - I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed, and my voice exerted so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends having observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did, and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing, that three doses should remove the pain in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect,

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S FOREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients - This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child a week old.

LEE'S GUM DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify. The proprietor