

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.

Valuable Farm, FOR RENT.

The Subscriber, will rent to an approved tenant for a term of years, his VALUABLE FARM, adjoining, & part of it within the limits of the city of Baltimore. This Farm contains

535 ACRES,

Of which there are about 250 acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, the residue in wood. The land is well calculated for wheat, tobacco, corn, timothy, &c. and contains a number of springs of water, which in the driest seasons have never failed.

The improvements on this Farm consists of a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

one story and a half high, containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, with chambers above. A Two Story Log House, for the farm hands. A large stone Dairy. A brick Barn, sixty feet front, and thirty feet deep, with an overjet of 10 feet, and containing twenty four stalls. The improvements are all substantial, having all been erected within a few years. The land is divided into fields, and enclosed with substantial chestnut post and rail fences. There is a crop of wheat, rye and oats in the ground, and a part of the land well set in timothy.

There is a valuable Apple Orchard on the Farm which in good seasons for fruit has produced a hundred and fifty barrels of Apples—from the nature of the soil and the improvements, and the vicinity of the city of Baltimore there is no farm better adapted, than this, to the purposes of a large dairy farm.

There is in front of the overseer's house, a vegetable garden of five acres, enclosed with a pale fence, and in which were raised the large turnips which were exhibited at the Exchange, the year before last, one of which weighed 12 3/4 lbs. and another 14 pounds, without the tops—There is also on this farm a Race Course which is considered by competent judges to be the best course in the state, and which will be rented either with or separate from the rest of the Farm

E. L. FINLEY.

April 12—3w

P. S. The Editors of the Easton Gazette and Fredericktown Herald will publish the above eight times and forward their accounts.

Blakeford for sale;

Containing 474 3/4 acres of Land, 150 of which is in woods, surrounded by water so that a mile & a quarter of fence will inclose it. The buildings a two story

Brick House,

30 by 20, well finished and in excellent order, a barn 48 feet, two thirds granary, one third carriage house, a stone stable under it, with a cow house, with a 12 foot shed, a brick meat house 17 feet square, 24 feet brick stable, plank kitchen, about 18 feet square, fine garden and yard enclosed with locust posts and white pine pales—an orchard of 200 trees of best fruit, cherries, peaches, apricots, &c. It is assessed as high as any lands in the county—The shells & sea-ores inexhaustible—the title free from dower, and all incumbrances, will be secured to the purchaser—for cash—possession delivered at any time by

ROBERT WRIGHT.

April 19—3w

SILVER HEELS FOR SALE,

But will stand at Wye Mill on Thursday and Friday mornings, at Centerville on Tuesday evenings and Saturdays, at Blakeford the rest of the week—\$30 to insure, \$12 the season, and six a single leap, payable 1st August—\$1 to the groom for insurance or the season—50 cents for a leap.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

April 10—2w

Notice.

The creditors of James Dail, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 10th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be debared from all benefit of said deceased's estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1823.

THOMAS JONES, Ex'r.
of James Dail, deceased.

April 19—3w

NOTICE TO WHARF BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Wharf Company of Cambridge are prepared to contract for the building of a Wharf, which will be about six hundred feet long, and thirty feet wide; about four hundred feet of which will be solid, the remainder on coppered piles, which they are desirous to have immediately executed.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.
THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.
Cambridge, E. S. Md. April 19—3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Washington Mercer Craig, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Sept. next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

JOHN CRAIG, Ex'r.
of Washington M. Craig.
Dorchester county, April 19, 1823—3w

THE CELEBRATED HUNTER EMPEROR,

Imported four years ago, by Messrs. Tabb & Smith, of Virginia, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in our country—has been obtained by the subscriber for the present season. This noble animal is a fine bay, with black legs, mane and tail—handsomely marked in the face, and possessed of all the points which constitute perfection in the most useful horse, viz: size, beauty, strength, activity and spirit. It is, indeed, a rare thing to see a horse of such ample proportions, and at the same time so active and light in his movements.

EMPEROR

Will cover at \$12 the spring's chance, \$5 the single leap, and \$20 to insure. The groom will be entitled to 30 cents in each case. It is indispensable that the money be paid by the 10th of September, for every mare not insured—otherwise double the amount will be forfeited. The most satisfactory proofs have been received by the subscriber, (which will be exhibited to any person having a desire to see them,) that this horse is not only remarkably sure to get foals, but that they are superior both for size and beauty. It is believed that so favorable an opportunity to improve our stock of horses in this state, will not again speedily occur; and gentlemen from the adjacent counties, and the Western Shore, will be accommodated with good pasturage on moderate terms. Those who intend to breed from EMPEROR, will consult their own interest by applying in time—because he will be limited as to the number of mares, & to two stands, viz: at the stable of the subscriber, and at Easton. It is a fact, that the excess to which this thing is carried, superadded to incessant travelling about, is too often attended with disappointment, frequent failures being the inevitable consequence.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without a written agreement to that effect. If an insured mare be sold or transferred, the insured price must be paid.

March 29 tf

Chance Medley,

Who took the first premium at the late Maryland Cattle show, held at Easton, the property of the subscriber, will cover mares in Easton, at the Trappe, in Denton, Caroline county, and my farm near the Old Chapel;

CHANCE MEDLEY

will be at Easton on Tuesday the first of April, at the Trappe the first Saturday in April—in Denton on Tuesday the 8th and at the subscribers stable, near the old Chapel, the remainder of the week—He will attend at Easton and Denton on every other Tuesday and at the Trappe every Saturday during the season, at the price of \$18 the spring's chance, and \$9 the single leap; but if paid by the first day of October one third of the account will be deducted; and in all cases fifty cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands high, eight years old this spring his blood is superior, and better crossed than any stud horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited and sent to any gentleman in handbills by mail, that wishes to breed from him. His performances I will not boast of, but for several years past has beat the best horses on the Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The subscriber will bet \$300 that Chance Medley can beat over the Eastern race ground next fall, any covering horse in Maryland.

As Hunters are getting into fashion, any gentleman who will send a good substantial country bred mare to Chance Medley, I will ensure him a full blooded Hunter, for I aver that the Hunter is produced from the full blooded English race horse and the country or coach mare.

Mares from a distance will be accommodated with pasturage, or grain if required, on moderate terms.

JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, Md. March 29

The Season will end on the 25th June.

Notice.

All persons indebted for property purchased at the Vendue of Mrs. Isabella Smyth in October last, are hereby notified that their notes became due on the 17th inst. and are earnestly requested to pay the same without delay, as much indulgence cannot be given.

SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.

Easton, April 19th, 1823—3w

In Council,

February, 1823.

The levy courts of the several counties of this state will take notice, that by the 4th section of the act, entitled, "An act to provide a revenue for the support of the government of this state," chapter 139; passed at December session, 1822, they are directed to meet on or before the first Monday in May next, to levy the sums directed by the said act to raise a revenue for the support of the government of this state. This notice being given by direction of the Legislature.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.

To be published in all the papers of this state twice a week until the first Monday in May next.

March 22—7w

Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

February 12—3m

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from Baltimore and is now opening at his stand, nearly opposite the Court House,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF New Saddlery,

Of the latest fashions, selected with great care and attention, which he will manufacture in the best manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Also just received an assortment of Gigs, Chaises, Switch Whips, and a general assortment of TRUNKS. J. G. S.
April 19—3w

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,
BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

State Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby announce that in consequence of the already spirited sales of the tickets, the drawing will commence in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of NEXT MONTH (May) and will be completed with all possible dispatch.

THE PRIZES IN THE SCHEME ARE
100,000 Dollars 10,000 Dollars
20,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars
10,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars
Twenty of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and none of less denomination than TWELVE DOLLARS.
—The whole scheme will be completed in twenty drawings.

By order,
D. I. COHEN, Sec'y.
to the Commissioners.

April 19—8w

Dr. S. T. Kemp,

Has taken the Office in West Street, belonging to Philemon Thomas, and attached to the property occupied by Thomas P. Bennett—Directions may be left for him at John W. Sherwood's, where he boards, or at either of the Apothecary's shops.
N. B. He lodges in his Office.
April 19—3w

A Valuable Tract OF LAND FOR SALE.

The well known farm of the late William Hindman, Esq. situated on Wye River, in Talbot county, Maryland, is offered by the Subscriber for Sale. Few farms in Maryland is better situated, it has a small but Convenient Dwelling House, Quarter & Farm Houses, in a tolerable good state of repair. The terms will be made known by application to Richard T. Earle, Esq. of Queen Anne's county, Maryland. The land will be shown by the subscriber residing on the premises. Should it not be disposed of before the second Tuesday in July, which will be the 8th day of the month, at Private Sale, it will be offered at Public Sale, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern, in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland.

HENRY HINDMAN.

Wye Landing, Talbot county, Md. 7
April 19th, 1823—4w

NEGROES FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 7th of May next, at Lord's Gift, the late residence of William Coursey, Jr. deceased, a number of likely NEGROES, Men, Women and Children, a part of the personal estate of said deceased. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and terms made known by
FRANCIS I. MITCHELL,
Administrator of Wm. Coursey, Jr. dec'd.
April 26—2w

Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omit

Young Knight

Is a chestnut sorrel horse, four years old next June, is upwards of fifteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition; he was got by Black Knight, who was got by Janus; Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames' Dove) out of a Pacolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Pacolet. The dam of Black Knight, who was the sire of Young Knight, was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas; his grand dam was got by old Black Knight; his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector. The dam of Young Knight was got by Highflyer, belonging to S. Gold, of Queen Anne's county, out of Mr. John Nabb's saddle mare, who was noted for her good qualities.

YOUNG KNIGHT

Will be let to a few mares this season, at the price of five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case.—He will attend at Easton on every Tuesday, and at the Trappe on every Saturday. Season to commence on the first of April, and to end on the twentieth of June next. Attendance given by the ostler in the absence of the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.

April 5—6w

PRINTING,

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

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES—
BY AN EXPERIENCED SPORTSMAN.

[CONTINUED.]

I shall now speak concerning inflammation fevers. They are not difficult to cure. First, the horse's pulse should be felt to ascertain the height of the fever; a horse's pulse is to be felt by applying the palm of your hand, pressing hard, just behind the elbow of the left fore leg. A horse's pulse, in good health, should beat about forty or forty two pulsations in one minute. I have known a horse's pulse to beat above 80; but then the fever was very violent, and the horse must be plentifully bled; and he must be bled again the second day, provided the fever is not abated.—To this one horse I now speak of, I gave four ounces of nitre every day—but, in general, three ounces is sufficient, unless the fever be very high. As the horse will not eat corn, in which the nitre may be given, you must make the nitre into a ball, and give it him; and be sure to drench him plentifully with water gruel.

When a horse is much reduced by illness, but has recovered his appetite, the best thing to nourish him, I know, is malt. Put the malt into a stable bucket, and just cover it over with boiling water; throw a cloth over the pail, and let it steam for about half an hour. A person I knew well, who used to prepare the physic for his horses himself, put a certain quantity of calomel to a certain quantity of aloes and other ingredients, into an earthen pot, and boiled them together. From not stirring the ingredients constantly, until they were quite cold and stiff, the calomel all settled at the bottom of the pot. The first year he physicked his race horses, they did well; but the second year, coming to the bottom of the pot for the physic he killed two or three of his young racing colts, and materially injured some of the aged horses.

To obviate this danger, when it be judged necessary to give a horse calomel, let two drachms be given over night, and the aletic purge the next morning. To a young colt, of two or three years old, you must not give above half the quantity of calomel.

For the gripes, or colic in horses, the very best thing you can give them is a whole bottle of Daffy's Elixir mixed in about half a pint of warm ale, and a little grated ginger.

When I kept a stable of horses, I never was without three or four bottles in the stable. It is an expensive medicine, I acknowledge; but what of that?—purging must be promoted, not checked. We all know that Daffy's elixir is made of a decoction of senna and warm spices. The senna purges gently, and the warm spices comfort and warm the horse's stomach. You will find a horse sometimes shew that he is in considerable pain, endeavoring frequently to steele, and cannot. This is frequently taken for the gripes; but it is not the gripes it proceeds from costiveness in the horse, and the dung bag being so full as to press hard upon the bladder, which prevents the horse from steele. Let a boy, with a small hand, well oiled, rake him: the horse will steele directly.

To ease pain in a horse's foot, or to make a dry hard, brittle, or contracted foot supple and expand, I know nothing equal to boiled linseed applied warm to the foot.

When the foot be wounded by picking up a nail, cut by glass, or by some other accident, in which case gravel may have got into the foot, it will be necessary to apply a common poultice with Venice turpentine, to draw the gravel out.

Never on any account, grease a horse's hoof, which all wise John Grooms do, as they say, to supple it and keep it from cracking; grease has a contrary effect. Take your horses out from the clean straw and dab their hoofs well, morning and evening, with stale chamber ley.

Take a dry hoof of a horse, cut it in half, steep one half for several days in a pot of chamber ley and the other in a pot of grease; take them out wash them both clean, and lay them aside. In a short time you will find the one steeped in chamber ley tough, genial and pliant; the other, steeped in grease, will be hard and brittle; this has been tried. You may anoint the coronet of the foot with a little fresh grease, but no other part of the foot.

Provided a splint lies on the bone of the leg, so as not to impede the action of the sinew, I recommend by all means to let it alone, and do nothing to it; but if it lies near the sinew, it must be taken away. The best method I am acquainted with, is to rub it with a round stick, till it feels somewhat soft, then prick it in many places with a bodkin or packing needle, moderately hot; he sure to make two or three holes quite at the bottom. A gentle blister will then reduce it.

With spavins and ring bones I will have nothing to do. Send for a skilful veterinary surgeon. It requires skill and practice to operate on the vein in blood spavins, and I believe bone spavins generally incurable; at least the horse will not have the free use again of his joint; and ring bones are very bad maladies.

Corns should be clean cut out, and a wide wash extended from the shoe, in the form of three fourths of a circle, and about two inches broad over the part where the corn was, to guard it from sharp stones, gravel, &c. I do not approve of a bar shoe, it confines the dirt in the foot too much.

It is dangerous to attempt to dry up running thrushes, unless the horse be put under a course of strong physic; for, if, by sharp washes alone you attempt to dry them up, the disorder frequently flies to the eyes, when, for a time, you nearly blind the horse. I look on running thrushes as a discharge of nature, much the same as a sweat in man; dry them up, and I imagine the disease will fly to some other part of his body. I am certain it always will in a horse. The only safe method of treating them is to wash them constantly with stale chamber ley. I would also particularly recommend giving a few of the nitre and sulphur balls, provided the thrushes run abundantly, and smell very foetid.

A horse cannot easily be lamed in the shoulder, except from a fall, a blow, or from running against some hard substance. But wise John Groom, and the farrier, provided they know not where the lameness really lies, swear the horse is lame in the shoulder; whereas the lameness is in their heads, and not in the horse's shoulder.

I will give you an infallible method to know whether a horse be lame or not in the shoulder. When you trot the horse, if he be lame in the shoulder, the muscles are affected, so as to prevent his extending that leg, or stepping out so far with it, as he will with the other leg; he will step considerably shorter with that leg. When the lameness lies below, he will extend the lame leg as far as the other; but, when he puts the foot to the ground, will show lameness. If the cause of lameness be not very visible to the eye, you may rest assured it lies in the foot or fetlock joint: in this case send for a veterinary surgeon; for to cure it, great skill and practice is necessary, and a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the foot and fetlock joint. I have known several horses totally spoiled by lameness in the feet, and never fit for any other use but to draw a cart or wagon, where they never are forced beyond a walk.

The best method of treating gun shot wounds in horses, is, to inject spirit of wine; if that cannot be procured, use brandy, which will do extremely well; if that be not at hand, use rum.—It is wonderful how speedily horses recover from gun shot wounds, provided they are not shot in the bowels or other dangerous parts of the body. Yet I once had a horse shot directly through the centre of the body, about five inches above the bottom of his belly, and he was very well in a short time; and another horse of mine (it was singular,) had a ball absolutely flattened on the bone of the hind leg, just above the fetlock, which I cut out in the afternoon with a common penknife; the side of the ball next the bone was quite flat, and as broad as a shilling; it lamed him for some time. I saw a horse belonging to a captain in our regiment, in a very few months shot once through the neck, and the second time through both buttocks. In about five weeks after each wound, his master rode him; so very quick does the flesh of horses heal.

Ointments should seldom be used to any lacerated part, and never to gun shot wounds; but when absolutely necessary. The following is the best, as there is very little grease in it.

Take of limimentum arcae (arcus limiment), one ounce; oil of turpentine, two drachms; verdigris, a sufficient quantity to turn it to a darkish green colour. This is an excellent healing ointment; but simple oil of turpentine will do wonders.

I have not made any observations relative to the shoeing of horses for several years at New Market; formerly they were scandalously ill shod. It is to be hoped that since skilful veterinary surgeons have resided there, the method of shoeing has been altered. I have seen many horses' feet so narrowed at the heels by bad shoeing, that the points of the fore shoes have nearly touched at the heel. I am certain this has been the cause of laming numbers, and would have lamed many more, were it not from the fine soft turf they are exercised on.

I have frequently bought strong bony horses, with feet infinitely contracted. In four or five times shoeing, I have widened their feet above one inch, and, in time, brought them to have a good foot, broad and open at the heel. To accomplish this, the shoe must be made quite straight, from the centre to the heel, not in the smallest degree turned in at the points; pare the contracted points away, and let the point of the heels rest on the shoe. The heel, thus rested on the shoe, will naturally expand. Some people may say this method of shoeing may make the horse cut; I deny it; the horse never cuts with the heels of his shoes; nay, even in the speedy cut, he strikes his leg with the centre of the shoe.

When a running horse is badly let down, as it is termed, in the back sinews, the best way is to turn him to the stud; for I am certain he will never stand a severe

face; and whatever you do to him, if you hunt him, he is ever liable to break down in deep ground. However, in case you are determined to try him, the leg must be reduced first as much as it is possible, and then he must be blistered and fired; but, above all, he must have long rest given him, and the whole winter's rest in a very dry paddock, wherein there is no marshy nor wet ground.—The winter's frost and cold air, will, I believe, perform the greater part of the cure, together with long rest.

I own the following is a fancy of my own, and that I never have tried it; but, in my poor opinion, I think it stands to reason. On the former lame leg, the shoe should be made full half an inch thicker at the heel than the shoe on the other foot, to give the injured sinew some additional relief. Indeed, I once had a capital cantering hackney fired in both fore legs. I always shod him at the heel of both feet, much thicker than any other horse; but then I never cantered him at above the rate of ten miles in the hour. He went so completely on his haunches, that but little strain laid on his fore legs. This is the great perfection in all horses' actions. All of them go from their hinder parts, but very few go completely on their hinder parts—no hunter can go through deep ground, unless he does, and no horse, which goes differently, can be used on the road with safety to your neck.

CURE OF THE DYSENTERY.

A physician at St. Clairsville, Ohio, states that "during the autumn of 1821 and 1822, the dysentery was very prevalent in the eastern section of the state, and in the latter season peculiarly obstinate. The various remedies recommended for that loathsome and distressing disorder, were prescribed with but little advantage, for the disease seemed to bid defiance to our utmost skill and rendered all our remedies impotent and ineffectual. Thus baffled by a disease we could not remove, and the excruciating sufferings of our patients demanding immediate relief, we were compelled to resort to some other than the usual mode of practice. And accordingly, I prescribed to a young woman of strong constitution (but at the time laboring under a violent attack of the dysentery) ten grains of the prussiate of iron, (in milk,) every two hours, and the effect was so immediate, salutary and complete, as at once to astonish the patient, the nurse, the friends and myself; since which I have used it in a great number of cases, with the most happy effects, and believe it to be a most valuable and entirely safe medicine (in the hands of the skillful physician.) Since the publication of Dr. Zollikfer's book, I have used it in some cases of bilious remittent fever, with great advantage, but in larger portions than he recommends, say from eight to fifteen grains in a dose, and repeated every six hours.

I am indebted to Dr. Wright, of Baltimore, for the knowledge I have of this remedy, as it was from a paper published by that learned gentleman, some years ago, that I received the first hint of making use of the prussiate of iron as a medicine."

Salem Messenger.

[From the National Gazette, April 23.]

The public language of the heads of the British ministry and of their friends in Parliament, has been, on every occasion, so emphatic with regard to the rights of Spain in reference to the pretensions of France, that we were inclined to give them credit for sincerity and for a disposition, if not determination, to concur in protecting those rights in all their integrity. Moreover, we were aware of the extreme jealousy which the more violent and narrow minded order of Whigs would feel in seeing the ministry take popular ground, and pursue a generous, liberal system, on any question, and we therefore expected that they would deal in innuendoes, or open accusations of duplicity against the government, and play, themselves, a game of cross purpose. But there is a plausibility in some of the accusatory statements contained in the latter numbers of the London Morning Chronicle received yesterday, that excites the most uncomfortable doubts in our minds. At present we can only copy a few of the paragraphs of the Chronicle, premising merely the fact that Sir William A. Court was the British minister at Naples, when the Austrians overthrew the Neapolitan Constitution, and was believed by the Neapolitan patriots to have by intrigues, co-operated in that catastrophe.

"A private letter from Madrid, of the highest political character, mentions, that Sir W. A. Court was extremely instrumental and active in endeavoring to persuade Ferdinand VII. to dismiss his Ministers, as persons on the spot allege, from a wish to create commotion that might involve the Spanish capital in confusion and anarchy, by setting the several parties at variance against each other—a circumstance that would necessarily lay Spain at the feet of a mediating power, the character that, under present circumstances, could only befit England, or facilitate the entry of the French army. The plan it is added, was intended to serve a double purpose. In case it did not succeed, and Ferdinand was compelled to retain his present ministers, the conclusion to be drawn and vociferated throughout Europe, was, that he was under restraint and divested of his Royal prerogative! It is indeed whispered that the Council convened by Mr. Peel, in concert with the Duke of York, was to treat on this very subject, and to take measures to demand King Ferdinand's freedom; and that he should be allowed to act with full liberty. If this is the case, we have the professed designs of the ministers at once revealed, who, not being able to keep down the feelings displayed throughout the whole

British Empire on the present occasion, avail themselves of this incident managed by themselves, as a plea to extort concessions from the Spaniards, by openly declaring the King has not liberty to act under the present Constitution.

We have been prepared for this some time, and have, on various occasions, alluded to the intrigues of Sir William A. Court, our Minister at Madrid, of which it may be considered as one of the results. We know that letters have been received from high personages in Madrid: complaining bitterly of the endeavours of Sir William to throw matters there into confusion. The indignation which his conduct has excited, is not confined to the more decided liberals. There are letters in town even from Arguelles; reproaching his proceedings as fraught with mischief—a circumstance which speaks volumes with respect to them.

This then was the pending negotiation on which the hopes of the ministers were found!—Having failed in an attempt to induce the Cortes to destroy the Constitution, they next attempted to induce the King to destroy the Cortes; and if they had succeeded in this, we should no doubt, have in due time had such a charter signed under the protection of an English squadron at Curunna, as would have passed muster with the most shortsighted despot in Christendom.

The approbation of the conduct of Lord Castlereagh in the case of Naples, must be considered as an admission of the right of France to invade Spain. It is impossible to distinguish between the two cases and we see that the Courier and the New Times, who must know what is palatable to their patrons and readers and who have all along supported the pretensions of the French Ultras in all their extravagance, gave the speech of M. de Chateaubriand as hearty a welcome as it could have received from the most bigotted of the French Royalists."

From the Charleston Courier of April 21. FROM NASSAU.

By the packet schr. Swift, capt. Burger, arrived in 3 days from Nassau, we have the papers of that place to the 17th inst. and files of Jamaica and London papers, as late as had reached that island, but not so late as previously received in this port.

The Nassau papers contain the details of several piracies, of which we had previously imperfect accounts, amongst them the Dutch brig *Minerva*, capt. Schackle, from Amsterdam, bound to Havana—the captain and supercargo had arrived at Nassau in a destitute state, and were relieved by the Chamber of Commerce at that place. The Br. brig *Ceres*, of Whitehaven, capt. Branthwaite, from New Orleans, for Liverpool, arrived at Nassau on the 21st ult. having been captured on the 15th, a few leagues to windward of Havana, and within sight of the Moro Castle, by a piratical schooner, manned with about fifty men, apparently Spaniards—who plundered her of every thing valuable, abusing the capt. and crew; threatening to hang the former if he did not confess he had money on board—captain B. protesting there was none on board his vessel they put the rope round his neck, and hoisted him up from the deck, until he was nearly senseless, when they let him down they repeated their demand for money; and on his again denying that there was any on board, they beat and bruised him with their cutlasses, knocked him down, and leaving him senseless upon the deck, proceeded to use the crew in a similar manner, in the hope of extorting money—but failing in all their efforts they cut the small boat adrift, hoisted out the long boat, in which they put their plunder and left the brig. The mate, who had been all this time on board the pirate, was treated in a similar manner. The crew of the above mentioned Dutch brig were then sent on board the *Ceres*, and she was allowed to proceed—and put into Nassau for supplies.

The only offset we have for these disgraceful acts of piracy, is the consolation that one of their vessels has been captured by the boats of the British ships *Tyne* and *Thracian*, after a short contest of fifty five minutes, in which ten of these desperadoes were killed, and about 30 taken prisoners some particulars of which will be found under the Nassau head.

A passenger in the Swift informs us, that the pirates taken, had all been carried to Jamaica. They were most of them naked, or nearly so, having a handkerchief only tied around them; they had stripped themselves, in order to escape from their vessel to the shore by swimming; but many of them were killed in the water, and others drowned; some as was supposed, in consequence of having dollars tied up in the handkerchiefs which were around them.

PIRATES.

Captain Sanders, who arrived at New York from New Orleans in the schooner *Gleaner*, reports that he was boarded on the 10th inst. near Key West, by a boat from Commodore Porter's squadron, and informed by the commanding officer that a British sloop had captured a piratical vessel of 60 men, commanded by the celebrated LA FITE, who has been for a long time notorious as a pirate and smuggler on the Florida coast and Barrataria, and that he was killed in the action.

The pirates hoisted the bloody flag, and asked no quarters, not expecting that any would be given them. Almost all the pirates on board were either killed or wounded.

Captain Saunders has letters from Commodore Porter to his friends.—*Amer.*

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

ON THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

We find the following letter in the last New York Statesman. It is a good omen for an opponent to begin to lose his temper.

To the Great Oracle at Portsmouth.

"Sir: You have already told the people, with becoming dignity, what every body admits, that, if a man who has exported one barrel of flour, which has cost eight, and will sell for ten dollars, has received any commodity in return for that flour of the value of 50 dollars, his profit is 42 dollars, and that he and the country are becoming rich.

Be so good as to throw some light on the following question: If a man export a barrel of flour for which he has paid eight, and which will yield ten dollars, and also export 38 dollars in silver, for which commodities he receives in return 50 dollars worth of foreign fabrics, pray, my dear Oracle, what are the profits of his adventure to himself and to the country?

AN OBSERVER.

"The above query is induced by the perpetual repetition that the excess of importation is so much clear gain, whereas it is clearly paid for by our precious metals, stocks, public security, &c."

If we understand the question above proposed, it is a very simple one, and admits of a ready answer. The exporter has parted with 46 dollars, and has received 50. His gross profit, therefore, is four dollars. The amount of his neat profit depends upon circumstances not stated in the question. If we suppose the voyage to be made to England, the charges will be about 3 per cent. upon the dollar, for Freight and insurance equal to \$1 14 And upon the flour, for freight and insurance 1 02

Leaving \$1 84 as neat profit to the shipper. If we suppose the shipment to have been made in an American vessel, the ship owner has received \$1 66 for freight, and the whole profit to the country has been three dollars and fifty cents; the remaining fifty cents being the compensation for the risk incurred in transportation.

We never asserted, and never have heard it asserted, that the whole excess of importation is 'clear gain.' We only contended that the whole excess of importation was not clear loss, an assertion that will be found every week in one half of the newspapers of the United States.

But from an expression in the last paragraph of the New York writer, it is apparent that his difficulty does not arise wholly from misapprehension of our argument. The cause lies deeper. Like many of our good citizens who attempt to reason upon the subject, he seems possessed with a superstitious reverence for gold and silver. 'The excess of importation,' he says, 'is clearly paid for by our precious metals,' &c. How came we to have the precious metals? Or, to take his own example, how came the flour merchant to have thirty eight silver dollars, as well as a barrel of flour, to send to England to exchange for hardware and broadcloth? Certainly, by having sold other barrels of flour for silver. And what difference does it make to the country whether he exchanges his flour directly with an Englishman for cutlery, or whether he first exchanges it with a Spaniard for silver, and then exchanges the silver with the Englishman?

All trade is effected by barter, and where there is no fraud, it is an exchange of equal values. The fair profits of trade arise from the additional value which a man is able to give to his merchandise. The merchant in Charleston, who sends a bale of cotton to Providence, confers upon it, by its transportation, an additional value. It is worth more at Providence than at Charleston, and is therefore bartered for a greater quantity of merchandise, whether that merchandise be checks and gingham, or ounces of silver. The only reason that the price of silver and gold does not vary as much as that of cotton, is, that being more durable in their nature, they are not effected by crops and seasons, and being easy of transportation, it is not possible to give them a great additional value by carrying them from one country to another. The price is therefore settled by an average of the demand of all nations that have a commercial intercourse with one another.

Much of the confusion on this subject has arisen from the attempt made by every nation to settle the relative value of its coins. When Congress enacted that every dollar should contain 416 grains of silver—and every cent 208 grains of copper—and that one hundred cents should be equal to a dollar, it fixed the relative value of silver to copper as 50 to 1. They might as well have enacted that one pound of pig iron should always be worth two cents and no more, in every part of the country. A Spanish milled dollar has not unfrequently been exchanged for 106 cents; and yet the statute declares that 100 cents are just equal to a dollar. On the other hand when there has been a want of small coin, we have known a silver dollar exchanged for 97 cents; the act of Congress notwithstanding. Whenever there is a demand for merchantable silver—such as Spanish dollars for the East India market—the price, compared with that of gold and copper, rises; when there is no such demand the price falls. When merchantable silver can be profitably exchanged for foreign commodities, as in the East Indies and China, dollars are exported; when merchandise of other kinds can be profitably exchanged for silver, as in the West Indies, dollars are imported. Just as wheat is sometimes carried from New York to Liverpool; and sometimes brought from Liverpool to New York.

The quantity of gold and silver in a country is no more a standard of its wealth than the quantity of iron or wood. So far as it

has exchangeable value, it constitutes a part of the national wealth, but no more. A merchant does not reckon his property by the number of dollars in his drawer. On the contrary, as soon as he receives money, he endeavors to part with it, by laying it out in the purchase of other merchandise. He cannot add sufficient value to silver dollars, to make a profit by keeping them. A farmer who exchanges his only dollar with a neighbour for a load of manure, has not become poorer by the exchange—though he has 'exported all his precious metals.' We should think the neighbour who sold his manure for money much nearer to ruin. The purchaser, by a judicious use of the manure, may add to its value, and ensure a large profit at harvest; while the seller, if he did not himself export his dollar, could add nothing to its value; and, in autumn, would have only the consolation of having 'kept his precious metals at home.'

With regard to the transfer of stock and public securities to England—so pathetically alluded to by the writer in the Statesman—a very satisfactory account can be given. It is well known that money can be borrowed in England at 4 per cent. upon a pledge of United States' Stock. If then, capital can be advantageously employed in this country, it is certainly desirable that the greater part of our public debt should be transferred to England upon such terms. We have in this neighbourhood a very extensive manufactory—the one at Dover, so well described by the *edi* or of the Statesman last summer—and we have another just commenced at Somersworth, which will be of nearly equal importance. If the proprietors of these establishments should happen to be owners of public stock to the amount of \$100,000 and should want to expend that sum in their manufactory, it would surely be better for them to borrow it in England, than to sell their stock here. It could not certainly be a very ruinous transaction for themselves or the country, if they enjoyed the use of the money, and received for interest \$2,000 a year more than they paid.

The great fall in the price of Exchange during the last fortnight, illustrates very strongly the remarks upon exchange, which we offered a few weeks ago. But we have already exceeded our limits, and fear that we have trespassed too much upon the patience of our readers. At some future time we shall resume the subject.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At a public commencement held in this Institution on Monday the 7th ult. the degree of M. D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen:

Midlin Coulter, Maryland, on Nosological arrangement.
John M. S. Maccubbin, Maryland, on Phrenitis
Crawley Finney, Virginia, on Asthma
Hugh H. Waite, Virginia, on Hæmoptysis
John J. Catlett, Virginia, on Hydrocele
William Sands, Maryland, on De Hepatitide.
James I. Marsden, Virginia, on Hydrothorax
James Fisher, Maryland, on Inflammation
Peter Snyder, Maryland, on Ascites
J. Thompson, Virginia, De Vita Animalis
Saml B. Owings, Maryland, on Phthis Pulmonalis
William A. Somerville, Maryland, on Hernia Humoralis
Wm D. Macgill, Maryland, on Parturition
Stephen B. White, Massachusetts, on Erysipelas
Jesse L. Warfield, Maryland, on Hydrophobia
Robert Johnston, Virginia, on Rheumatism
Jacob Hay, Pennsylvania, on Apoplexy
George Parker, Virginia, on Pneumonia Biliosa
William A. Stillman, Virginia, on Mercury
Robt Goldsborough, Maryland, on Small Pox
Robert Anderson, Maryland, on Asthma
William J. Waller, Virginia, on Yellow Fever
Joseph A. Shorb, Pennsylvania, on Menorrhagia
Thos. Sim, Maryland, on Hepatitis
John B. Wells, Maryland, on Anthrax
David McCay, Virginia, on Dysentery
Rhydon G. Hill, South Carolina, on Typhus Fever
Thos. Hammond, Maryland, on Bilious Fever
Daniel King, District of Columbia, on Catamenia
Alexander T. B. Merritt, Virginia, on Plegmasia Alba Dolens
Peter G. Ealer, Maryland, on the utility of Medical Botany
Fredk E. B. Hintze, Maryland, De Pleuritide Vera
John M. Howland, Maryland, on Mercury
Theodore Myers, Maryland, on Plegmasia Alba Dolens
James Tanner, Maryland on Inflammation
Saml. Martindale, Maryland, on Cyanche Trachealis
Wm. G. Smith, Virginia on Hydrocephalus Internus
Rhydon G. Mays, South Carolina, on Pneumonia
John Delany, Maryland, on Phthisis Pulmonalis
Edw. L. Nelson, Virginia, De Mania
Edwin Whitehead, Virginia, on Apoplexy
Nicholas Hammond, Maryland, on the importance of Nat. Science of Medicine
Alex. P. L. Denny, Pennsylvania, De Morbi Unitate
George Harris, Maryland, on the Errors of Physicians
George W. Dunlap, South Carolina, on the Indigofera Tinctoria
Peter Porcher, S. Carolina, on Hepatitis
Peter Woodward, Virginia, on Bilious Inflammation
James A. Chesley, Maryland, on Cyanche Trachealis

Joseph Martin, Maryland, on Phenomena of Life

John Stafford, Maryland, De Auditu
Chas. L. L. Briscoe, Maryland, Medical Reflections
George Hill, Virginia, on Cholera Infantum
James S. Owens, District of Columbia, on Mercury
Joshua I. Cohen, Maryland, on the character of Typhus Fever
Isaac Halse, New York, De Medicamentorum Operationibus
John Forderden, Maryland, on Arthritis
Fredk B. Beeton, Tennessee, on the Materiality of Life
Geo. S. Gibson, Virginia, on Dropsies
Wm. Williams, Maryland, on the Forceps and Vectis
George French, Virginia, on the utility of Nutritional Injections
Wm. Mosher, Maryland, on the Theories of Gastric Assimilation
Robt Campbell, Maryland
The Degree of Bachelor of Physick was conferred upon Charles B. Macgill of Maryland.

The Honorable Degree of M. D. was conferred upon Wilson Yandell of Tennessee, and upon Richard Inge of Alabama.

*A Gold Medal the premium for the best Latin Thesis was awarded to the author of this Dissertation.

ELISHA DE BUTTS,
Dean of the Faculty of Physick.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

We beg our readers to give their attention to the selection this day in our paper under this head—it tends to the interest of all that this misconceived subject should be better understood—our country's prosperity depends on it, and we shall present every thing we can to enlighten public opinion upon this matter. It is high time for us now to laugh at and ridicule and scorn all those notions which teach that foreign commerce is an injury—that the exportation of specie for purposes of commerce is ruinous—and that, although we grow richer and richer every day that our imports exceed our exports, we are told in such case the balance of trade is against us, and we are all approaching insolvency.

TRIAL OF THE UNITED STATES BANK DEFRAUDERS.

We have waited for some time, to see if there was no palliative in this monstrous affair that we could lay hold of, and we present the best account to day we can find of this important trial and its most important issue—Three gentlemen, of Baltimore, formerly of high standing and of much influence, viz: James A. Buchanan, partner of General Samuel Smith of Baltimore—James W. McCulloh, late Cashier of the Branch Bank of U. States Bank, Baltimore—and George Williams a merchant of reputed wealth, were all indicted by a Grand Jury of the City of Baltimore, (where their great respectability and influence and supposed wealth were best known) for conspiring together for the purpose of fraudulently cheating the Bank, and by false pretences of taking away from the coffers of the Bank, without the knowledge of the Directors and by indirect means, FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with intent to keep and use the same without paying interest—This is certainly a great accusation to be brought against gentlemen.

It seems the gentlemen preferred to have the matter tried before the court, upon a submission, rather than to go before a jury, that justly celebrated palladium of popular rights and personal reputation. This they had a legal right to do by act of assembly, just as a man presented for a little assault and battery could do, if he preferred it, to save time and expence.

We believe that in the beginning of this trial, for it has been a long time on hand, the same court and the same judges, two against one, decided, that there was no such offence known to our laws as that for which these gentlemen were indicted, and that the court had no jurisdiction in the case—upon appeal taken to this decision, the opinion was reversed by court of appeals, although the able Mr. Pinkney was employed to support the opinion, and of course the matter was brought to trial, and in the manner we see.

As two out of the three judges of the court were of opinion that the gentlemen were not indictable for what they had done, and had taken pains to defend and give currency to that opinion by a well written pamphlet on the subject, it was very judicious in the three gentlemen accused to prefer to be tried by those judges rather than by a jury.

It will be seen from the letter below, written upon the spot at the time of the trial, that the dissenting Judge, Dorsey, in giving his opinion, said, that he considered the evidence given in the case proved, that the gentlemen accused had actually taken FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FOR

THOUSAND DOLLARS from the Bank, under pretence of a pledge of stock as security which did not exist, and that the real mode in which this money was obtained by them from the Bank was concealed from the Board of Directors by false entries—and that when the mother Bank in Philadelphia began to suspect these mal-practices and called for accounts calculated to bring them to light, the gentlemen traversers made a false entry in the Bank Books, and presented false statements to the mother Bank in order to conceal them.—The other two Judges gave their opinion which controled that of Judge Dorsey—they, it seems, admitted the facts as stated by Judge Dorsey, but drew different conclusions, and acquitted the gentlemen because the fraudulent intent, they said, was not proved.

This was no doubt the Bank transaction which Mr. Cheves, late President of the U. States Bank, designated in his last exposition, as a "stupendous fraud"—as the amount of sums and names of parties are the same, except that in the President's exposition the firm of Samuel Smith and Buchanan is given.—James A. Buchanan and George Williams, were two directors appointed by the President of the United States on the part of the government.

We shall add nothing further upon this interesting event, except a remark, that the result of this trial is a strong proof both that personal feelings could have no sway with the Court, and that party animosity is extinct.—For Gen. Smith and Buchanan have long been known as busy, active and influential democratic leaders, and at the last session Gen. Smith was elected to the United States Senate by the General Assembly of Maryland—whilst Mr. George Williams and McCulloh have been equally active democratic partisans in their sphere—whatever error there may be found in the law or the administration of the law (for the court was divided) nothing can be set down to party malice or uncharitableness.

BANK TRIALS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Federal Republican, dated

BELLE-AIR, April 11, 1823.

"The opinion of the court was delivered to day by Judge Hanson, in the case of Buchanan and McCulloh which has been so long on trial, he pronounced it to be the opinion of the court, Judge Ward concurring with him, that the traversers were not guilty, in law or in fact." These were his words.

Judge Dorsey, the chief Judge, then stated that it was his misfortune, as on a former occasion, to differ in opinion from his associates; and that he thought it his duty to state the grounds of his dissent. He then proceeded to state, with great perspicuity, fulness, and force, his views of the facts and the law of the case, as they appeared in the evidence & the indictment. He shewed from the indictment that the Traversers stood charged with a conspiracy fraudulently, & by means of false pretences to cheat & impoverish the Bank, by taking from its coffers without the knowledge of the Directors, and by indirect means, fifteen hundred thousand dollars, with intent to keep and use it two months, without paying interest, and he shewed by the evidence that on the 12th of Nov. 1818, they had actually taken fifteen hundred and forty thousand dollars, by their own authority, under pretence of a pledge of stock which did not exist; that the whole of the interest, and a very large part of the principal remained unpaid, and was entirely lost to the Bank; that the true nature of these loans was concealed from the Board of Directors of the Branch Bank, by entries calculated to convey the idea that stock to the full amount at par, was pledged for the repayment, which was absolutely false; and that when the mother Bank began to suspect these mal-practices, and called for accounts calculated to bring them to light; their authors the Traversers, made a false entry in the Books of the Bank, and presented false statements to the mother Board, in order to conceal them.

He then shewed further from the evidence, that in January 1819, after this alteration of the Books, and at a time when those persons in consequence of the fall of Bank

stock, in which they had speculated to the amount of nearly four millions of dollars, were insolvent to the amount of nearly or quite a million, and must have known themselves to be so; they took from the Branch Bank, under pretence of a loan on stock, the further sum of \$1,000,000, for which they did not in fact pledge any stock whatever, and had none to pledge, and in taking which they directly violated a positive order of the mother board, recently made with reference to that subject. From all this Judge Dorsey concluded, that the charges made in the indictment, as correctly understood, were fully supported by the proofs; & that consequently the Traversers were guilty, 'in fact and in law.' Judge Hanson then delivered the opinion of himself and Judge Ward, or rather the reasons for their opinion, which as they were a majority, made the judgment of the Court. He did not deny or question any of the facts stated by Judge Dorsey, as having been proved; but he drew from them different conclusions. The parties he said were charged by the indictment, with having taken this money fraudulently, with intent to keep and use it two months, without paying interest. This intent therefore was a material part of the charge, and must be proved. But as they had charged themselves with the loans, in the books of the Bank, at the time when they were taken, and had then a prospect of being able to repay principal and interest, it appeared that they did then intend to repay principal and interest, at least there was nothing to prove the contrary; and their subsequent disappointment, by the failure of their speculation, and their consequent ruin, could not convert that into a crime, which was not one at the time of doing it. He took no notice of the breach of trust, express violation of duty, or the false pretences, which accompanied the doing of those acts, and by means of which, indeed, they were effected; and as to the false entries in the books, and the false statements to which these persons resorted afterwards, for the purpose of concealment, he said that they could make no difference in the case, since the act was to be judged of by the views and intentions with which it was originally done, and not by any thing that happened afterwards. Of the \$31,000 taken by these persons from the Bank, under pretence of a pledge of stock, which they neither made or had in their power to make, and at a time when they knew that they were utterly and irretrievably ruined, and consequently that they were wholly unable to repay principal or interest, he took no notice whatever. He therefore pronounced again, that in the opinion of himself and Judge Ward, which was the opinion of the court, the traversers were not guilty 'in law or in fact.' A sentence of acquittal was accordingly entered. George Williams, who was included in the same indictment, but had not been put on his trial, because he was sick and absent when the trial commenced, was then acquitted as a matter of course; for a single person cannot be guilty of a conspiracy. Indeed the counsel for the prosecution took occasion to declare, that his case had been viewed by them from the first, in a much more favorable light than that of the other two traversers, and it is therefore highly probable that had he been put on his trial with them, he would have been satisfactorily acquitted. There is a peculiarity in those trials which requires explanation. There is a law of the State, passed nine or ten years ago, by which persons indicted for any crime whatever, may on the plea of not guilty, submit the case to the court, instead of the Jury.—The Court then proceeds to try the case on the evidence, as a jury would do; except that it decides by a majority, instead of requiring unanimity as in case of jury trials. This law had hitherto been confined in practice, to petty offences; such as assaults, nuisances obstructing highways, &c. Most people have been under the impression that it was so confined in its terms. It is, however, general, and these persons availed themselves of it, to escape from a jury to the court. It is probable that there will be a full report of this and the other cases with the evidence delivered in each. A reporter was employed, to take down in short hand, the evidence and arguments; but for reasons which have not been explained, he disappeared when the evidence in the first case was finished, and has not been seen here since. The notes of the counsel, however, and the written documents, with the opinions of the Judges, it is believed will supply all the necessary materials for a full report.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The Philadelphia papers state that the subscriptions to the stock of this canal amount to 230,000 dollars, of which 200,000 have been subscribed within one week.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.—The attention of the citizens of Philadelphia appears to be pretty thoroughly awakened to the importance of this canal, by which they intend to divert from Baltimore a large portion of the commerce of the Susquehanna. Subscriptions are going on finely.

From the Philad. Freeman's Journal, April 24. Yesterday, the Insurance Company of North America, and the Mutual Assurance Company subscribed each 25 shares, or 5000 dollars, towards the completion of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel, of same date. Messrs. FRICK & Co. As the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is at present the most

Important object that can occupy public attention, I presume that some accurate information of the real state of the subscriptions, and of the present prospects of their being filled, cannot fail to be acceptable to your readers. You will therefore, I doubt not, cheerfully afford space for the following detail, which will give a complete coup d'œil of the past and present state of this very important undertaking. On the 10th inst. a meeting of citizens was held at Judd's Hotel, which published an address on the subject, wherein it appeared that the resources of the company were as follow:

To be collected from old subscribers
Subscriptions of State of Maryland \$100,000
Do. do. Delaware 50,000
Do. Bank of Philadelphia 100,000

The present board of directors, appointed on the 28th of January, 1822, opened their books in the terms of the law on the subject, after due advertisement, and received subscriptions for 77 shares, amounting to \$15,400. This, added to the preceding sum, made an aggregate of \$290,400; and as the estimate of the expense was \$700,000, left a deficit of \$409,600.

Thus stood affairs on the 9th inst. on which day three gentlemen, (one of whom, Mr. Fisher, had already subscribed \$2000) subscribed for 100 shares, amounting to \$20,000. This left a deficit of \$389,600.

The meeting of the 10th chose a committee of 25 gentlemen to take all suitable measures to promote the completion of the canal. This committee on the 16th, after due care and attention appointed ward committees, composed of citizens of energy and influence, to solicit subscriptions for the completion of the canal; and such have been their zeal and industry, and such the liberality of our citizens, that though they entered on their duties only the 17th (some of them later) the subscriptions amount to about \$215,000 collected within one week, which, with the subscriptions of 1822, and those of the 9th inst. form a grand aggregate of \$250,000, leaving a deficit of only \$139,600. FULTON.

JOHN RANDOLPH is re-elected a Representative in Congress from the State of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, April 29.

We understand a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society was held yesterday; when it was decided, that their next Cattle Show, and all succeeding ones, should be held in the autumn. The Committee of Arrangement will announce the list of premiums, amounting to \$500, and the day of the show, in the course of next week. To suit the convenience of the two shores, the cattle show for the Eastern Shore will be held about the same time. [Patriot.]

Another Spanish Vessel Detained.

Captain Jones, of the schooner William, arrived at Philadelphia from Martinique, informs the editor of the Aurora, that a Spanish merchant ship, with one million of dollars on board, had been detained at Port Royal by a French 74. He also states, that on the 19th inst. 30 miles to the southward of Chincoteague, he fell in with the wreck of a sloop or schooner, all under water except her stern, which had the name William of Portland, written on it.

The J. S. brig Enterprize, lieutenant commandant John Gallagher, bound on a cruise against the pirates, has dropped down from the navy yard, and lies at anchor off old slip, awaiting the arrival of Thomas Randall, Esq. from Washington, who is going to Porto Rico from our government.—N. Y. Amer.

A letter from Albany, says.—The Fulton Bank, with the Vice President's steam boat tacked to it, passed the Senate in committee of the whole on Friday, 14 to 10. A tremendous effort will be made to get it through, as it will benefit him 60 to \$70,000.—N. Y. Gaz.

A letter from Caracas, of the 23d of March, states that the Government of Colombia has made the following appointments:

Mr. ZALAZAR, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from that government to the United States.

Col. PALACIO, to be Consul General to the United States.

It is stated that the steam ship Robert Fulton, which is soon expected at New York from New Orleans, via Vera Cruz and Havana, will bring off the principal part of the wealth of the emperor Iturbide. [Patriot.]

BARBADOS, W. I. Feb. 20.

We must confess we have never yet witnessed a neater trick to escape the Revenue Duties laid by the Navigation Act than that played off by brother Jonathan the other day. The act does not provide for dead stock, and he, well knowing that, filled his vessel up with fresh quarters of beef, mutton, and a great variety of poultry, preserving them by means of office—all of which arrived here on Monday in as good a state of preservation as the day on which the articles were shipped. The schooner is called the Curlew, and is from Bath, United States. The shippers deserve a great deal of credit for the invention, and we hope it may prove a profitable concern to them.

There has been more punch and wine drunk, we will venture to say, for the last two days than the whole of the preceding week, in consequence of the quantity of ice distributed among the inhabitants, who are to be seen running with it in all directions.

MAIL ROBBER.

An extract of a letter from Wheeling, Va. of April 15, says:—"A mail robber was detected near Zanesville on the 13th inst. He has confessed the robbery of several letters to this place."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, to his friends in New York, dated March 28.—There has been a duel here this morning, between two young men, Felix De Armas and a Mr. Jackson, from N. York, which terminated in the death of the latter.—Quarrels have been running very high between the French and Americans in this place: the former belongs to the French, the latter to the American party. I have, however, never heard of Felix De Armas being a party man. The quarrel originated in a piece that was published in the Louisiana Advertiser, of March 26, signed 'An enemy to corruption,' and reflecting on a brother of De Armas, who was making interest for the office of judge, which the senate had contemplated to add to the former number of judges. These two young men quarrelled yesterday, and met this morning. Jackson was shot the first fire. This is a melancholy affair—both the young men were highly respected. I am told Jackson has a mother in New York.

A PIRATE TAKEN.

Extract of a letter from an American officer to his friend in Washington. HAVANA, April 9, 1823.

United States schr. Pilot. "I have only time to tell you, that we captured a piratical schooner, called the Pilot, yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, about twenty miles to the eastward of Havana. Two cutters accomplished this. The action lasted about fifteen minutes, during which time they kept up a brisk and spirited fire. We killed two, and wounded several: one prisoner taken. We pursued them to the woods with the marines and a few sailors; but the bushes being so thick, we could not find them. One of them was killed on the beach. The marines were stationed in the boats, and behaved with their usual bravery. The pirate had on board one double fortified six pounder, which they leish at us four times, loaded with grape and cannister. The boats were commanded by Lieut. Stribling. Strange to say, not a man in our boats sustained an injury. The pirates had on board many muskets, blunderbusses, cutlasses, pistols, swords, and a great deal of ammunition. The captain of the pirate displayed a great deal of bravery. One of the pirates was killed on board, the other on the beach. The prisoner states there were thirty six men on board the Pilot."—[Nat. Int.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. B. Toscan, of the brig Gossypium, to his owners, at Gloucester, dated Havana, April 8.

"Yesterday, at 12 o'clock ten miles from the Havana, was boarded by a piratical schr. with from 30 to 40 men. We were ordered on board the schr. where I was beaten, hanged and thrown overboard; all the crew were more or less beaten, and a man named Elwell, was wounded in two places and hanged until apparently dead; another badly wounded with a dagger.—All the vessel's papers were torn to pieces and thrown overboard. They robbed us of all our clothes, small stores, boat and about eighty dollars in money, and then allowed us to proceed. We must now proceed to New Orleans as we cannot procure a freight here for want of papers."

DIED

On Thursday morning the 10th ult. in Centerville, in the 35th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Smith, wife of the Rev. James Smith, (of Baltimore,) after a tedious illness of about two months, during which she evinced great patience and resignation, and towards the close of her probationary existence, she evidenced an extraordinary firm & decided religious confidence. She embraced religion at the age of eleven years, and was remarkably clear and decided in her religious experience from that time till her death. Mrs. Smith may emphatically be said to have been the good wife, the tender mother, the affectionate child and the firm and sincere friend. Some few days before her death when it was thought by herself and all present that she was near her end, she took an affectionate leave of her husband and addressed her children one by one with the exception of the youngest, a boy of two years old. He was presented to her and received from her faltering and dying lips the last maternal kiss. This was reciprocated by the child, with all the marks of fondness and delight. This scene, marked as it was by the expressions of anxiety & concern, can never be forgotten by those present, and was too touching for the nerve of friendship to bear. She expressed throughout her illness, after it became serious, the most perfect resignation and confidence. She said at one time to a friend 'that her confidence was as firm as yew and amen.' The friend who pays this humble tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, has had an opportunity for the last two years of knowing her intimately and hesitates not to affirm that she has seen but few ladies so much distinguished in the sincerity of friendship, and so frank and honourable in the intercourse of society, as was Mrs. Smith. Those who knew her best, could best appreciate her worth, and know best the irreparable loss, which her husband, children and aged mother, have sustained. Her remains have been removed to Montgomery county, to be entombed in the family burying ground of her father; where it will sleep till the day of the resurrection, when it will spring forth clad in all the habiliments of immortality, to meet the Judge of quick and dead.

BALTIMORE, April 29. PRICES CURRENT. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Flour wharf | \$ 7 00 |
| Howard-street wagon | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red per bushel | 1 52 |
| Do white do | 1 60 |
| Rye bushel | 80 |
| Indian Corn bushel | 37 |
| Oats do | 37 1/2 |

A good Country Stand FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

May 3—11

To the Voters

OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I take this method of returning to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support I met with when a Candidate for the last Sheriffalty, and of announcing to you that I am a Candidate again; such is my situation at present that I am unable to leave home and personally converse with you on the subject; for I have a family who rely upon my exertions for a support. I do therefore hope my fellow citizens will not blame me if I should not make use of those means which have heretofore been customary. If I am elected you may rely upon my best endeavours to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

The Public's Humble Servant,

THO. ROBERTS.

May 3—4w

For Rent,

That VALUABLE FARM on which Mr. Blaney E. Cross now lives, within a mile of Easton. It contains upwards of three hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, with a good proportion of meadow; and is divided into three fields. The improvements are a

Brick Dwelling House, a Framed Kitchen, with a good Smoke House, Corn House, Barn and Stabling.

To an approved tenant the subscriber would lease it for a term of years. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall. Apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY,

Easton, Talbot county.

May 3—

Notice.

The creditors of Richard Tootell, late of Dorchester county, dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to Richard Pattison, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th of November next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said deceased's estate, persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

SARAH TOOTELL, Adm'r.

of Richard Tootell, dec'd.

May 3—3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at William C. Ridgway's Tavern, in Cambridge, on Monday 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Major Roger Woolford, late of Dorchester county, deceased, it being the Farm whereon the said deceased resided, and at present occupied by Alexander Wilson, beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, between Cook's & Hill's Point, & contains about

230 ACRES.

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

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

The creditors of the said Roger Woolford, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office within twelve months from the day of sale.

THOMAS WOOLFORD, Trustee.

Dorchester county, May 3, 1823—3w

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

21st day of April, A. D. 1823. On application of Edward N. Hambleton, administrator of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty three.

J. A. PRIOR, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April, Anno Domini, 1823.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

Adm'r. of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

May 3—3w

Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL. Has just received a further supply of Philadelphia

Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRAUGHT ALE during the summer.

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

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE VILLAGE COQUETTE.

The partner of partners, the belle of the ball,
And caring for none, though I smil'd upon all,
I flirted, a season, with all that I saw,
The parson, the merchant, the limb of the law,
The squire & the captain were fish in my net,
Which gain'd me the name of the Village Coquette.

Years gather'd and robb'd me of swain after swain;
Time snaps, link by link, the most obdurate chain.

The parson ador'd a rich widow of Kew,
The merchant run off with the niece of a Jew,
The lawyer elop'd, being rather in debt,
And the squire 'stole away' from the Village Coquette.

The captain, false pirate! for life took in tow
A wharfinger's daughter at Stratford-Jo-Bow,
When lo! pert and priggish, all congees and shrugs;

Approach'd to adore me—a dealer in drugs!
I shudder'd—I sicken'd—I paid nature's debt,
And died, sad and single, a Village Coquette.

London Monthly Magazine.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS;

Amongst which are a great variety of

GINGHAMS,
CALICOES and
IRISH LINENS.

Which have been selected with much care from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and are believed to be as handsome and as cheap as they have been at any former period.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, Groceries, &c. &c.

Amongst the former are Spades, Shovels and Hoes of the most approved English Manufacture.

Easton, April 5—tf

GROCERIES.

The subscriber has opened an assortment of GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY,

Adjoining the Post Office, and solicits a share of public patronage. He requests his old friends and acquaintances to call on him, and they may rely on getting the following articles as low as they can possibly be afforded.

French Brandy
Jamaica Spirit
Antigua Rum
Holland Gin
Lisbon Wine
Whiskey old and 4th proof
Common do
Apple Brandy
Peach do

Molasses
N. Orleans Sugar
Loaf of all qualities
Spices do
Teas of Superior quality
Tobacco
Stone Ware
Earthen Ware.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS-WARE

hourly expected.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton, April 5, 1823.

New Spring Goods,

A LARGE SUPPLY.

(Amongst which is an elegant assortment of IRISH LINENS.)

Just received and for sale by

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, April 5—6w

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening,

An elegant and extensive Assortment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash. The public are invited to give them an early call, as great Bargains will be offered.

Easton, April 5—6w

Notice.

I will take in my Office a Boy, of respectable connections, of about 14 or 15 years of age whose parents or guardian will bind him to serve until he arrives at twenty-one, and who can pay his board, &c. for one half the time he may have to serve, he must write a good hand and be well acquainted with arithmetic.

THOMAS G. EARLE, Reg'r.

April 19, 1823—3w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf



The Subscriber thus informs the public that he has removed to Poplar Town, in Worcester county, for the convenience of furnishing the inhabitants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

WITH GERMANTOWN MADE

Gigs & Carriages,

of any description. The materials of which Carriages are made in that place, are known to be of the best quality; put together to stand Turnpikes and Rocks. As it relates to terms, the buyer will attend to that part of the business himself. Persons wishing to purchase will write to the Subscriber, and describe the colour, lining and finish, and have the Subscribers answer with the price.

ASA SMITH.

March 8, 1823—9w

Fountain Inn T A V E R N.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and attended by faithful Ostlers.

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fieri Facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Dr. Robert Moore, against William Davis, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz: a tract or part of a tract of land, called St. Michaels Fresh Run, containing by a late survey one hundred and eighty two and a quarter acres, situate about 6 miles from Easton, near Bennett's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan N. Benny. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May next, on the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: The Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 330 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldborough's Neck, containing 8 Acres more or less, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Nice opposite Ns. Hammond, Esq. one Wagon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 29 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Perry Townsend, Jr against Perry Townsend, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between 10 and 4 o'clock of the same day, all the right, title, interest and claim, legal or equitable of him the said Perry Townsend, of, in, or to a tract or part of a tract of land called Rhenoboth or Rhenoboth lying or being in Talbot County, on a branch of a creek called Harris' creek, issuing out of Choptank River. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed at the suits of James Willson, Jr. use Hugh W. Evans, James Willson, Jr. use Neilson Nicols and company, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Tuesday the 6th May, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day—all the right, title, interest and claim, legal or equitable, in possession, reversion or remainder of him, the said Robinson of, in and to the Farm or plantation on which he now resides being part of a tract of land called 'Clay Hope,' a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Old Woman's Folly,' and part of a tract called 'Cumberland,' containing 120 acres more or less, 1 carriage 2 head of Horses, 10 head of Cattle also three head of Horses, the goods and chattels of Rig by Hopkins, security of Robinson in the case of Willson, use Hugh W. Evans. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued from the Court of Appeals, to me directed, at the suits of Patrick McNeale, use of Thomas B. Baker and Lambert Reardon, against Richard Harrington, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday, the 6th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest and claim of Richard Harrington, to four Lots of Ground in the Town of St. Michaels with the improvements thereon, also, one Lot near St. Michaels, opposite Nathan Harrington's Gate, said to contain 3 1/4 acres, 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and Colt, 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard 6 Windsor Chairs, 1 Cupboard and contents, 1 plough, one Looking-Glass 2 Dining Tables, subject to prior executions. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Turbutt Callahan, and James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt, Executor of Samuel Turbutt, deceased, Mary Turbutt and William Turbutt, will be sold on Tuesday 6th of May next, at the Jail door in Easton, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, one negro woman Keturia, one negro woman Esther, one negro woman Dinah, one negro girl Sarah, one child Darkey, one boy Jim, seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid venditioni and fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 12—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, to me directed, against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Richard H. Jones, Edward Auld, use of Fayette Gibson, William Bromwell, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: ONE HOUSE AND LOT in the town of Easton now occupied by said Atkinson, subject to a mortgage; his Tan Yard, House and appurtenances, one horse cart, one horse, 2 old Carriages, 1 eight day Clock, 4 Beds 2 mahogany tables, 1 old desk, 1 cupboard and contents, all the kitchen Furniture—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas and two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James W. Abbott, at the suits of Jenkins & Stevens, George Porter and Thomas P. Bennett, use Samuel Pickering, will be sold on Tuesday 13th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: all the right, title and interest of the said James W. Abbott, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land on Choptank river near the ferry, called 'Part of Bullen' containing 351 acres more or less—Also one gig and harness, and one horse—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of William H. Tighman and a fieri facias at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Solomon Lowe, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May, on the Court House Green between 10 & 4 o'clock, the following property, 1 negro boy Horace, 1 negro boy Levin, three head of Horses 1 Wagon and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela P. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell) at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: a Lot of Land containing 14 1/2 acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela P. Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One negro boy Horace about 18 years old to serve until he is 35 years of age, one negro girl Susan 11 years old to serve until 25 years of age, two sorrel horses, one grey horse and one old carriage and harness—the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles M. Bromwell and wife. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of James Tilton, John Stevens, Jr. executor of John Stevens, deceased, Jenkins & Stevens, Joseph Brown 4th, Robert G. Lloyd, & Groome & Lambdin—will be sold, on Tuesday 13th of May next, on the Court House green in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: thirty acres of Timber Land, adjoining Henry Morgan's, one pair of mules, one sorrel mare and gig and harness, twenty head of sheep, one yoke of oxen and cart, and five head of horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, viz: two at the suit of Wm. Clark, two at the suit of Clark & Green, one at the suit of Thomas Kemp, and one at the suit of Mary Walker, Hugh & William Young, administrators of Archibald Walker, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson and Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May, on the Court House Green, between 11 & 4 o'clock, the following property: the farm called Maringo, containing 530 acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed against Benjamin Benny, at the suits of state use J. H. Kirby, use of Philip I. Trussel, use John E. Rigden and Royston Kirby, will be sold on Wednesday 14th May next, on the premises, at four o'clock P. M. the farm of said Benny, called 'Kirby's Advantage and Benny's Resurvey' containing 450 acres—also 2 head of cattle, one gig and harness and 1 black horse. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, at the suits of Haley Moffitt, use Thomas A. Norris and James Cain, use John Stevens, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: one negro boy George, 14 years old, to serve until 35 years of age, one horse and carriage and harness, four head of cattle and one negro girl Maria, 16 years of age. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and the Court of Appeals to me directed against William Brown, at the suits of Ann Elbert, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, and the State use of Ann Elbert, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called 'Parker's Point' and 'Enlargement' containing two hundred acres 'Kemp's Mint Bed,' containing 15 acres, part of 'Lowe's Ramble' containing 75 acres, part of 'Parker's Point,' 137 acres, Nelly negro woman 26 years of age, Eliza negro girl 7 years of age, three head of Horses, two Mules and twenty head of Sheep. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Wilson L. Palmer and John Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and William Y. Purke, will be sold on Monday 19th May, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract of land called Moorfield's Addition, and part of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also 1 horse cart, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer and John Palmer. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against James McDaniel, at the suit of John Goldborough, will be sold on Monday 19th May, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: the Farm or plantation of the said McDaniel where he now resides, called Fishman's Lot and York Resurvey, containing 247 1/2 acres, one Horse and Gig. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of the State use of William Gwynn, Assignee of Richard R. Keene against Charles Goldborough, will be sold on Monday 19th of May next, on the Court house green, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, viz: the Farm lately in the tenure of William Parrott with all the improvements thereon, one Gig and Harness, one Wagon and Harness and 4 head of Horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed one at the suit of James B. Bruff and the other at the suit of Jacob Loockerman, use of William Ferguson, use of Bennett Tomlinson against John Crow and Thomas Robinson, Security of John Crow, will be sold on Monday the 19th of May next, at the court house door in Easton, between 8 & 9 o'clock A. M. the HOUSE & LOTS, Black Smith Shop, &c. 2 head of Horses 10 head of Cattle. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Alexander Hemaley, will be sold on Monday the 19th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit: one Farm near Wye Mill, called the Church Farm, being part of a tract of land called Wilton, part of Lot Crook and Sweet Hope, containing four hundred and sixty six acres, one negro boy Tom, about 10 years of age, one Isaac 10 year old, and Friday 8 years old. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

CORONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against James Wrightson at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Monday 19th of May, at St. Michaels, at eight o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: the fourth part of four undivided Lots with the improvements thereon, ONE DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen, one Smoke House and one Carriage House—all subject to the Widow's dower being in St. Michaels on the north side of Thompson's alley—the property of the said James Wrightson. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

JAMES HARRISON, Coroner.

April 26—ts

Notice.

Was committed on the 12th March 1823, to the jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a black man by the name of

William Stephens,

who says he is free, he is about five feet six inches high about twenty two years of age, he has on the right side of the back part of his head a place bald about the size of a common hand, which he says was occasioned by a burn, when a small boy he had on when committed very indifferent clothing. The owner of the above described negro is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be discharged according to law.

WM. O'HARA, Shff.

Anne Arundel county.

April 12—4w

Notice.

A stated annual meeting of the Eastern Shore Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the 7th of May next, at 12 o'clock. On the same day and at the same place, a stated meeting of the Managers of said Society will be held at 11 o'clock precisely.

T. H. DAWSON, Sec'y.

April 26—2w

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY 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.

MARYLAND.
Talbot County Orphans' Court,
21st day of April, A. D. 1823.
On application of Edward N. Hambleton, ad-
ministrators of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county,
deceased—It is ordered, that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate,
and that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks, in both the newspapers printed
in the Town of Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 21st day of April in
the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and twenty three:
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of
November next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 21st day of April,
Anno Domini, 1823.
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,
Adm'r. of Allen Bowie, dec'd.
May 3—3w

THE CELEBRATED HUNTER
EMPEROR,
Imported four years ago, by Messrs. Tabb
& Smith, of Virginia, for the purpose of im-
proving the breed of horses in our country—
has been obtained by the subscriber for the
present season. This noble animal is a fine
bay, with black legs, mane and tail—hand-
somer marked in the face, and possessed of
all the points which constitute perfection in
the most useful horse, viz: size, beauty,
strength, activity and spirit. It is, indeed, a
rare thing to see a horse of such ample pro-
portions, and at the same time so active and
light in his movements.

EMPEROR
Will cover at \$12 the spring's chance, \$5
the single leap, and \$20 to insure. The
groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each
case. It is inappreciable that the money be
paid by the 10th of September, for every mare
not insured—otherwise double the amount
will be forfeited. The most satisfactory proofs
have been received by the subscriber, (which
will be exhibited to any person having a de-
sire to see them,) that this horse is not only
remarkably sure to get foals, but that they
are superior both for size and beauty. It is
believed that so favorable an opportunity to
improve our stock of horses in this state, will
not again speedily occur; and gentlemen from
the adjacent counties, and the Western
Shore, will be accommodated with good pas-
turage on moderate terms. Those who intend
to breed from EMPEROR, will consult their
own interest by applying in time—because he
will be limited as to the number of mares,
& to two stands, viz: at the stable of the sub-
scriber, and at Easton. It is a fact, that the
excess to which this thing is carried, super-
added to incessant travelling about, is too
often attended with disappointment, frequent
failures being the inevitable consequence.
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. No mare will be considered insured,
without a written agreement to that effect.
If an insured mare be sold or transferred, the
insured price must be paid.
March 29 if

Chance Medley,

Who took the first premium at the late
Maryland Cattle show, held at Easton, the
property of the subscriber, will cover mares
in Easton, at the Trappe, in Denton, Caroline
county, and in any place near the Old Chapel;

GRACE MEDLEY
will be at Easton on Tuesday the first of
April, at the Trappe the first Saturday in
April—in Denton on Tuesday the 8th and at
the subscribers stable, near the old Chapel, the
remainder of the week—He will attend at
Easton and Denton on every other Tuesday
and at the Trappe every Saturday during the
season, at the price of \$18 the spring's
chance, and \$9 the single leap; but if paid by
the first day of October, one third of the ac-
count will be deducted; and in all cases fifty
cents to the groom.

CHANCE MEDLEY

Is a handsome grey, fifteen and a half hands
high, eight years old this spring his blood is
superior, and better crossed than any stud
horse in Maryland, which will be exhibited
and sent to any gentleman in handbills by
mail, that wishes to breed from him. His
performances I will not boast of; but for several
years past has beat the best horses on the
Eastern Shore, four miles and repeat. The
subscriber will bet \$500 that Chance Medley
can beat over the Easton race ground next
fall, any covering horse in Maryland.
As Hunters are getting into fashion, any
gentleman who will send a good substantial
country bred mare to Chance Medley, I will
ensure him a full blooded Hunter, for I aver
that the Hunter is produced from the full
blooded English race horse and the country
or coach mare.

Mares from a distance will be accommodat-
ed with pasturage, or grain if required, on
moderate terms.
JAMES NABB.
Talbot county, Md. March 29

The Season will end on the 25th June.

A Tale of the Times of Old.

DEFEAT OF MAJOR WEYMISSE, AT FISH DAM FORD.

"Immortal may their memory be,
Who fought and bled for Liberty."

'Twas in the days when Lord Rawdon
occupied the little village of Columbia, and
when General Winne and Col. Middleton
and Capt. Th. Taylor, with their several
corps under the command of Gen. Sumter,
lay on the Broad River, at a place called
Fish Dam Ford; waiting for recruits. Early
on the fourth day of their encampment,
Capt. Taylor repaired to Gen. Sumter, and
told him of a strong presentiment on his
mind that they were to be attacked by the
British on the following night. General
Sumter treated the admonition with a smile
—the truth is, if this officer had a weakness,
it was but the excess of a physical strength
which never felt fear. The lion all over,
he could not bear any thing which smelt
of the fox; and always found of fair play him-
self, he was slow to suspect others of
treachery. Hence, even the British, though
not much given to compliment rebels, used
to call him the 'game cock,' when for poor
Marion the 'swamp fox'—meaning, that
while Marion would never show but when
he had the advantage, Sumter was always
ready to give them a fair fight.

Happily, however, the impression on
Taylor's mind of an impending attack that
night, had in it too much of a call from the
invisible world to be annoyed in that way.
He returned to his little squad, about forty
in number, whom he thus addressed: 'Boys,
we have been here now four days—the
British are no doubt informed of it by their
good friends the Tories; and this night a
something on my mind assures me they
will give us a hurra. The charge will
commence on Sumter, as the first in their
way, next they will overwhelm Winne;
afterwards they will scout Middleton; and
last of all they'll come down like 500 upon
us. Now this be our plan: Soon as our
sentinels give the alarm, let our fires be
well replenished with light wood; then,
forming our line, here in the edge of this
swamp, with well loaded guns in our hands,
we will wait their approach; and when they
shall be gathered in crowds around our
fires, and laughing at the cowardly rebels,
we will give them a speaker that may sur-
prise the surprisers, and put the laugh on
the other side of their mouths—and as to
you, my brave little fellow,' said he, turn-
ing to one Nat White, a little Baptist man
about five feet high, who had come into
camp the night before to help to fight, but
without even sling or stone in his hand, 'you
may as well go home again, for you can
do us no good as you have no gun.'—
'Never mind that,' replied the little Bap-
tist, 'only let us come to fighting, and I'll
be bound a gun will soon be put into my
hands.' 'Very well,' said Taylor, and im-
mediately turned in, he and his men, to
put their guns in prime fix, and collect
heaps of fat light wood, to be all in readi-
ness for the British. Well, sure enough,
exactly as Taylor had predicted, just about
the dark and solemn hour of two in the
morning, the enemy in great force, Major
Weymisse at their head, came dashing up.
Spang! spang! spang! went the guns of
the sentinels, instantly answered by Col.
Middleton, officer of the day, with a voice
loud as a trumpet, roaring out, 'Parade,
parade, the enemy are upon you,' and at
the same time running in, both he and the
sentinels, as hard as they could, the Bap-
tist close at their heels. Raging like a
roused lion, Sumter rushed out to form
his troops and meet the enemy; but, as
Washington said of the British regulars at
the slaughter of Braddock, he might as
well have attempted to stop the floods of
Niagara with his feet. The militia started
from their sleep in the dark, & under cir-
cumstances so alarming, behaved as militia-
men, surprised, a ways did & always will be-
have, i. e. they took to their 'scrapers,' and
made themselves scarce, as Paddy would
say, in no time & less. Still Middleton was
heard roaring along the camping ground,
'Parade! parade!' Enraged that he should
thus extend the alarm, a stout British ser-
geant of dragoons, named Johnson, mount-
ed on a rapid charger, dashed on ahead of
his troops, in pursuit of Middleton, and
coming up with him hand over hand, close
to Taylor's fire, would quickly have cut
him down, when Taylor said to one of his
men, whom he knew to be a prime mark-
sman, 'Tom, can't you stop that bold sol-
dier?' 'I'll try sir,' said the rifleman, and
grasped his firelock, but at the same time
heaved a sigh, as sorrowing to kill so brave
a foe. But what could he do? That brave
foe or Col. Middleton must die. In a mo-
ment he had his rifle on the poise; then
glancing a quick eye along the shining
tube till he had brought the fatal bead so
near, he gave fire. The gallant Johnson
only saw the flash—Heaven, in mercy,
threw the sleep of death over all that fol-
lowed; pierced through the shattered brain,
the mighty warrior dropped at once, a poor
lump of lifeless clay, & tossed with his horse
with all his useless arms, was rolled over al-
most into one of Taylor's fires. Swift as
thought out from his lurking place near little
Nat White, & snatching up the dead man's
carbine and cartouch box, flew back to his
comrades with a hurra my brave fellow—
'Ah ha, captain Taylor, didn't I tell you

so this morning, that if we got to fighting I
should soon have a gun put into my hands?'
Presently, just as Taylor had foretold, the
British having fairly chased our militia-men
across Broad River, to the huge amaze-
ment of the mud eels & cats, came swar-
ming around Taylor's fires, thick as wild
geese around the stacks of rice, and as
noisy too, cursing the d—d rebels as a pack
of cowardly rascals, for running off so soon
without stopping to give them a little bit of
fun. In that awful pause, their regimentals
shining in the light wood blaze like a sea
of blood, with metal buttons and cross belts
bright as day, Taylor gave the word, and his
whole platoon poured in a murderous
fire, mournfully answered by the cries and
groans of the wounded and dying. Only
thirty seven guns were fired, and yet two
and forty of the enemy came down—two
of whom in the language of that day,
played possum. The British returned the
fire, but killed only one man. Very little
more was done on either side, for the A-
mericans, as if content, like their own gen-
erous rattlesnakes, with the deadly wounds
they had inflicted on their enemy, retired
with sullen joy into their darksome woods,
and the British leaving so many of their
dead companions, with a badly wounded
general behind them, were glad to trot
back to Columbia. The next morning, soon
as Captain Taylor and his men returned
to the ground, the British doctor came in
to dress their wounded. He happened to be
an Irishman, and, as usual, a jolly sort
of fellow; for as Taylor quizzed him con-
cerning the heavy drubbing which his
countrymen (meaning the British) had
given him last night, he replied with a mix-
ed laugh and blush, 'Arrah, 'pon my shoul-
der, honey, but the boot was on the wrong
leg. Them d—d fellows there out of the
black swamp played h—l with us!' Gen.
Sumter too came in, & as Taylor expressed
a regret that he had done no better, he
replied with a magnanimity that does him
more honor than the most brilliant victory
could have done, 'Oh my brave fellow, do
not talk so—you did wonders. I could not,
for my soul, think where such heavy firing
came from.'

On searching the pocket of the brave
sergeant Johnson, they found a letter which
he had just received from his mother in
London. It served to show, in what mid-
night darkness the ministry had contrived
to keep the people of England, with respect
to the war in America. In her letter,
the fond mother heartily congratulates her
'dear son on the blessed news which they
had just received, viz: That the rebellion
in the colonies was all happily extinguished;
& that her darling child, now that peace was
restored, was no longer exposed to the dan-
gers of war—and how glad she should be if
she could come out to see him, & be with him
more before she died.' Ah! happy mother!
thought captain Taylor, with a deep sigh,
as turning from the letter, he beheld poor
Johnson, the beloved subject of it, a pale
corpse upon the sands, and his manly face
and locks all matted and ghastly with blood
—ah! happy mother, whose eyes are not
permitted to see this sight.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal.

As the public attention is directed so
much at present towards Spain, we have
prepared a brief chronological account of
the principal events in that country during
the last three years. Imperfect as it is, it
may be of some use—for her present situa-
tion can hardly be understood without
some knowledge of her recent history.
Though very incomplete, we think it may
be depended upon as accurate, so far as it
goes.

1820, Jan. 1—The revolution commen-
ces with an insurrection among the troops
near Cadiz. It was planned by Colonels
Riego and Quiroga. They place them-
selves at the head of different detachments
of the army, and proclaim the constitution
of 1812.

Feb. 1—Riego enters Algeiras—is pur-
sued by General O'Donnell. 18th, enters
Malaga; maintains his ground till he re-
treats to the mountains of Ronda—where,
his troops being reduced to 300 men, he
disbands them on the 11th March.

The rumour of this insurrection spreads
through Spain, and produces similar insur-
rections with various success, at Corunna,
Ferrol, Vigo, Pontevedra and Navarre.

March 3—General O'Donnell himself
revolts and proclaims the Constitution.

9—General Freyre revolts at Cadiz.
Ferdinand submits; promises to restore
the Constitution, issues a decree abolishing
the Inquisition.

10—Publishes a decree, restoring the
Constitution of 1812.

11—Summons the Cortes to assemble,
under that Constitution.

21—Quiroga and Riego made Field
Marshals of the Army.

July 9—The Cortes assemble, declare
the press free; dissolve all convents and
monasteries except eight; appropriate the
ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of
the national debt, and grant salaries to the
Clergy in lieu of their church lands; abol-
ish entails.

Nov. 9—Sitting of the Cortes conclu-
ded.

16—Disturbances at Madrid; King
compelled to leave the Escorial, and come
to the city.

21—Riego appointed Captain General
of Arragon. The Archbishop of Valencia,
who had opposed the revolution, banished.
General Morales, who had attempted a
counter-revolution, flies to Portugal.

Dec.—The King issues a proclamation
to restrain the excess of the Revolutionary
Clubs.

1821, Jan. 28—Mathias Venues, one
of the King's Chaplains, arrested for hav-
ing written proclamations and caused them
to be distributed about Madrid, in which
the people were told that a foreign army
was on its march to compel them to return
to their duty, to their God and their King.

Feb. 6—The King complains that he
has been insulted by the populace, and de-
mands the assistance of the municipal au-
thorities of Madrid to preserve order,
which is granted.

23—A deputation at the head of which
is the Bishop of Majorca, waits upon the
King, and requests him to attend, in person,
at the opening of the Cortes.

March 1—The King meets the Cortes
and delivers a speech proposed by his
Ministers:—at the close of which he com-
plains, with much bitterness, of the personal
insults to which he is exposed; and as-
cribes it to the want of firmness in the con-
stituted authorities. This part of the speech
causes great excitement in the Cortes. In
the evening all the Ministers resign.

4—The Cortes declare themselves per-
manent, on the ground that there are no
responsible ministers.

In their answer to the speech, the Cortes
declare that they have heard his complaints
of personal insults, with grief and surprise
—they remind him that he is himself char-
ged with the execution of the laws, and
they promise him their concurrence and
support.

New Ministers are appointed.
Insurrection of Merino at Burgos, in
favour of the King.

April 3—The junta at Barcelona banish
a large number of respectable persons to
Majorca, on suspicion of their favouring
the Austrians, who were then at Naples.

May 3—Venues tried at Madrid, and
condemned to 10 years hard labour at the
galleys.

4—The mob break into the prison, in
the middle of the afternoon, and murder
Venues.

Morillo appointed Captain General of
Castile.

28—General Elia tried for treason in
assisting to overturn the constitution in
1814—sentenced to be strangled [but the
sentence was not then executed.]

June 19—M. Zea, agent for the republic
of Colombia, arrives at Madrid, and is re-
ceived with respect.

30—Ends the second session of the
Cortes.

July—Much disorder, and many assas-
inations at Madrid. Doubts entertained
of the King's sincerity.

Aug. 20—A mob, in front of one of the
prisons, prevented from assassinating the
prisoners by the firmness of General Mo-
rillo.

21—Ten thousand men assemble near
the Club de la Fontana, and are clamorous
for the head of Morillo. Morillo tenders
his resignation to the King, but it is not
accepted. The Minister of War resigns.

Sept.—Morillo tried by a Council of
War, and honourably acquitted.

Sep. 1—Riego superseded in his com-
mand, which causes great tumults at Madrid.
They are quelled by General Morillo and
San Martin, the head of the municipality.

28—The Cortes meet on an extraordi-
nary session. Petitions from many pro-
vinces for a removal of the Ministry—some
of them accompanied with threats of rebel-
lion.

[During the greater part of this and the
following month, the yellow fever raged in
all the eastern and southern provinces of
Spain.]

Oct. 18—The inhabitants of Cadiz re-
fuse to submit to the Marquis de la Reu-
nion, a Governor appointed by the King;
and the inhabitants of Seville send back
General Moreno, their Governor.

Nov. 25—The King makes a communi-
cation to the Cortes complaining of these
events.

Dec. 9—The Cortes adopt an answer
(130 to 48) in which they censure the pro-
ceedings both at Cadiz and Seville as un-
justifiable; but they consider the offence
of the inhabitants of Cadiz as palliated by
many circumstances which they enumerate,
but they decline to inflict any punishment.

18—The Cortes present an address to
the King, requesting a change in the minis-
try.

1822, Feb. 12—The Cortes annul the
Cordova convention between Gen. O'Don-
nello and the Mexican leader Iturbide; and
declare that they will consider an acknowl-
edgement of the independence of any of
the American provinces by any nation as a
violation of existing treaties.

14—The King closes the extraordinary
session of the Cortes with a speech, in
which he declares himself perfectly satisfi-
ed with their proceedings.

March 1—The new Cortes, chosen for
1822 and 1823, meet. General Riego is
chosen President.

A new ministry appointed by the King.
May 20—An alliance concluded between
Spain and Portugal.

28—The Cortes address a message to
the King, in which they complain in direct
terms of the spirit of his government.
They say that the administration of the
provinces has been confided to worthless
men, who are disliked by the people, and
who sanction the impunity of criminals—
and, that the clergy abuse the functions of
their offices to sow superstition and dis-
obedience.

June 26—The Cortes adopt measures
for conciliating the American provinces.

July 2—The Constitutional Ministry
finding that no dependence could be placed
upon the King's Guards, call out the Na-
tional Militia—upon which the Guards
immediately revolt and 2000 of them take
possession of the Prado, and demand
rations of the Alcade. They are encourag-
ed by the party of Serviles.

3—Ineffectual negotiations with the
revolted Guards.

7—The Guards attempt to seize the
city, they are met by the militia and some
of the inhabitants of Madrid under Riego,
Morillo and others, and a battle ensues in
which the Guards are defeated with the
loss of 400 men. The Duke del Infantado
finds it necessary to conceal himself, and
is afterwards banished, as well as the
Archbishop of Saragossa.

10—A meeting of Foreign Ministers is
held at Madrid to sign a declaration rela-
tive to the events in the capital. Mr.
Forsyth refuses to sign it, alleging it to be
entirely untrue, and asserting that the real
enemies of Ferdinand are the Serviles and
ultra-royalists.

17—Tranquillity re-established, and the
National Militia dismissed from their en-
campment.

August 7—A change in the ministry,
favourable to the Liberals.

28—The King signs a decree for a
convocation of the Extraordinary Cortes,
on the 7th October—much against his will.

The Defenders of the Faith guilty of
great excesses in the provinces.

Oct. 7—The session of the Extraordi-
nary Cortes commences.

Nov.—Disturbances in the north of
Spain, and frequent skirmishes. The
Royalists are generally victorious. General
Mina obtains advantages over the
Royalists in Catalonia.

Dec. 25—The ultimatum of the French
Government presented; in substance, that
the King shall be restored to his sovereign
rights; that the Nobles shall be reinstated
in their privileges, and security given
against future insurrections.

1823, Jan. 12—The Cortes deliberate
upon the note received from the Allied
Powers, and vote to prepare for war.
Arguelles, one of the deputies of the moder-
ate party, having made a speech in favour
of war, is carried through the streets in
triumph.

30—The French Ambassador leaves
Madrid, and his arms are removed from
the front of his hotel.

19—The extraordinary session of the
Cortes closes with a speech from the King.
He assures them of his firm and constant
union with them, and of his determination
to oppose 'the anti-social principles' of the
King of France.

The Ministers wait on the King, and
urge him to remove from the city. He
refuses, and they all resign.

At a quarter past 10 at night, compel-
led by the populace (who had collected in
vast numbers round the palace,) he restores
the Ministers to their offices.

Curran, the celebrated Irish Orator, vis-
ited a few years ago the catacombs of Paris.
The following reflections, conveyed in a
letter to a friend, are not unworthy of the
man who could delight as well the festive
board, as the bar and the Senate. They
are the simple effusions of the heart, des-
cribed by the pen of genius.

'I do not remember (says he) ever to
have had my mind compressed into so small
a space: So many human beings, so many
sufferers, so various in rank, so equalized
in the grave! As I gazed upon the strange
congregation, I could not distinguish what
head had raved or reasoned, hoped or
burned. I looked for thought; I looked for
dimples—I asked, whither is all gone?
Did wisdom ever flow from these lips, or
soft persuasion dwell upon them? and if
either, which was the most captivating,
which the most interesting?—all silent—
they left me to answer for them. So shall
the fairest face appear. I was full of the
subject.'

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 18: HOPSE SYSTEM.

There is now in Virginia, a gentleman
by the name of Smith lately from New
Orleans, who can teach the wildest horse,
(having a knowledge of the bridle) in less
than an hour to follow him through a large
company without taking hold of the bridle—
up a pair of steps 3 or 4 feet or more high
—into a dwelling house—and walk from
one room to another as invited, without any
alarm. This gentling system has a won-
derful effect in breaking any horse to draw
in harness. His price for imparting this
system or secret is \$30. The system is so
very simple that he can teach it to any
person in one hour. He has lately given
satisfactory evidence of the value and cer-
tainty of this system in the counties of
Culpepper, Madison and Orange.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of May 2.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The late arrival of the Corinthian yesterday afternoon precluded our giving so ample a summary of the foreign intelligence as we could have wished. Although hostilities had not commenced, the active preparations going on in France and Spain, and the rapid movement of troops, combined with the desponding tone of Ministers in the British Parliament, seem to leave no doubt that the sword will be speedily unsheathed.—About 50,000 French soldiers were expected to enter Spain in three divisions and General O'Donnel is named as the individual who is to command the van guard of the invading army. The regulars it would appear, are to be preceded by the 'Army of the Faith,' led by Quesada. A reserve, consisting of 5,600 cavalry and infantry, was to remain at Vittoria, Logrono, &c. In order to give effect to these movements, the French Government is stated to have sent 17 million of francs to the army of Spain, and 15,000 uniforms to the Army of the Faith.—It seems, however, notwithstanding this intelligence, that all is not right at Paris, nor in the French army. The latest papers, which are of the 21st of March, speculate on a change of Ministry, and it was confidently said that this event was expected to be brought about by Talleyrand, who had formed a league with Decazes, and others, in the Chamber of Deputies, to turn out the present Ministry. Whatever may be in this, it appears certain that little or no business could be done in the French Chamber of Deputies, owing to the continued irregularities there, and the non-attendance of members. It is further stated that a very unexpected dilemma had occurred at Paris in consequence of the magnanimous declaration of the Portuguese Cortes, to consider the aggression of the French as equally levelled against Portugal. This dilemma had been heightened by the arrival of a formal protest from Lisbon against the principles contained in the French King's speech to the Chambers together with a peremptory order to the Portuguese Charge d'Affaires in Paris to quit the French territory, the moment the Duke of Angouleme shall have crossed the Spanish frontiers. The one hundred millions voted with so much ease by the Chamber of Deputies of France, towards carrying into effect the invasion of Spain, owing to the desertion of Opposition members on account of the expulsion of M. Manuel, met with considerable opposition in the Chamber of Peers. This vote was 112 to 66. Other accounts say, that many French officers of all ranks, from General down to the lowest military gradation, had arrived in Spain, and an effort, it was generally understood, would at all events be made to raise the standard of the chartered rights of Frenchmen in their own country, as soon as the invasion of Spain was attempted.

In addition to all this, it is stated in private letters, that 52 French soldiers had deserted from Perpignan and gone over to the Spaniards, and we observe it mentioned in the French papers that a new organization of the national guards had been contemplated, by which the companies would not be permitted to choose their officers; a circumstance, which, at least, indicates a suspicion of the loyalty of that body on the part of the government. An attempt had been made to destroy by fire the Arsenal at Toulon, and the Brest squadron, which put to sea on the 15th of February had returned on the 11th of March, in consequence of having suffered severely by a gale.

With regard to Spain, we find very little information in the French Papers respecting her armies. An article of the 19th March, from Paris, says 'the Constitutional troops in Catalonia advance upon our frontier.' The Foreign Legion, organized at Barcelona, embarked on the 4th inst. for the same destination. Letters from Cadiz of the 1st, announce that the national guard of that town, to the number of 6000 men, are exercised every day in uniform, and that it will meet death sooner than fall again under the yoke of despotism. Foreign menaces have at last put all Spain in motion and if the invaders have not large corps of the army to encounter, they will not find the fewer enemies on that account. Orders had been received at Saragossa, on the 5th March, to have provisions ready for 2000 horse and 10,000 troops, which were on their way under Gen. Ballasteros; and Mina, is stated to have upwards of 7,000 men, who once formed part of the 'Army of the Faith,' but the moment they heard that foreigners were about to attack their country, they buried their own private dissensions in oblivion, and are now among the staunchest defenders of national independence the army of Catalonia can boast of.

Official accounts of the 11th March, say that 700 men of the 'Army of the Faith,' repulsed by the Constitutionalists, had arrived at St. Jean Pied de Port, in a deplorable condition. The Bayonne papers of the 12th March represent the situation of the Spanish provinces bordering on France, as 'improved in every respect, and that order will be entirely restored there, if the French army delays but a little longer its invasion of the Peninsula.'

The Morning Chronicle, of the 22nd March, speaks with the greatest confidence of the ultimate success of the Spaniards. The editor assures his readers, that 'however the French Journalists have labored to impress the public with an opinion of the disunion of the Spaniards, they may rest

assured that the Cortes have been furnished by the provinces, armed, clothed and accoutered without a single exception, and within twenty days. When we state we have the most authentic information on this subject, we trust we have not bad grounds for hope with respect to this cause. The Spaniards are confident—they know their army trebles the French, and while the French are marching on Madrid, they will march an army towards France, both in hopes of gaining converts—the one against liberty, the other in favor of it. Spain has now 200,000 men in arms, and whether they are good or bad soldiers, with respect to conduct in pitched battles, we shall not attempt to decide; but we believe we may say, in defence of their country, in the mountains, and in their strong towns, they stand unrivalled. Their spirits is excellent, and they do not hesitate to state, that the French army can command not more of the country than that on which it stands. They admit the entrance of the French into Madrid, but they add, what have they then accomplished except that they have marched into the heart of Spain without the means of support, without the protection of the inhabitants, and without the means of resisting the enormous force of irregular troops that will be opposed to them in every direction, should they quit a high road even a mile. The French anticipate an easy conquest, but the best informed Spaniards we well know are of a direct contrary opinion.—They admit the French will march to Madrid with ease. Yet they are confident of the ultimate defeat of the French army.'

Nothing has transpired to justify a belief that Great Britain will depart from its neutrality, even though ministers should not succeed in their attempts to effect a reconciliation with France and Spain. As measures of precaution, several gun brigades had been ordered to be built at Chatham, at Plymouth and at Milford dock yards, and orders had been given to increase the complements of the Guard ships. Ten ships of the line and several frigates and sloops were also fitted out for sea. The Prince Regent, of 120 guns, was to be launched at Chatham on the 12th April. The price of tar had advanced in the Baltic in consequence of Government contracts.

Lord Francis Gowen, who was lately employed on a special mission to Spain, has returned to England. His Lordship passed through the French army of the Pyrenees.

The celebrated Gen. Dumoirer, died at Henley, near London, on the 14th March, aged 84 years.

Admirals Lord Keith and Earl St. Vincent both died in the middle of March; the latter had reached his 89th year.

Mr. Charles Kemble had gone to Lausanne, to convey his brothers remains to England, for interment in one of the national cemeteries.

Two men were executed in Ireland, on the 12th of March, for the murder of Major Goring, on the 14th October, 1821. This unfortunate country still continues in a very unsettled state.

A bill had passed the House of Commons to allow the introduction of all foreign goods, duty free, into British ports and their re-exportation to any part of the world except the British colonies.

Syria has been dreadfully afflicted with the cholera morbus, and vast numbers of the inhabitants in every town, had fallen victims to the disease. At Aleppo, the deaths were more than 100 per day; all the Consuls, & many European merchants, had left the place. The plague had broken out in many of the Islands of the Archipelago, and great ravages caused thereby.

NEW YORK, May 4.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the General Hand, Capt. Gatchell, 35 days from Rochelle we have a file of Paris papers to the 24th March, two days later than we received by the Lewis.

They state that a manifest was about to be published, which will contain a Declaration of War; and that all couriers between the two kingdoms are likely to be prevented from travelling, as the French have forbidden such as are not employed by the government, and the Spaniards are said to have refused all without exception.

The late rise in the rentes is declared to have been partly effected by the exertions of a minister. The King has fixed the price of gunpowder by a late ordinance. Foreign is at 2 francs 75 centimes.

Sergeant Mercier's name has been struck from the rolls—the King's Ordinance to that effect was published in the streets of Paris. A great number of the inferior officers of the National Guards intend to resign.

Accounts from Vienna affirm that Austria will maintain a strict neutrality, and that this report has produced a considerable rise in their funds.

A letter from Constantinople, dated Feb. 26, states that Lord Strangford has obtained from the Porte the re-establishment of the former relations with Russia, and that in return it is supposed the Turks will be allowed to work their will on the Greeks. The European Ministers were waiting with anxiety the official reply of the Porte to the last negotiations, hoping for a favourable result, as her intentions towards Sardinia have been much modified.

Accounts from Sardinia state that the government were constructing three great roads to facilitate the communication between different parts of the island. The police had been improved, and the restoration of the Jesuits will produce a great change in the system of education; whether beneficial or not history furnishes us ample means of determining. The re-establishment of the Jesuits in several European countries may be considered as

the security of legitimacy in future years. The rapid advance of more enlightened sentiments must have produced the most deep felt anxiety among the ancient governments, as they are induced for their own preservation to re-establish a system so long been overthrown as founded on principles dangerous alike to rulers and people.

They write from Frankfort that the senate have forbidden all publications by the Philhellenic Societies in favor of the Greeks.

The King of France has authorized the formation of a Society for mutual insurance against the loss of property by hailstorms.

Some disturbances have taken place in the University of Hesse Darmstadt, and many duels have been fought between the students and officers of the garrison. The authorities have been obliged to dismiss some of the former and to put others under arrest.

The commercial relations between Spain and the Austrian States have not as yet been interrupted; and it is said, that commercial correspondence will continue as usual notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic connection. Even in case of a war, it is believed that Spanish vessels will be allowed to trade in Austrian and Neapolitan ports, except for munitions of war. PARIS, March 24.

It is believed that the examination of the budget of 899,838,433 francs, will occupy the Chamber of Deputies about fifteen days.

Frontiers of Spain, March 18.—We are on the point of seeing all communications with our neighbors cut off; the commanders of the Spanish Constitutional troops have declared that they will furnish no more escorts to the couriers, because they think it will be more injurious to the French commerce than to the Spanish.

Bessieres, with the 900 or 1000 men that remained with him after the losses he sustained on his retreat, was attacked on the right bank of the Ebro, near Logrono, and so completely routed that he has not since been found. The constitutional cavalry, to the number of 400, after a wearisome slaughter, took 500 prisoners, who were taken to Saragossa on the 4th. 3000 troops were expected there from Valencia. General Ballasteros had reached Tudela, on his way to his post in Arragon.

The factious bands of Navarre, to the number of 1000 men, forming three battalions, have entered France by the mountains about St. Jean Pied de Port, on the 11th, 12th and 14th. They came to get arms and equipment, and to undergo a new organization. Charles O'Donnel has gone to that place to supply them. It was proposed to quarter the soldiers in private houses, but the inhabitants have refused their consent, which enraged the soldiers so much that they attempted to beat their general. We have not yet learnt whether any harm was done.

The Portuguese army is in full march for the frontiers, which they will pass at the same time the French army cross the Pyrenees.

Troops are continually arriving. Two battalions of the royal guards reached Bayonne day before yesterday, under the command of Count d'Ambrugeac. A military post is established at the palace of the Archbishop, where the Duke of Angouleme will stop.

PARIS, March 25.

It is believed that a manifest will be published from the 1st to the 5th of April which will contain the Declaration of War of France against Spain.

By a rough estimate it appears that the money paid to the general and inferior officers, and those of the army of the Pyrenees, amounts to more than 3 millions of francs. This does not include the indemnity allowed to the leaders of the Faith, who probably will not figure in the Budget. It is stated that a large number of inferior officers in the National Guard intend to resign.

It is stated that orders had been issued at Bayonne not to permit the passage of any couriers connected with commerce.

The Minister of Finance is said to have intended to negotiate the loan at 82 to 84 francs, and that considerable efforts have been made for this purpose; but the attempt has not prevailed against the public opinion, which shrinks from the consequences of a war.

The Duke of Angouleme is to be attended by a non-descript officer, called a military Magistrate.

Commerce is very dull. A certain manufactory which, two months ago, employed 200 workmen, has dismissed 150, and yet the war has not yet begun!

In the Chamber of Deputies of 22d, nothing of importance was done. The budget was discussed, but the left side was almost entire empty.

SPAIN.

They are fortifying Seo d'Urgel, and provisions are arriving for the supply of Manresa, Corvera, the Castle of Cardona, and other places in Catalonia.

The ship Balloon, Captain Smith, at this port yesterday from Rotterdam, touched at Portsmouth in the English Channel. A paper of that place of 22d March received at the Exchange News Room, has the following article.

'An intelligent naval gentleman who has been residing some time at Toulon, recently left that city and travelled the Coast Road of France to St. Maloes. We are informed by him, that about 250 English are remaining at Toulon, where the most violent antipathy to the War exists among the civil classes. He computes from his conversations with military men, that about 100,000 troops of all descriptions are now collected at the Northern

disposed to be actively employed, do not scruple openly to express their utter dislike to the principles and views avowed for their intended campaign. At Rochefort, there are 6 sail of the line in condition for sea, but not manned or rigged; at Brest, there are 20 sail of the line, only one of which is equipping for sea. Brest, and all the towns, garrisons, and villages, are completely drained of soldiers, as since the first orders for collecting an army near Bayonne, a second collection has been assembled in the Western Provinces, with orders to repair to Flanders, & 800 troops lately marched through Rennes on their way to Valenciennes and Cambray.'

MADEIRA.

Captain Nye, who arrived at Charleston on the 28th April in 27 days from Madeira reports that the French squadron were off that island cruising, and had boarded every vessel they fell in with. They had also fired into and boarded an English brig, which they afterwards suffered to proceed.—The Jupiter with Lord Amherst and suite, was at Madeira and on the eve of sailing for India.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. DOWNFALL OF THE EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

Papers from New Orleans to the 21st ult. have been received at New York by the packet brig Phebe Ann, arrived there on Saturday last, from which our correspondents of the Mercantile and New York Gazette offices, have forwarded us the following important extracts, by which it will be seen, that the reign of the Emperor ITURBIDE is at an end.

The steam boat Robert Fulton, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 10th. A passenger in this vessel informs, that only 700 troops remained faithful to the late Emperor Iturbide, who had not only abdicated on the 15th of March, but, contrary to the advice of his officers, had thrown himself on the mercy and generosity of the Congress. He was taken into custody, but remained at his seat near Mexico, under charge of General Bravo. Iturbide requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him 10 or 15 days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that the Congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. He was despised for his cowardly conduct, & Mexicans style him *Colonel Santos*.

'Vera Cruz Diary, April 8.—The following official decrees have been received by an Extraordinary Courier, announcing to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes, in unison with those of all the other towns have been granted, by the triumph of the liberating army. The Mexican nation is now regenerated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represented by a constituent Congress. The days of prosperity, of liberty and concord, begin to succeed the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honor and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country—immortal glory to her worthy Captains—veneration, love and gratitude to the Fathers of the country!

Decree, No. 1.—The Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress in their session of the 29th ult. has thought proper to expedite the present decree.

1.—It is declared that Congress having assembled to the number of 103 Deputies, consisting of a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently in a situation to continue its session.

2.—The Executive Power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last May to the present date.

3.—That both the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Supreme Executive Power to be named, in order that they may be communicated to whom it may concern. 'We therefore,' &c.

MEXICO, April 2, 1823.

Decree, No. 2.—The Supreme Executive power, provisionally named by the Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress, to all whom these presents may come, greeting, know ye that the said Congress has decreed as follows:

The Sovereign Constitutional Mexican Congress in session of the 30th ult. has decreed as follows:

1.—The Executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body, to be denominated the *Supreme Executive Power*.

2.—It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as President, and in the order of their nomination.

3.—The Supreme Executive Power shall have the title of *Highness*, and its members that of *Excellency* only in official communications.

4.—This body shall not be chosen from among the members of Congress.

5.—This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to Congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed, in conformity to the circumstance of the present period.

MEXICO, March 30, 1823.

Signed by the President and Deputy Secretary.

We therefore order, &c.

MEXICO, April 2, 1823.

Signed by the President, Pedro Calles, no Negrete, and three Members.

Decree, No. 3.—The Sovereign Constituent Congress, in this day's session, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the Executive Power:

Don NICOLAS BRAVO,
Don GUADALUPE VICTORIA,
Don PEDRO CELESTINO NEGRETE.
This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that

take the corresponding oath.

Signed and dated as above.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

Latest from Porter's Squadron.

By the steamboat yesterday afternoon from Norfolk, we have the Norfolk papers which contain the latest intelligence from the squadron of Commodore Porter. It is furnished by Lieut. Comm'dr. Samuel Henley, who arrived there on Tuesday morning from Havana, whence he took passage in the brig New Packet, Chase, bound to New York, but falling in with the sloop Fair American off the Capes on Monday last, bound to Norfolk, left the N. P. and came up in her. Lieut. H. left Havana on the 16th and Thompson's Island on the 12th inst. At the latter place were the sloop of war Peacock and the schooners Ferret and Terrier; also the schooner Pilot, captured from the pirates. The Peacock was laid up and her crew employed in the barges and in the squadron generally. The Ferret and Terrier were careening. The Decoy store ship was also at the island, in charge of Sailing master Rogers. Lieutenants McKenny and McIntosh were out with the barges Gnat and Sand Fly, and the crew principally distributed among the other vessels of the squadron.—Commodore Porter was at the island on the 12th, but would leave there the next day in the steam galliot Sea Gull, for the coast of Cuba (Bay of Honda) in co. with the schr. Trap, (formerly the Mary transport)—the following was the disposition of the other vessels of the squadron at the time Lt. Henley left Havana: The Jackall and Fox with two of the barges under the command of Capt. Cas in of the Peacock, were cruising to the eastward of Matanzas. The Wild Cat and Beagle were engaged in conveying from Matanzas to the Double headed Shot Keys. The Grey Hound and Weasle were giving convey every Saturday from Havana and every Sunday from Matanzas. The Grey Hound is now commanded by Lieutenant Kearney, Lieut. Porter having permission to return to the United States. The brig New Packet, in which Lieutenant Henley left Havana, was one of a convoy of about 20 sail, which came out under the protection of the Greyhound. The schr. Rambler, for Briol, R. I. one of the same convoy, was spoken on Monday last off the Capes of Virginia by the N. P.

Lieut. Henley states that the coast of Cuba is now so completely lined with American and British cruisers, that there is little or nothing to apprehend from the pirates. The facility of communication with all parts of the coast was such as to enable Com. Porter to receive intelligence daily of the operations of the different vessels under his command.

The officers of the squadron were all in good health, and there had been very little sickness among the crews. The squadron had made no prizes; but their ill success in that respect has been more than counterbalanced by the vast amount of property they have saved from the fangs of the freebooters, by their vigilance and activity.—The particulars of the recapture of the Pilot, as previously reported are correct. The barges by which she was recaptured were commanded by Lieut. Stribbling.

Lt. H. heard very little said at Havana on the subject of the British taking possession of Cuba, but from many indications, believes such a measure to be in contemplation. While at Jamaica, a short time since, he saw a letter from a British officer at Kingston to another at Lucia, which recommended him 'to hold himself in readiness to join the army about to proceed to Havana, to take possession of Cuba.' The inhabitants of Cuba, it was understood, were divided into several parties, but it was believed would not suffer England to take possession of the Island peaceably.—The troops in the Moro were continually exercising.—American.

From the Norfolk Herald, April 30.

THE MAIN CHANCE.

On Monday, a vessel entered our harbor, whose arrival was a greater cause of congratulation than that of any vessel before her. She was not from Liverpool nor from London; neither was she from the West or the East Indies—nor had she a very costly cargo. Not to keep the reader in suspense—she was not even from sea; nor in truth was she from up the bay, or from any of the great rivers in our neighbourhood. To come to the point we refer to the arrival of the schr. Rebecca Edwards, Capt. Burgess, from Halifax, (N. C.) through Albermarle Sound and the Dismal Swamp Canal, with a cargo consisting of fifty nine bales cotton, forty nine barrels of flour and thirty nine hoghead of tobacco, consigned to Messrs. J. & P. E. Tabb and J. & W. Southgate, merchants of this town.

The advantages promised by the canal are to their fullest extent, demonstrated by this arrival: 'If a single vessel can pass through the canal with a cargo sufficient to load thirty wagons, the produce of the country on the Roanoke must take this direction—whether it is destined to stop here or to proceed on to Petersburg and Richmond.'

This is a subject that requires no ingenuity on our part to set it off to the best advantage. The fact we have stated speaks with sufficient plainness both to the planter and the merchant—who can read their own interest in it without our interference.

The Rebecca Edwards, left the schr. Dan, Capt. Watkins, to sail in a few days with a full cargo for this port.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

A HISTORY OF MARYLAND.

We are much pleased to find so great an interest manifested, in different quarters, in the prospect of obtaining this great desideratum with our statesmen and literary men.

We publish, to-day, some notices of a proposed publication of a history of the State, down to the year 1823, by Thomas Kennedy, Esq. for several years past an active and zealous member of our House of Delegates; and having long anticipated the completion or further progress in the elaborate and mature work of our late fellow citizen, John Leeds Bozman, Esquire, we have taken the liberty of asking information from an authentic source, and feel a high gratification in being authorised to state that a second volume, closing with a very interesting period of the history of the state (late Province), is now in the hands of his executor, fairly copied and ready for the press.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

This troublesome, this vexatious, this deranging question still harrasses—All eyes have been cast by turns upon this and then upon that point—last of all upon New York—New York has spoken, but she has not told her mind—Worthy gentlemen! did you suppose she would? No, no—New York understands matters better than that—She too, no doubt, wishes to be upon the strong side, but which that side is, puzzles all. It is not the man most meritorious, most capable, that a desire is felt to support; but the man most likely to succeed; then join in and sing Hosannas to the rising sun, for then pretensions to patronage can be set up, and men can vow I never was for Apollon, I was always for Cephas—Is this the virtuous patriotism of the day? Is this the constitution's course to the Presidency?

"Better to hail the rising sun,
Than how to him whose course is run?"

The election of a President of these U. States was wisely and honestly intended to be confided to the people—and in case so nice a division of opinion should occur as an equality of votes between opposing candidates, or that such a division should exist as that no one should have a majority of the people's votes, then the adjustment of this great question was cast upon the popular representatives in Congress, who in the form of a tribunal of appeal or body of arbitration, are under the sanction of an oath to select one of the three highest candidates as President of the United States. Under such a constitutional arrangement of this matter, how totally unfit is it, that Congress should in the first instance resolve itself into a caucus, or body of advice, or dictation, if you please, to point out the man the people must vote for? The constitution dreaded and therefore forbade that Congress should have any thing to do with the suggestion of a candidate for the Presidential chair, by interdicting any member of Congress from being an Elector, both because it would prevent a series of early intrigue, and because the tribunal in the last resort should be kept pure and free from bias—If the people of the country loved their constitution better than party, or venerated the illustrious founders of their republican government more than their place hunting political rulers, they would lay it down as an invariable maxim never to be departed from, always to oppose the man who was recommended by a congressional caucus for a President of the United States—But there is no chance of the people's doing this, because they are drilled in party subserviency to the complete divestiture of their own right to think and act for themselves—The party leaders say to some, if you do not act as we propose you shall not be a governor—to others, you shall not be of the council—to others, you shall not be of the judges—to others, you shall not be of the prosecutors—to others, you shall not be of any of the offices of record—to others, you shall not be in any agency—to others, you shall not be of the magistrates, levy courts, assessors—to others you shall not be of the constables, bailiffs, coroners, &c. &c. and thus exclusion from all hope of office or place is threatened against every man who will not do as the party leaders propose—Now what is monarchy? the government of an individual with his ministers and partisans who hold all the rewards and honors in their own hands, which they give to those who follow their plans, and withhold from those who independently differ with them, and prefer to follow the spirit of the constitution and the law rather than the dictation of interested party leaders—Thus the per-

influence of party, brings us exactly to that state of things in a monarchy which we tried to avoid.

But this doubtful question about the next President is to be settled by whom? by the people of this country? by no means—they are to be drilled by the force of party to ratify the nomination of a caucus of Congress—and why is this? for the express purpose of keeping up the party together—who will be good enough to shew us all this, or any thing like this, in the Constitution? who can justify this departure from constitutional principles, this bold immolation of popular rights and opinions? It is possible, but not probable, that this act of violence against the constitution, this intrepid defiance of the legitimate sovereignty of the people, may succeed this time—but this is very doubtful—but it will never do again, and they who are wise will resist it as the act of duty, and the road to popular preferment in future—for nothing is more certain than that those who form and act with the contemplated congressional caucus, will be arraigned by the people before the tribunal of the people, and they will meet with that condemnation which an aberration from duty and from principle so justly merits.

As for ourselves we have neither personal benefit to anticipate, nor special injury to dread—like a pauper, in a question of property, we have no personal interest at stake—There is a great body of men in this nation, illustrious for moral worth, intellectual endowment and high accomplishment, who are stript of every right save only the security of person and the possession of property—The alien mendicant of a foreign land enjoys honour and confidence and place here, where the native sons of the soil are reprobated & contemned as very outcasts—If Congress caucuses dictate who shall be the monarch, and the people submit, surrender and permit it, then talk no more of free republics or of popular government as your choice, for you will have succumbed to as very an oligarchy as ever played dictators over an humiliated people—Go on with your haughty, high handed measures—we dare not even forewarn you—but our best love for the land we live in sickens at the prospect.

WAR DECLARED!

The ship Rosseau, captain Jefferson 38 days from Hamburg, via Cowes, was below Philadelphia yesterday noon, and capt J. states, that a formal declaration of WAR had been proclaimed by France against Spain. Another ship came in from sea, name unknown, with the Rosseau. A gentleman who came on in the steam boat this morning from Philadelphia, informed capt Tripper, that this vessel was from Antwerp, in a short passage, that the supercargo had arrived in Philadelphia, and confirmed the above intelligence, and added, that the French troops had actually commenced their march for the Spanish capital. The news was generally known and credited in Philadelphia, when capt. Tripper's informant, who has proceeded to Norfolk, left there, and it was spoken of by other passengers on board the boat.—Patriot.

A paragraph in the Democratic Press of Tuesday afternoon says—"We believe the whole of the stock required for the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is subscribed."

Some one in Philadelphia, who has kept a list of the piratical acts since the cessation of hostilities in 1815, makes them amount to three thousand and two!—Niles' Reg.

The editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received letters from London, confirming the news of the discovery, by our countryman Perkins, of a new property in steam, or a new method of applying it, by which a far greater power will be produced, and a great saving made in room and fuel.

A taylor had been applied to in London, to ascertain the price at which he will furnish uniforms for 1000 Irishmen, who are about to join the Constitutionalists of Spain.

A paragraph in the Philadelphia Democratic Press states that Mr. GALLATIN and family were to sail from France on the 10th of May for the United States. He contemplates remaining six months here, and then returning as minister to France. He comes on a furlough from his government. [Balt. Amer.]

Two keel boats, belonging to General Ashley, left St. Louis early in March for the Yellow Stone, with 100 men who were to join that gentleman's hunting and trapping party established last year above the mouth of the Yellow Stone.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

We stated yesterday that a thousand bushels of Rye, had been imported into Philadelphia from London; and we have now to add, that a vessel from Boston has brought here three thousand bushels of Wheat, which had been imported into Boston from the Baltic sea!—Pat.

The U. S. brig Enterprize, which got under weigh from the East River last Wednesday, and anchored at the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, will sail to-morrow

at midnight, direct for Porto Rico, with Mr. Randall, special agent from our government.—N. York, May 2.

GEORGETOWN, May 2.

Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. of this District, has issued proposals for publishing annually a *Naval Chronicle*. A work of this kind, has long been wanted in our country, and we are extremely gratified to find that it is to be undertaken by a person so competent and who has such facilities of procuring authentic details. We trust that a very liberal encouragement, will reward the talent and industry of this deserving gentleman.

Metropolitan.

We have received a note, dated Philadelphia, April 27, of which the following is an extract—"A DUEL was fought in the State of New Jersey, on Monday night last, about 11 o'clock. It was fought with small swords.—The parties were T. W. H. of Philadelphia, and a Spaniard named Tre Domas, of New Orleans. T. W. H. slightly wounded the Spaniard, but fell by a wound in the side. A dirk was found on the shore where there was also much blood."—Demo. Press.

THE STATE LAWS.

It is now more than sixty days since the close of the last session of our state legislature, which is the whole time allowed for printing the laws, in order that authentic copies of them may be distributed throughout the state for the information of the citizens. Many of those laws are in full operation, and any neglect to conform to them may subject the citizens to punishment—but the laws are not yet published.—We are told that they are not yet printed.—In this instance, as in the case of negligence mentioned yesterday, before we make a charge we wish to enquire, who is to blame?—Gaz.

From the Baltimore Patriot of May 2. Preparing for the press, and will be published with all possible dispatch,

A HISTORY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Shewing particularly her situation in 1823. BY THOMAS KENNEDY.

"Man know thyself," is an ancient and a wise precept; yet man to render himself useful in society, and to fulfil in a proper manner the duties he owes to his fellow citizens, ought also to know something of the world, and particularly of his own country, its history, its population, its government, its laws, its revenues, its customs and manners, its situation, soil, climate and productions, and to aid in spreading this knowledge of the State of Maryland is the design of this publication, which is intended particularly to present a correct view of MARYLAND, as she now is, not only as it regards her state character and concerns, but also the condition of her nineteen separate county governments.

It is much to be lamented that so much ignorance prevails among our citizens; few in comparison know even the situation of the county wherein they reside, and few, very few indeed, are well acquainted with the situation and concerns of the state; nor is this surprising, when we consider that a History of Maryland is no where to be found, that there is no publication to which we can refer, in order to gain the least knowledge of a state, which is destined to become from her geographical situation, and from the numerous natural advantages which she possesses, one of the most important in the Union; advantages which require only to be better known, to be duly appreciated by strangers, as well as by her own sons, who need no longer seek for that wealth in the west, or in the south, which by the improvement of their native soil, they may find as easily, and enjoy with more contentment at home.

Two great rivers, the Potomac and the Susquehanna, wash the shores of Maryland, and bring to her the rich products of a fertile country, immense, nay almost unbounded in extent; she is intersected by many other beautiful navigable rivers and streams, and the noble Chesapeake Bay, itself an ocean, opens to her an intercourse with the rest of the world—She has upon her borders and within her ancient limits the seat of the National Government, and in her centre a city second to none in the United States, for public spirit and enterprise and whose rapid rise to greatness seems almost miraculous;—she has within herself to make her great and haughty people have commenced the movement of Internal Improvement, in so steady and firm a pace, that nothing hereafter can arrest or impede their progress, and a more intimate knowledge of each other, or their vast resources, and their ability to improve the numerous advantages they enjoy will urge them to proceed with much zeal and vigour in those great works, which will so much conduce to their prosperity and render them more truly independent.

It is impossible at this time to say what may be the size of the work, or whether it will be completed in one or more volumes, every exertion shall be made to render it a useful publication and deserving the patronage of the people of Maryland; and to enable the author to effect this object more completely, he earnestly requests his friends, (particularly those with whom he has served in the Legislature,) and fellow citizens in every section of the state, to communicate freely all the information they can, either with respect to the state at large, or the counties in which they reside.

Communications addressed to the Author, may be deposited with the Clerk of the Council, Annapolis; at the Franklin Bank, Baltimore; or with the County Clerk's or Sheriff's of any county.

Washington county, Md. May 1, 1823.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 3. MR. MUNROE.—In the Patriot of yesterday evening, I find it stated, by the intended

author of a new 'History of Maryland'—'that a History of Maryland is no where to be found, that there is no publication to which we can refer in order to gain the least knowledge of a state, &c. &c.'—Now, if this historian will give himself the trouble to make the enquiry, he may find, that a history of Maryland has already been given to the world, and prepared too, by a genius of no ordinary cast—by a native of the Eastern Shore of this State, who, for the purpose of ascertaining the true causes which led to the first peopling of the state of Maryland, paid a visit to the Archives of Great Britain, where he found all the documents which were required to enable him to finish a complete History of the state of Maryland. I mean the accomplished gentleman and scholar John Leeds Bozman.

A NATIVE OF KENT.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a special meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held agreeably to public notice, in the city of Baltimore on Monday last the 28th day of April, Robt Smith, President, having taken the chair, James W. McCulloh was, in the absence of the Secretary, appointed Secretary pro tem.

The attention of the meeting was then called by preliminary and appropriate remarks, to the consideration of several important resolutions that were submitted by Lloyd N. Rogers, and which, with slight modifications, were severally adopted by the meeting, after a free interchange of opinion among the members.

1st—*Resolved*, That it is expedient in the opinion of this meeting to form "the Maryland Agricultural Society," into two independent societies—one for the Eastern, and the other for the Western Shore of this state.

2ndly—*Resolved*, That a Committee, consisting of John S. Skinner, Benedict W. Hall, Lloyd N. Rogers and James W. McCulloh, be appointed to form a constitution to be submitted on Monday, the 23d day of June next, to the members of this society, for their consideration and adoption; and that said committee be instructed to provide therein for the annual election of a board of Trustees to watch over the affairs of the society—and further, that they be especially instructed to insert an article in said constitution, conferring honorary membership on all members of the society, who reside upon the Eastern Shore, and on all those who may hereafter become members of this new society on that shore, should an independent society be organized there in pursuance of the above resolution—and said committee are hereby further instructed to provide for the continuance of the right now enjoyed by all persons residing in that section of the state, to compete on equal grounds, for all premiums at our future exhibitions.

3dly—*Resolved*, That the next cattle show of this society, on the Western Shore, shall be held in the autumn of the present year; and that the former committee of arrangements be, and they are hereby authorised and requested to publish a list of premiums, amounting in all to \$500, to be awarded at the aforesaid show, as soon as they can conveniently designate the objects for which they may deem it most proper to offer rewards.

4thly—*Resolved*, That the committee charged by this meeting, with the formation of a constitution, be instructed to transmit a copy of this and the foregoing resolutions, to the Hon. Edward Lloyd, Vice President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and to ask his assistance to obtain for them a special conference, with a committee to be appointed by the members resident on the Eastern Shore, upon topics connected with the interests and objects of our association.

The society having adopted the above resolutions, they elected Robert Sinclair, a member of the committee of arrangements for this shore, vice Dr. James Stewart, who had previously resigned.

ROBERT SMITH, President.

JAMES W. McCULLOH, Sec'y pro tem.

At a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at St. Michaels, in this county, on the 4th inst. Richard Harrington, Esq. The deceased has left a Widow and several small Children, to deplore their irreparable loss; few men labouring under the contracted circumstances in which the deceased acted, have performed a more active, busy and responsible part. He was successively Deputy Post Master, (a mark of his country's confidence) Constable, Inn keeper, Deputy Collector of the County Taxes and Justice of the Peace, and much to his credit discharged the various duties of the several appointments under which he acted with strict honesty and fidelity and retained to the last the confidence and esteem of the public—He lived respected and died lamented—Inflexibly honest himself, he perhaps too implicitly confided in others and in the last agonising spasms and convulsions of departing life, whilst contemplating the embarrassed situation of his pecuniary circumstances he much lamented his mistaken confidence in the integrity of others and ascribed to that cause the embarrassed situation of his worldly affairs.

In Baltimore on Friday the 25th ult after a short illness, Mr. John Ellicott, of Queen Ann's county.

On Saturday last after a short illness, Mr. Samuel Townsend, of this county.

In this county, on Tuesday night last, after a short illness, Mr. Anthony Ross.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Alice Rue, consort of Mr. James Rue.

In this town, on the same evening after a lingering illness, Miss Mary Thomas.

In this town, on the same evening, Mr. John Roberts.

| PRICES CURRENT. | |
|----------------------|--------|
| FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. | |
| Flour wharf | \$7 00 |
| Howard-street wagon | 7 00 |
| Wheat—Red per bushel | 1 52 |
| Do white do | 1 60 |
| Rye bushel | 80 |
| Indian Corn bushel | 57 |
| Oats do | 37 1-2 |

C. HAYDEN, Dentist;

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore. Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton in the line of his profession. He forbears entering into a detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, & in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxima and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—If beauty and elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth, and the most implicit candour in his advice are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at the Easton Hotel. Easton, May 10, 1823.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at the Court House in Easton, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, all the property in and about the said town of Easton, containing part of a tract called Abraham's Lot, part of a tract called Londonderry and part of another tract; which was devised by the late William Rose to his daughter, Elizabeth Nice and her children; and which is now vested in Susanna M. Nice and James M. Nice, as survivors of their mother and brother, for the lives of the said Susanna and James; the said property having been laid down by the surveyor of Talbot county and found to contain the quantity of

25 ACRES,

more or less, including 3 Acres, subject to a right of dower in Mrs. Scott, relict of the said William Rose, and now in the occupancy of Thomas P. Smith, Esq.

As, from the proximity of the above property to the town of Easton, and the capacity of a part of it to be converted into an excellent Meadow, joined with numerous other advantages, it is presumed there will be many bidders for it; I would accommodate them by dividing it into lots of convenient dimensions.

The terms of Sale are, one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in 6 and 12 months from the day of Sale, with bonds or notes and approved security for the payment of the same, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale.

ALEXR. C. BULLITT, Trustee.

April 10—ts

High Street Wharf

COMPANY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that five dollars on each share of Stock, must be punctually paid, on Saturday the 14th of June next.

It is unnecessary to remind the Stockholders of the penalty of non-performance on that day, as they are perfectly apprised of it.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Cambridge, May 10—3w

Land for Sale.

The subscriber would sell his FARM on Choptank River, opposite Cambridge, well known by the name of Aker's Ferry.—Also, a FAIRM adjoining the Trappe, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, nearly one half of which is in wood land, and near to a pretty good market.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, at the south end of the afore-said village (Trappe). The afore-mentioned property, or any part thereof, would be disposed of on easy terms to those disposed to purchase. Should the said property not be disposed of before the first day of July next, it will then be for rent for the ensuing year. WILLIAM JENKINS.

Easton, May 10—4w

The subscriber has about one hundred BRICKS, which he would wish to sell.

W. J.

To the Voters

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

I take this method of returning to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support I met with when a Candidate for the last Sheriff's office, and of announcing to you that I am a Candidate again; such is my situation at present that I am unable to leave home and personally converse with you on the subject; for I have a family who rely upon my exertions for a support. I do therefore hope my fellow citizens will not blame me if I should not make use of those means which have heretofore been customary. If I am elected you may rely upon my best endeavours to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

The Publick's Humble Servant,

THO. ROBERTS.

May 3—4w

A good Country Stand

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be Rented for next year the

HOUSE AND LOT,

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

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3—ts

Notice

I hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON,

February 12—3m

POETRY.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE.

A poetical friend on reading Alexander's claim to four thousand miles of ocean, hastily furnished us with the following pasquinade.
Balt. Morn. Chronicle.

Old Neptune one morning was seen on the rocks,
Shedding tears by the paleful, and tearing his locks,
He cried a Land Lubber has stole on this day
Full four thousand miles of my ocean away,
He swallows the earth (he exclaims) with emotion,
And then to quench appetite, slap goes the ocean,
Brother Jove must look out for his skies let me tell ye,
Or the Russian will bury them all in his belly.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS;

Amongst which are a great variety of

GINGHAMS,
CALICOES AND
IRISH LINENS,

Which have been selected with much care from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and are believed to be as Handsome and as Cheap as they have been at any former period.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Groceries, &c. &c.

Amongst the former are Spades, Shovels and Hoes of the most approved English Manufacture.

Easton, April 5—1f

GROCERIES.

The subscriber has opened an assortment of GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY,

Adjoining the Post office, and solicits a share of public patronage. He requests his old friends and acquaintances to call on him, and they may rely on getting the following articles as low as they can possibly be afforded, viz.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| French Brandy | Molasses |
| Jamaica Spirit | N. Orleans Sugar |
| Antigua Rum | Loaf of all qualities |
| Holland Gin | Spices do |
| Lisbon Wine | Teas of Superior qua- |
| Whiskey old and 4th | lity |
| proof | Tobacco |
| Common do | Stone Ware |
| Apple Brandy | Earthen Ware. |
| Peach do | |

AN ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS-WARE

hourly expected.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton, April 5, 1823.

New Spring Goods

3 LARGE SUPPLIES

(Amongst which is a large assortment of IRISH LINENS)

Just received and for sale by

GROOME & LAMBLE.

Easton, April 5—6w

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Begin to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening.

An elegant and extensive Assortment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,

of the latest importations, which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

The public are invited to give them an early call, as great Bargains will be offered.

Easton, April 5—6w

Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Has just received a further supply of Philadelphia

Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRAUGHT ALE during the summer.

AUO,

A large assortment of Fishing Lines with Patent Hooks, and Fishing Hooks of all sizes, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. Reef Tongues and Bologna Sausages for sale as usual.

Easton, April 26



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appointments are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be

attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Haggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

State Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby announce that in consequence of the already spirited sales of the tickets, the drawing will commence in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of NEXT MONTH (May) and will be completed with all possible dispatch.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

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Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

Valuable Farm,

FOR RENT.

The Subscriber, will rent to an approved tenant for a term of years, his VALUABLE FARM, adjoining, & part of it within the limits of the city of Baltimore. This Farm contains

585 ACRES,

Of which there are about 250 acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, the residue in wood. The land is well calculated for wheat, tobacco, corn, timothy, &c. and contains a number of springs of water, which in the driest seasons have never failed.

The Improvements on this Farm consists of a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

one story and a half high, containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, with chambers above. A Two Story Log House, for the farm hands. A large stone Dairy. A brick Barn, sixty feet front, and thirty feet deep, with an overjet of 10 feet, and containing twenty four stalls. The improvements are all substantial, having all been erected within a few years. The land is divided into fields, and enclosed with substantial chestnut post and rail fences. There is a crop of wheat, rye and oats in the ground, and a part of the land well set in timothy.

There is a valuable Apple Orchard on the Farm which in good seasons for fruit has produced a hundred and fifty barrels of Apples—from the nature of the soil and the improvements, and the vicinity of the city of Baltimore there is no farm better adapted, than this, to the purposes of a large dairy farm.

There is in front of the overseer's house, a vegetable garden of five acres, inclosed with a pale fence, and in which were raised the large turnips which were exhibited at the Exchange, the year before last, one of which weighed 12 3/4 lbs. and another 14 pounds, without the tops.—There is also on this Farm a Race Course which is considered by competent judges to be the best course in the state, and which will be rented either with or separate from the rest of the Farm.

E. L. FINLEY.

April 12—8w

P. S. The Editors of the Easton Gazette and Fredericktown Herald will publish the above eight times and forward their accounts.

For Rent,

That VALUABLE FARM on which Mr. Blaney E. Cross now lives, within a mile of Easton. It contains upwards of three hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, with a good proportion of meadow and is divided into three fields. The improvements are a

Brick Dwelling House, a Framed Kitchen, with a good Smoke House, Corn House, Barn and Stabling.

To an approved tenant the subscriber would lease it for a term of years. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall. Apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY,

Easton, Talbot county.

May 3—

Notice.

The creditors of Richard Tootell, late of Dorchester county, dec'd, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to Richard Pattison, legally authenticated for settlement, on or before the 15th of November next, they may otherwise by law be barred from all benefit of said deceased's estate, persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

SARAH TOOTELL, Adm'rx.

of Richard Tootell, dec'd.

May 3—3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, the subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at William C. Ridgway's Tavern, in Cambridge, on Monday 19th May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the Real Estate of Major Roger Woolford, late of Dorchester county, deceased; it being the Farm whereon the said deceased resided, and at present occupied by Alexander Wilson, beautifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, between Cook's & Hill's Point, & contains about

230 ACRES.

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

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

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

THOMAS WOOLFORD, Trustee.

Dorchester county, May 3, 1823—3w

CORONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, against James Wrightson at the suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on Monday 19th of May, at St. Michaels, at eight o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit: the fourth part of four undivided Lots with the improvements thereon, ONE DWELLING HOUSE, and Kitchen, one Smoke House, and one Carriage House—all subject to the Widow's dower being in St. Michaels on the north side of Thompson's alley—the property of the said James Wrightson. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

April 26—ts

JAMES HARRISON, Coroner.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Alexander Hemsley; will be sold on Monday the 19th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property to wit: one Farm near Wye Mill, called the Church Farm, being part of a tract of land called Wilton, part of Lob Crook and Sweet Hope, containing four hundred and sixty six acres, one negro boy Tom, about 10 years of age, one do. Isaac 10 year old, and Friuby 8 years old. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claim.

April 26—w

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suit of Dr. Robert Moore, against William Davis, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz: a tract or part of a tract of land, called St. Michaels Fresh Run, containing by a late survey one hundred and eighty two and a quarter acres, situated about 6 miles from Easton, near Bennett's Mill, and adjoining the lands of Jonathan N. Benny. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Meuley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Nice, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May next, on the Court House Green between 11 and 4 o'clock, the following property, viz: The Farm where Philemon Horney now resides, called part of Dixons Lot and Rich Farm, containing 330 acres more or less, one Lot of ground on the West side of the road leading from Easton to Goldsborough's Neck, containing 8 Acres more or less, the HOUSE and LOT now occupied by said Nice opposite Ns. Hammond, Esq. one Wagon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 29 ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, to me directed, against Thomas Atkinson, at the suits of Richard H. Jones, Edward Auld, use of Fayette Gibson, William Bromwell, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT

in the town of Easton now occupied by said Atkinson, subject to a mortgage; his Tan Yard, House and appertinences, one horse cart, one horse, 2 old Carriages, 1 eight day Clock, 4 Beds, 2 mahogany tables, 1 old desk, 1 cupboard and contents, all the kitchen Furniture—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas and two writs of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, against James W. Abbott, at the suits of Jenkins & Stevens, George Porter and Thomas P. Bennett use Samuel Pickering, will be sold on Tuesday 13th of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: all the right, title and interest of the said James W. Abbott, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land on Choptank river near the ferry, called 'Part of Bullen' containing 351 acres more or less—Also one gig and harness, and one horse.—Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas at the suit of William H. Tilghman and a fieri facias at the suit of Rachel L. Kerr, against Solomon Lowe, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May, on the Court House Green between 10 & 4 o'clock, the following property, 1 negro boy Horace, 1 negro boy Levin, three head of Horses 1 Wagon and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed against Mrs. Pamela Frances McGinney (now Pamela F. Bromwell, wife of Charles M. Bromwell) at the suit of Levin McGinney, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: A Lot of Land containing 14 1/2 acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discovery,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela F. Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceased husband, Daniel McGinney, situated in Oxford Neck, called 'Piny Point's Advantage.' One negro boy Horace about 18 years old to serve until he is 35 years of age, one negro girl Susan 11 years old to serve until 25 years of age, two sorrel horses, one grey horse and one old carriage and harness—the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles M. Bromwell and wife. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court, and the Court of Appeals, to me directed, against Thomas Martin, at the suits of James Tilton, John Stevens, Jr., executor of John Stevens, deceased, Jenkins & Stevens, Joseph Brown 4th, Robert G. Lloyd & Groome & Lambdin—will be sold, on Tuesday 13th of May next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property, to wit: thirty acres of Timber Land, adjoining Henry Morgan's, one pair of mules, one sorrel mare and gig and harness, twenty head of sheep, one yoke of oxen and cart, and five head of horses. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, to me directed, at the suits of the following persons, viz: two at the suit of Wm. Clark, two at the suit of Clark & Green, one at the suit of Thomas Kemp, and one at the suit of Mary Walker, Hugh & William Young, administrators of Archibald Walker, against Edward R. Gibson, executor of Jacob Gibson and Fayette Gibson, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of May, on the Court House Green, between 11 & 4 o'clock, the following property: the farm called Maringo, containing 530 acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, 4 head of horses, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep. Seized and taken to satisfy the aforesaid claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed against Benjamin Benny, at the suits of state use J. H. Kirby, use of Philip I. Trussel, use John E. Riden and Royston Kirby, will be sold on Wednesday 14th May next, on the premises, at four o'clock P. M. the farm of said Benny, called 'Kirby's Advantage and Benny's Resurvey' containing 450 acres—also 2 head of Horses, one horse cart and 10 head of cattle, one gig and harness and 1 black horse. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued from the Court of Appeals and Talbot county Court, to me directed, against Mrs. Pamela Sherwood, at the suits of Haley Moffitt, use Thomas A. Norris and James Cain, use John Stevens, Jr. will be sold, on Tuesday 13th May next, at the Court house door in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: one negro boy George, 14 years old, to serve until 35 years of age, one horse and carriage and harness, four head of cattle and one negro girl Maria, 16 years of age. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county Court, and the Court of Appeals to me directed against William Brown, at the suits of Ann Elbert, James Lloyd Chamberlaine, and the State use of Ann Elbert, will be sold on Tuesday 13th May next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit: part of a tract of land called 'Parker's Point' and 'Enlargement' containing two hundred acres 'Kemp's Mint Bed,' containing 15 acres, part of 'Lowe's Ramble' containing 75 acres, part of 'Parker's Point,' 137 acres, Nelly negro woman 26 years of age, Eliza negro girl 7 years of age, three head of Horses, two Mules and twenty head of Sheep. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 17, 1823.

NO. 221

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AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES—
BY AN EXPERIENCED SPORTSMAN.

[CONTINUED.]

Of Nicking Horses.

I once knew a most valuable horse killed by nicking his tail; it mortified. The surest method is to give him a dose of physic the morning before the operation is performed, and at least one dose more the third day.

Of sore backs in a regiment of Cavalry.

All our cavalry, on service, should have a blanket, eight times doubled, under the saddle. It is of great utility; for, with care, you never will have a horse with a sore back; and at night, the man may draw it from under the saddle, and cover himself with it; thus he will have two blankets to cover himself. But road horses and wagon horses too, frequently have sore backs.

A cure for sore backs.

The best method of curing sore backs, and I have frequently experienced the efficacy of it, is to dissolve half an ounce of blue vitriol in a pint of water, and dab the injured parts with it four or five times a day. The best captain of cavalry, I know, is not he who only fights his troop well in action; but he who has his horses in the best condition, and has the fewest sore backs in his troop. What a laudable example the German hussars and other cavalry, shew us, in the care of their horses. The attention they pay to their horses is wonderfully meritorious.

No Horse, out in all weathers, and standing still in the streets, should be curried or brushed.

I never allow a horse of mine, which is out in all weather, & frequently stands for hours in the street, and very often in rain, to be curried or brushed; currying and brushing chills their coats, and makes them more liable to catch cold. Nor do I ever allow them to be covered in the stable with a cloth. They are rubbed well with a whip of straw, and then with a coarse hair cloth; this makes the blood circulate, and it is fully sufficient. I am thoroughly persuaded no cavalry horse on service, at the picket cord, should ever be curried or brushed; indeed, a couple of curry combs may be kept in each troop, in case a horse may have some hard dirt caked on, which cannot otherwise be rubbed off.

No horse should stand on litter in the day time.

I never allow a horse to stand on litter in the day time in the stable. I speak not of running horses or hunters. Provided the straw be not perfectly dry and clean, it perishes the feet.—Look to horses which stand upon half perished litter, as one half of them do at the livery stables; you will find their feet full of dirty, half perished litter. This materially injures the feet.

An infallible lotion for blows, bruises and sprains.

For the present, I have nearly done with the treatment of horses; but will give you one receipt more, which of all the medicines in the world, is the most efficacious. It is as beneficial to man and woman, as it is both to horses and dogs. You should never be without a bottle of it in the house. It is infallible in its cure of all bruises, blows and gentle strains, which horses and dogs receive in the field. I do not mean to say that it will cure a horse, which is absolutely let down in the sinews, but in every other respect it is a sovereign remedy. I have had in the course of time, four or five servants who have slipped down stairs and have terribly bruised their legs and sprained their ankles. I have also given it to numbers who have received injuries in their limbs from falls, blows or bruises, and I have never known it to fail. It was given to me by an old huntsman thirty years ago. It may even be used when the skin is broken or rubbed off; not absolutely on the wound itself, because it will occasion great pain; but it may be rubbed in well all round the wound. Take of spirit of wine, eight ounces; dissolve one ounce of camphor first, in the spirits of wine, then add 1 ounce of oil of turpentine, 1 ounce of spirit of ammonia; oil of origanum half an ounce, and one large table spoon full of liquid laudanum. It must be well rubbed in with the hand, for full a quarter of an hour, every time it is used, which must be four times each day, you will be astonished at its efficacy when you try it.

With certainty how to know a strong and good eye from a weak one.

I will now inform you how for certain, you may know whether a horse has a strong and good eye or a weak eye, and likely to go blind. People in general turn a horse's head to a bright light to examine his eyes. You can know very little by this method

what sort of an eye the horse has, unless it be a very defective one. You must examine the eye first when the horse stands with his head to the manger. Look carefully at the pupil of the eye in a horse; it is of an oblong form—carry the size of the pupil in your mind, then turn the horse about, bring him to a bright light, and if in the bright light, the pupil of the eye contracts and appears much smaller than it was in the darker light, then you may be sure the horse has a strong good eye—but provided the pupil remains nearly of the same size as it appeared in the darker light, the horse has a weak eye; therefore have nothing to do with him. There are contracting and dilating muscles in the eye, which will plainly shew you, provided you follow my instructions, in what state the eye is, whether it be a strong or a weak one.

Many horses are attacked in their eyes when coming five years old. This is vulgarly called moon blindness. It is a periodical blindness, which comes and goes sometimes three or four times; but if it ever comes above once, I imagine his eyes to be in great danger.

Of Worms being in a horse's stomach.

I have often read, in farrier's works, and in those of veterinary surgeons, of worms in a horse's stomach—for my own part, I cannot credit it; for the peristaltic motion of the stomach is so powerful, and the heat so great, when the horse is alive, that I am of opinion that worms may as well live between two mill stones, when at work, or in a hot baker's oven, as in a horse's stomach—and this I have a right to say, that, when the motion of the stomach ceases, which it does with the life of the animal, in half a minute, worms may move from their former quarters into the stomach, particularly if the stomach be replete with food. Certain we are, that no person has ever seen the stomach of a horse when alive; therefore I am justified in saying, that I imagine it must be conjecture, and that I give a good reason for my opinion; however, I will not assert, or be positive in an opinion which may be contrary to that of more experienced men.

Wounds in the skin of horses.

Wounds in the skin of horses will generally be cured by lint dipped in Friar's Balsam. I have already mentioned the great benefit of nitre in inflammatory fevers. Osmer relates a story of a horse, which he asserts to be a fact:—that a horse with the mad staggers on him, broke out of the stable at a powder mill, and got to a cistern of water in which a large quantity of salt petre had been dissolved. He drank plentifully of it, after which he became immediately well, without any thing else being given him. He mentions this, to shew the good effect of nitre in fevers.

If Daffy's Elixir be too expensive, give Philonium Romanum.

I have already mentioned, that a bottle of Daffy's Elixir is the best medicine I ever tried for a horse taken with the cholera, or gripe, from drinking cold water, &c. &c. But, as Daffy's Elixir is expensive, you may give him one ounce of Philonium Romanum—repeat the dose in one hour, if the horse be not relieved.

Two sorts of Cholera and Gripes; how to distinguish them, and to cure both.

You must be particularly careful to distinguish, for there are two sorts of cholera, or gripes; the one proceeds from the horse being chilled by cold water, &c.; the other proceeds from costiveness & inflammation of the bowels. In the latter disorder you must be guided by feeling the horse's pulse, to ascertain whether it be attended with any degree of fever. I have told you already how to feel a horse's pulse, and how often, in a minute, a horse's pulse free from fever, should beat. In this latter disorder, the dung must be constantly raked away, as it falls into the rectum. Give the horse sweet oil inwardly, to relax the intestines, and to supply the hard excrement, which, from dryness, may be lodged in the gut, which is frequently the cause of this complaint. Give him, every four hours one ounce of the common purging salts. In this case, nitre is not to be given, as it acts mortally as a diuretic. If the horse be in considerable pain, he should be bled, and if the pain be very violent, bleeding should be repeated, because there will be inflammation.

How to judge whether or not that you have the best Colt of the year.

I do not believe there ever was a better horse than Mr. Robert Pigott's Shark, excepting Eclipse, which was a very uncommon horse. I will tell you what Shark could do, by which you may give a tolerably good guess whether you have nearly the best horse of his year. Run five or six of your young colts together, one mile; if they all come in well together, you may be sure that not one of them is worthy to be kept in training, excepting you have one amongst them, which is an uncommonly large sized colt, large limbed & loose made. It is possible that, when he comes to his strength, and fills up, he may turn out a good horse. If you have one colt, which, in the trial, runs clear away from all the rest, you may expect that he will turn out a good runner. Take him about a fortnight after, run him with two of the others which were the two first of those beaten; for you must not run him with the worst or last of the

lot. Let him give them both twenty one pounds. If he does not beat them cleverly, you have no right to expect that he is the best, or nearly the best horse of his year.

LIFE IN TENNESSEE.

A scene of violence has resulted or is likely to result at Nashville, from an enquiry into the course pursued by the agent for paying United States' pensioners in that state.—During the last winter, an anonymous correspondent of the National Intelligencer accused the Western agents of paying the pensioners in depreciated bank paper, instead of the specie funds furnished by the government. The Western Monitor contradicts the statement so far as related to Kentucky leaving Tennessee to vindicate their own reputation. This contradiction called out Mr. Cantrell, the agent at Nashville, whose statement in his own vindication has been vehemently assailed by the editor of the Constitutional Advocate, who has denied its truth, & published certificates to disprove it. Violence appears to have ensued, as we find the Advocate received by the last mail, contains the following remark;

"Neither will we submit to fight every ruffian scoundrel that Stephen Cantrell could bribe, treacherously to attack us in the streets, for we will not be forced to chastise our meanest enemies. For our person, from the experiments that have been made, we should feel but little danger, if we had to deal with men of ordinary depravity, but where so much mean treachery exists, there is no real security but in arms and distance. We will not attack them, if they do not insult us; but we are armed for the purpose, and will put either of them to instant death, if they approach within striking distance of us, in the streets or elsewhere. This promise we swear to them by the God of Truth and Justice to execute in strictness! They may shoot or poison us, but they shall neither strike nor stab."

From the Federal Republican, May 4.
PENSACOLA, &c.

We have had a conversation with a gentleman who left Pensacola about a month since, who states that, at the time he left that country, the town was in the enjoyment of perfect health, and enlivened by business and social intercourse. No apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants either Spanish or American, of a return at the coming season of the fever of last year; on the contrary, the opinion there was general, that the dreadful sickness with which the place was afflicted last autumn proceeded from accidental causes, most of which may not exist again in a hundred years. The cargo of putrid fish and fruit, and the great influx of persons, and their consequent confined accommodation, the former particularly, are considered by all as the main causes of the sickness referred to. The American part of the population appear to think that the bad state of the police also assisted to produce it. The Board of Health and other authorities of the place are taking every means in their power to prevent its recurrence.

The Spanish population is represented to be warmly attached to the United States' government, and as being a very interesting people. The greatest harmony prevailed between the different authorities, civil and military. The military, it is said, entertained great deference & respect for the individuals who filled the various civil appointments of the government, and the civil authorities and people are so well satisfied with the presence of the troops at Pensacola, and at the Barancas, that they would view their removal from that place as a calamity. Indeed, the citizens hearing by report, that their removal was contemplated, have lately got up a petition to the government against that measure. Our informant speaks of the corps stationed near Pensacola as fine bodies of men commanded by able officers, and under excellent police discipline.

An affray took place the day before our informant left Pensacola between two individuals. The disturbers of the peace were arrested and all the evidence of the witnesses taken on the same day, and the sentence of the final court was to be had in eight or ten days afterwards. Civil suits are decided in that infant territory, with equal despatch, and both are decided with so small a tax by way of fees and costs as to be scarcely worth mentioning! All this is done under a new code of laws, framed and adopted by a small local legislature or council, which has been no expense to the people of the territory, and a very trifling one to the government.

The same gentleman speaks highly of the towns of MOBILE & BLAKELEY in Alabama, as places of business. They are rising fast into great importance. From these two towns alone, which are as yet scarcely known to the people of the United States generally, were shipped, during the last year, about 70,000 bales of cotton. On the day our informant left Blakeley there was an arrival at that port of a very fine vessel from Cadiz; on the day previous, there was one at Mobile from Vera Cruz. There had lately been several other foreign arrivals, besides vessels from our own ports, and coasting and inland vessels almost without

number. NEW ORLEANS he describes as a little world, and as greatly increasing in importance.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

NEW JERSEY.

Mr. Wilson, of the Trenton True American, fortifies his assertion that New Jersey is in favour of Mr. Adams, by extracts to that effect from five other of the leading Republican papers of the state, all of which concur in representing Mr. Adams to be the most, and Mr. Crawford the least popular among the candidates. The Bridgetown Whig says:—

"The sentiments of our brother of the True American, as far as we can learn, are perfectly correct, with respect to this section of the country. * * * * * Though we have taken some pains to be informed, we cannot learn that Mr. Crawford would stand the chance of a single vote in this district."

The Rahway Advocate remarks:—

"So far as the public sentiment in relation to the Presidential question is made known in this state it appears to be, in favour of Mr. Adams. Speaking of our immediate vicinity, so far as we are informed, we scarcely know of a dissenting voice."

From the Newark Centinel and the New Brunswick Freonian we have already given extracts to the same purport, and have but to add that these are all Republican papers, and that they concur in representing the same grounds of preference for Mr. Adams, his abilities, his integrity, his long services, and his being a northern candidate. Mr. Wilson, after collecting these authorities, adds:—

"We think Mr. Noah must already be convinced that his better informed correspondents have deceived him, & that really and truly 'Mr. CRAWFORD has very few friends in New Jersey.'"

The six New England states and New Jersey are in favour of Mr. Adams by large majorities, as are also Maryland and Delaware! while Pennsylvania, if not decidedly for him, is yet decidedly against Mr. Crawford; and yet, against this united sense of the eastern and middle states, Mr. Noah and his party modestly intend to set the current of New York politics, and to direct the state, against its interests and inclinations, as may be thought most to the advantage of the 'old Dominion' to which they bend the knee, & we must do homage.—N. Y. Amer.

FROM THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN.

"We beg the editors who have represented us as giving an opinion, that Mr. Crawford was deficient in 'talents,' to do us justice. We have never, for a moment, doubted Mr. C's very eminent qualifications in his own way.—To have succeeded seven years ago, so to ingratiate himself into political importance with the congressional caucus as to obtain at one time, as his friends assert, an absolute majority of the meeting over Mr. Monroe, and finally to fail by only 15 votes, being then nominated for president of the United States, instead of Mr. Monroe, was ample proof of a certain kind of talent.—We mean in plain terms, a consummate talent for political intrigue—a talent that knows how to avail itself of all the odds and ends of little factions, discontents and disappointed men's weight and measures and that is not superior to make them the means of his own elevation. It was on the occasion referred to, that our opinion of Mr. Crawford was formed, and every subsequent development of the man, has tended strongly to confirm the impression, especially the masterly dexterity with which he has contrived to be recognized, as the head and leader of a radical party, opposed to the measures of the very administration, of which, at the same time, he kept his place as a member. It was a want of those qualifications which a free and enlightened and circumspect people should seek for, in their chief magistrate, that we distinctly referred to, when upon this subject; an honest, open course of conduct with plain republican principles, distinctly & boldly avowed, through all the responsibilities of good or of evil report—these are the qualifications we thought him deficient in, and that we believe indispensable to the character of a good President for this republic."

The Southern Patriot, a paper devoted to Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, remarking upon the subject says.—"From Maryland a gentleman, second to no one for influence in that state writes as follows: Maryland votes by districts, and possibly may be somewhat divided; but I never was more confident of any event that was yet to happen, than that she will give Mr. Calhoun nearly her entire vote."

This is carrying the joke too far, for really we do not believe that Mr. Calhoun will obtain a single vote in this state. For the last six months we have endeavored to inform ourselves upon the subject of the Presidency; and as far as we can learn from intelligent and influential Republicans in the several districts the voice of the people of Maryland will be found to be decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams. His long

public services, at home and abroad, his plain republican habits and principles his unbending integrity, and his splendid talents, have brought home to the knowledge and feelings of every one, his unrivaled claims upon his countrymen. The friends of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay contend that both these gentlemen stand better with the people than Mr. Calhoun.

At the proper time, our columns will be open to the merits and pretensions of the respective candidates, reserving only to ourselves the privilege of rejecting what is void of that temper and decorum becoming the dignity and importance of the subject.—Balt. Pat.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

U. S. STEAM GALLIOT SEA GULL,

MANANZAS, April 23d, 1823.

To the Editor of the

New York Evening Post—

SIR—On my arrival here yesterday in the Sea Gull, accompanied by a barge, from among the haunts of the pirates, near where Allen fell by their hands, the Evening Post of the 10th instant was handed to me, containing a paragraph, which as it is written in terms both complimentary and courteous, and appears to have been dictated by a regard for the public interest, I shall answer, and hope to satisfy you and the public, to whom your enquiries were directed, that every effort has been made, not only by myself, but those under my command, to fulfil the benevolent intentions of our country, in sending a squadron of small vessels into these seas for the suppression of piracy, and that those intentions have been fully complied with, and executed with a promptness rarely instance.

The paragraph alluded to is as follows:—

"After reading the above narrative at which the blood runs cold, will it be thought unreasonable if we now again ask where is the American Squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, which promised us so much, and has, as yet, we must say, performed so little? About the middle of February it sailed for Norfolk, the 3d of March it arrived at St. Thomas. This is the last intelligence that has reached us respecting Commodore Porter's Squadron, that was 'we were told destined to cruise off Cuba for the purpose of effecting the suppression of piracy in that quarter;' but which is prosecuted with increased and triumphant success every day. If we did not know that all confidence may be placed in the resolution, activity & sagacity of Commodore Porter we might be led to entertain some doubts whether his squadron had been disposed of in the most efficient manner for securing the object declared and intended.—But we at any rate owe it to the respect we feel, in common with our fellow citizens, for this gallant and intelligent officer, to wait for some explanation before we indulge in complaints."

It will no doubt be recollected, that the law for the suppression of piracy, was passed on the 26th of December 1822. On the 14th of February of the succeeding year, 50 days after its passage, I left the Capes of Virginia with my Squadron, which had been purchased in different parts of the U. States, and equipped under my immediate inspection, during an inclement season, which, with excessive fatigue, brought on a disease that nearly cost me my life, and from which it is probable I shall never recover.

On the 3d of March I arrived at St. Thomas, (the place of rendezvous) on my way to Porto Rico, where, by order of the government, I had to correspond with the authorities of the Island, on the subject of the interruptions to our commerce to the Coasts of Colombia and Mexico, by the Porto Rico Privateers.

The day of my arrival, I despatched a division of schooners to the south side of Porto Rico, for the protection of our commerce there, and the next day sailed myself with the rest of the Squadron. I was necessarily delayed seven days on the coast of Porto Rico, to complete the duties I had to perform there, and during that time, by my presence, caused the blockade of the Main to be raised, which existed to the moment of arrival. I here divided my force into small detachments sending some on the north and some on the south side of St. Domingo and Cuba, causing every nook and corner in those islands to be examined where it was likely a pirate could be found, but without success. After thoroughly scouring the West Indies, I arrived, in 43 days from the time of my leaving the capes of Virginia, at Matanzas, in the Peacock alone, with no officer but her captain and sailing master, and scarcely men enough to work the ship, having sent them to the ship's boats in search of pirates among the Keys, about 300 miles to windward, with orders to meet me at this place. Here I heard of the capture (and fitting as a pirate) of a small schooner from Norfolk, two days before my arrival, and in ten days after her capture, I had visited Thompson's Island, re-assembled all my Squadron, built store houses, landed all my stores, fitted out expeditions for the coast of Cuba, established convoys, destroyed the crew, and recaptured the piratical vessel.

There have been no piracies committed since I have been on the coast; our commerce is effectually protected by weekly convoys, the coast is completely lined by our schooners and barges, and I have just returned from the principal resort of the pirates, where they have been compelled by our presence to destroy their vessels with their own hands. They are now (the 27th day of my arrival on this coast) completely broken up, and dare not appear here again, while the present arrangements exist. It is said, that "much has been promised, and little performed" by us.—We have done all that could in reason be expected of us—we have rendered the navigation on this side of the island secure against piratical depredations, avenged the death of Allen by an example that will strike them with terror; we have driven them from the ocean to the shore, whence, if they do carry on their depredations, they must necessarily be beyond the reach of punishment, as they are never to be found embodied in any numbers, and have no mark by which they can be distinguished from other individuals, even by the residents of the island, and local authorities. But let me ask by whom so much has been promised? Not by me, nor by those under my command—we promised only to do our duty, and we have done it; but I remember too well, & with sorrow, the publicity that was given to every movement of the squadron, by the editors of the newspapers, although I took the precaution of sending around to those of New York, as General Swartwout can testify, and to you among others, requesting your silence, and urging the necessity for secrecy; but it was all in vain; the papers, with but few exceptions, were filled with accounts of the expedition, from one extremity of the United States to the other; and believing the pirates would consequently change their ground, I found it necessary to change my plans and instead of going direct to Cuba, proceeded to windward to make a thorough examination. As far as depended on myself, secrecy has been observed; and had I not taken proper precautions to keep my intentions locked in my own breast, the pirates, through the medium of the press, would have been as well informed of my going to Porto Rico, as they were of every other movement of the squadron which took place in the U. States.

It appears to be the subject of complaint, that the last you heard of me, was my arrival with the squadron at St. Thomas 20 days after my leaving Norfolk! unless from St. John how did you expect to hear from me again, except by vessels spoken at sea, the commanders of which, if they had been as much disposed to do justice to our vigilance and activity, as to make unfounded and exaggerated reports of piracy, would have made some report of us on their arrival. The circumstance of not hearing from us, ought to have satisfied you we were doing our duty, not spending our time in idleness in port. It is not amongst civilized society that pirates are to be found, it is among barren and desolate islands, secret and retired places, as far from the reach of justice as they can get, that they make their haunts; among the roaring of breakers and the screams of the sea bird; and it is in such places, we have sought them in defiance of every obstacle through the most intricate and dangerous navigation, exposed in open boats by day and by night to the baneful influence of the climate, and in contempt of every danger, with untiring zeal, and with unceasing vigilance.

But what is the amount of this force 'which has promised so much and performed so little,' a force consisting of eight small schooners of from 35 to 40 tons, mounting each three guns, the largest of which is a nine pounder, and one of the smallest class of steam boats, mounting five guns, each carrying 32 officers and men, a force very little more than sufficient to man one of our sloops of war, and not enough for one of our smallest frigates. I shall not enumerate the five ships cutters, called barges, calculated to carry each 18 men, for without laying up the other vessels I should not have a man to put on board them, unless it should so chance, that I could obtain crews for them out of some one of our large vessels, which happens to be the case at present, having fortunately the Peacock sloop of war with me, which I have laid up for the purpose. I expected, it is true, to find here on my arrival, the Congress, Grampus, Porpoise and Spark, but not a solitary United States' vessel of war was to be found on the station, nor has there been one since, except those I brought with me.

It is to the total destitution of protection to our commerce then, and to the information given to the pirates, through the press, of my movements, that they were encouraged to make a last effort to obtain all the plunder possible before my arrival—and, whatever property may have been lost, and blood shed, may be justly charged to others, not to the inactivity of myself or those associated with me, for the squadron was got out with unparalleled expedition, and I repeat it, that up to the day of my arrival, piracy existed in full force, the harbours of Havana and Matanzas were filled with our merchant vessels waiting for convoy. Not one capture has been made by the pirates since we came here, nor can any intelligence be obtained of them, as they have abandoned their pursuits, and mingled with the population of the island, nearly all of whom either from interest or fear, are concerned in keeping their secrets.

It is easy for those who are now enjoying the comforts of home, to clamour and find fault with us; we might also now have been possessed of the same enjoyments by not going on the expedition, for there was

nothing obligatory on us, and thereby have avoided the pain which unremitted censure always brings with it, come from whatever quarter it will; but impelled by a sense of duty to our country and the civilized world in general, all personal considerations were out of the question; we could promise ourselves neither honor nor profit from the expedition; no reward but the satisfaction of having done our duty—and from the course taken by our newspapers. I despaired of making any captures; but I knew we should protect the lives and property of our fellow citizens, and we have done so.

About three years since 5 schrs. mounting 60 guns, and carrying about 500 men, were built for the suppression of piracy, and this force in addition to a frigate, three sloops of war, a brig, and some smaller vessels together with a large British force, until a short time previous to my coming out here, carrying altogether about 1200 men, have ever since been cruising here. If they could not suppress piracy with all their means in so long a time, with what justice can the enquiry be made 'why (in twenty days after my departure from the United States) the squadron of small craft under my command has 'done so little'.

There is cause to suspect that the foregoing article, as well as one which appeared in the Eastern Argus of the 4th of March, but more particularly the latter, originated in a spirit of resentment, caused by an unpleasant controversy during the last year. The editors of newspapers have had ample revenge in the destruction of my hopes on this expedition, by the publicity they have given to it; and it is unmanly in them during my absence, to carry their resentment further. I shall however now as heretofore, throw myself on the protection of my fellow citizens & rest satisfied with their decision on my conduct, whatever it may be. With great respect your very obedient servant.

D. PORTER.

From the Charleston Courier of May 2.
[By the sloop Providence at Charleston.]
KINGSTON, (Jam.) April 5.

By the arrival of the Grecian cutter we are put in possession of the following interesting details of the destruction of the piratical schr. La Guita.

On the 20th ult. the Grecian fell in with this vessel at the entrance of the River St. Johns, Bay of Philippina, on the south side of Cuba, near Balabano, and after an action of 55 minutes the pirate blew up being then about half musket shot from the Grecian.—The schooner was armed with two long guns, 18 and 12 pounders, and six short nine pounders, had a complement of 90 men and was commanded by a person named Joseph Labina, a notorious pirate.

On the Grecian's approach the pirate hoisted a red flag forward, with a white and black at her main, and commenced a heavy fire, which was kept up on both sides until the schooner blew up. The pirates then took to the shore, closely pursued by the Grecian's boats, and after a short contest on the beach, the former fell in all directions, leaving about 30 killed, and wounded, and five prisoners, two of whom have since died of their wounds. The Grecian had a complement of 50, including four boys, and armed with ten guns, six pounders. She received some trifling damage during the action, and two men slightly wounded. The pirate had with her a large felucca, armed with four guns, besides a musketry, and several armed boats, all of which have been destroyed.

Some seroons of indigo were found in the possession of the pirates, with the mark L Y in one.

April 12.—The three pirates brought in by the Grecian cutter, were taken to the Crown Office on Monday, when an examination of the witnesses took place; but we conceive it would be at present improper to detail any part of it.

Captain Sinclair, of the sloop John Bull, lately arrived at Port Antonio from Cuba, reports that there were a number of piratical vessels cruising in the vicinity of Cape Cruz.

We have been favored with the following official particulars of the capture of the piratical schooner Zaragozana, by the boats from his majesty's ship's Tyne and Thracian:

His majesty's ships Tyne and Thracian after an anxious pursuit of many days, sometimes gaining intelligence of the piratical schr. at others losing all clue to her, at length gained sight of her, off Baracoa, early in the forenoon of the 31st of last month.

Both ships disguised as much as possible, to bear the appearance of merchantmen stood in to close with her, then under easy sail, standing in for the land. For three hours the schooner remained under the deception which had been practised towards her, when she crowded all sail and made for the harbour of Mata, where she anchored, with her broadside commanding a narrow entrance of little more than a cable's length in breadth and displayed Spanish colors.

The boats of the ships were instantly hoisted out, manned and armed, and under the command of Capt. Walcott, proceeded to ascertain what her real character was, when, at 3 P. M. the boats being within gun shot she opened her fire under the Spanish flag, which, after the first shot was supplanted by the black. She had previously landed a body of men, to fire from a thicket on one side of the harbor's entrance, which increased the advantages of her already admirable position for defence, and placed our officers and men under an incessant and most galling fire of every description, for upwards of three quarters of an hour, which was sustained with the firmest intrepidity. At length the opportunity for boarding arrived, and with three cheers our gallant fellows rushed in under a heavy

fire of grape and musketry. The panic on board was instantaneous, and with trifling exception the entire of her crew threw themselves into the sea.

She proved to be the Zaragozana, of about 120 tons, an uncommonly fine vessel, in length 78 by 18, carrying one long 18 pounder on a swivel, four long 9 pounders well armed, and every way prepared against boarding. Her decks were covered with bottles filled with combustible materials. She had a crew of from 70 to 80 men, chiefly European Spaniards, commanded by Caytano Anogony, who, with his crew, fought the vessel with a skill, and until the moment of panic, with a desperate courage, worthy of a better cause.

This vessel was fitted out, armed at the Havana as she was in Jan. last, with 50 men on board, for a port towards the E. end of the island, and partly laden with merchandise under the designation of a merchant vessel, armed for self defence.

The pirates had 10 killed 15 wounded, 16 taken by the Spaniards, & 28 brought to Port Royal for trial—total 69. Many of the remainder are supposed to have been drowned.

Our loss—Tyne, 2 wounded; Thracian, 2 wounded and 2 killed."

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 13. LATE FROM EUROPE.

London papers to the evening of the 4th of April, one day later than former advices, have been received in New York, by the WILLIAM THOMPSON from Liverpool, at the offices of our attentive correspondents, the editors of the Gazette, Mercantile Advertiser, Daily Advertiser and Evening Post.

The LONDON SUN, of the 4th of April, still adheres to the assertion made in a previous number, that Ministers had received the FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR, and adds, "yesterday was the day appointed for its discussion, with our Foreign Minister and the French Ambassador; and we can state from authority that his Excellency and Mr. Canning were closeted for two hours at Gloucester Lodge yesterday, on this important subject."

A report was circulated by the LONDON TRAVELLER of the 3d April, that a letter was received by the French Government, written by the King of Spain himself, and countersigned by the English Ambassador, Sir William A'Court, requesting the King of France to suspend any hostile movement.

"It was strongly reported at Boulogne, that a telegraph notice had communicated the intelligence that the differences between France and Spain had been amicably arranged. Mr. Sharp arrived in the express boat with dispatches. He stated at the Customhouse that he had important dispatches for Mr. Canning; he was immediately passed, and went on with all possible rapidity."

This statement is contradicted in the LONDON SUN of the 4th of April, in the following positive terms:—

"There is not one word of truth in the reports respecting the letter said to have been addressed by the King of Spain to the French Government, and countersigned by Sir Wm. A'Court; for we positively know that the British Cabinet has no such information."

It appears that the subjugation of the Spanish people and the destruction of their Constitution, is likely to be a matter much more difficult to accomplish than the French ministry anticipated—and, the report of a demand having been made of sixty thousand men by anticipation, upon the conscription of 1823, leaves every thing to hope that the union of the Spanish nation and the removal of the King to a place of safety, without the slightest symptom of disapprobation on the part of the people, have completely frustrated the designs of the Holy Alliance. The decapitation of Ferdinand would have consummated the wishes of the Holy League—then united Europe would have marched with some show of pretext to restrain the infatuation of the Spanish people who would have lost in the blood of their victim the friendship of their ancient ally and protector Great Britain—but, their caution and forbearance defeated the artful contrivance and afford the sure pledge that their resistance will be successful, their triumph complete.

The remains of the Army of the Faith on the Navarre frontier, under the command of the Trappist, were defeated and entirely dispersed, and an Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Guillemot, who is chief of the Duc d'Angouleme's staff, was sent prisoner to Paris, accused of disaffection.

LONDON, April 4.

City, 12 o'clock.—The Rentes closed at Paris on Wednesday at 78 1/2. Spanish Bonds 34 1/2. The only fluctuation in Consols this morning is a fall from 74 1/2 to 74 1/8, 1-4. Spanish Bonds opened at 30 1/2, declined to 29 1/2, and at 12 o'clock 29 5/4 and 30.

LATER STILL FROM EUROPE!

Our attentive correspondent Mr. WILLIAM G. LYFORD, proprietor of the Commercial Reading and News Room, Norfolk, under date of the 12th, informs us that the ship RASSELLAS, of Boston in 33 days from Liverpool, arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday evening, and that Captain Brigham has politely furnished LONDON PAPERS to the 6th and LIVERPOOL to the 8th of April inclusive, containing PARIS dates to the 4th.—The Rasselas sailed in company with the Lancaster for Philadelphia, and the Manhattan for New York. The latter our correspondents inform us, had arrived below and her advices of the same date as those which follow, would be transmitted by the mail of to-morrow.

Paris papers of the third and fourth of April were received at London on the 6th, stating that the DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME had left Paris for Bordeaux, the Wednesday previous, after taking an affectionate leave of her husband and other relatives, which circumstance had given rise to conjectures of much political importance. Quere—May not this step have been taken as a precautionary measure to insure her personal safety, as the well known loyalty of the people of Bordeaux and its being a sea port town would either afford her an asylum or furnish the ready means of escape in case of another revolution?

The Chamber of Deputies was occupied on the 2d and 3d of April with the debate on the Budget and the discussion on the latter day was rather warm.

A Bayonne letter inserted in the Pilot intimates that no movement of the invading army was expected to take place till the 17th or 18th of April.

Rumours were still circulating in Paris, of the movements of a Russian army towards the banks of the Oder.

An article from Perpignan states that the Duc d'Angouleme had reviewed the 5th division of the army of the Pyrenees, and an order of the day expresses his Royal Highness' satisfaction at their conduct and discipline.

PARIS, April 4.

We have not yet received any news of the actual commencement of hostilities, but there is no doubt that they will begin very shortly. The minute this takes place, A MANIFESTO WILL BE PUBLISHED, HERE IN THE MONITEUR, which will coincide with a Proclamation to be issued by the Duke d'Angouleme. The demand for 60,000 men has not yet been made in the Chamber, but it is only delayed till the Budget is agreed to.—Accounts have been received to day from Peter-burg, which announce some movements of troops.

L'Etoile of April fourth, says, that a letter had been received from Gen. Quersada, stating positively, that Santos Ladrone, a leader of a factious band on the frontiers, had attacked the Constitutionalists fourteen hundred strong at La Rancana and Nadeiez in Navarre, that he made 600 prisoners and took all the material of the army—the source from whence this emanates renders it unworthy of belief.

The DUKE OF REGGIO set out on the 27th for St. Jean de Luz, where he will fix his head quarters. M. DE LOSTEUDRE, Aid de Camp to Gen. Guillemot, had been arrested at Bayonne, suspected of being engaged in treasonable pursuits.

The sickness of the King of Spain disappeared at the command of the Cortes, and the intelligence from Madrid of the 25th of March says, that he was quietly continuing his journey to Seville, sometimes on foot and sometimes in his carriage.

The Cortes left Madrid on the 23d of April for Seville, accompanied by the Ministers EGEA and SAN MIGUEL, and the capital remained perfectly tranquil.

French Funds, April 3.—Five per cents 78 1/2, highest, 78 7/8, closed at 78 60—Exchange on London, one month, 25f. 65—3 mo. 25f. 45.

Billing's Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th April, observes on the subject of the markets, that the demand for Cotton is very indifferent—that the demand also for British Plantation Sugars has also been partial—and that nothing material has been done in Tobacco, Naval Stores, Turpentine in particular, continued steady.

Fed. Gazette.

BURIALS IN CITIES.

Every fact which can throw any light on this subject, or tend to convince the scrupulous of the danger which may arise from the practice of burying in cities, should be promptly published. The following we extract from the Boston Galaxy, which the editor says he selected from a small weekly paper under the superintendence of Dr. Smith.—Nat. Adv.

At Soulieu Burgundy, a mild catarrhal fever was epidemic. A very corpulent body was buried in the Church of St. Saturnin. Twenty three days after a pit was opened by the side of that in which was the corpulent body, to bury a woman who died in child bed, under the fever. A most fetid odour immediately filled the church and affected all who entered. In putting the woman's coffin into the pit, some sanies issued—its odour strongly affected the assistants. Of one hundred and seventy people who entered the church from the opening of the pit till the burial, one hundred & forty nine were attacked with a putrid malignant fever, somewhat resembling the epidemic. Its nature & intensity left no doubt it owed its malignity to the infection of the church.

A malignant epidemic fever, caused by removal of the earth of the cemetery of St. Peter's Church also shows the dangers of burials in churches and populous places.—At Auvergne, an old cemetery was dug over to embellish the town; and, soon after an epidemic appeared, which carried off a great many people, particularly the poor, and in the neighborhood of the cemetery. Six years before, a like cause produced an epidemic in Amberg in Auvergne.

In this Dissert. M. Maret's Mem. are described the terrible consequences of infection in the Cathedral of Montpellier from burials.

The body of a very fat person was buried under a foot of earth and eight inches of stone; the abundant vapors from it made it necessary to dig it up. Three diggers undertook it—two of them were attacked with violent vomiting, and left the work; the third determined to finish it, and died in ten days after.

The curate of Arnay le Duc, Normandy, after having breathed the infected air from

the body he was burying, was a patient in a case which reduced him to the last extremity.

The lord of a village two leagues from Nantz, died. To place his coffin according to his friends' wishes, it was necessary to remove several coffins, among which was that of his relation. A most fetid odour spread itself in the church. Fifteen of the visitants died shortly after; the four persons who removed the coffin died first; six curates, present at the ceremony, hardly escaped death.

The water of the wells below the cemetery of St. Louis, at Versailles, could not be used on account of its fetidness.

At Lectoure, 169 miles S. W. from Paris, the opening of a body was followed by an epidemic.

In digging vaults in the church of St. Eustache, Paris, it was necessary to move some bodies, and to put others in a vault which had been a long time shut. Children who went to catechism in the church, and many adults, were seized with difficulty of respiration, irregularities of pulse, some of them with convulsion of the limbs.

From 1776 burials in towns and churches is forbidden in France. In 1810 an Archbishop of Aix in vain solicited of the government the favor to be buried in his cathedral.

The last burial ground established by the city of Boston is in a remote part of its suburbs; it presents great neatness and security.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE. BED BUGG SOCIETY.

At the last annual meeting of the Female Society for the extirpation of Bed Buggs and for ameliorating the condition of those who are infested with them, held on the 5th inst. at the sign of the Buggaboo, Mrs. Priscilla Pillow, was called to the Chair, and Miss Sally Scratch, was appointed Secretary, pro tem. The Annual Report was then read—

When, on motion of Mrs. Sackinbottom, that the Society do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, seconded by Miss Betsy Bedcord, the business was entered upon forthwith, and on counting the ballots it appeared that the following officers were duly elected:

Mrs. Rachel Ratsbane, President
Mrs. Bridget Bedpost, Vice Presidents
Miss Susan Sheets,
Miss Charity Coverlid, Cor. Sec.
Miss Sally Scratch, Rec. Sec.
Mrs. Rose Bloodgood, Treasurer

Managers:
Mrs. Priscilla Pillow,
Mrs. C. Sublimate,
Mrs. Lovey Whiskey,
Miss Tacey Turpentine,
Susan Suapit,
Hannah Brush,
Harriet Huntum,
Dorothy Drownem,
Patience Pinchem,
Mary Mashem,
Prudence Stopem,
Ruth Rotem.

On motion of Miss Maria Mile—Resolved on account of the multiplicity of business which the members have on hand, in consequence of belonging to so many useful Societies, that the Monthly and Quarterly meetings of the Board be dispensed with.

After some desultory conversation on a very delicate subject, which it would be improper to publish, it was

Resolved, that in order to keep peace at home, the Treasurer be authorised to offer a premium of one hundred cents for the best model of a Machine for Darning Stockings, which may render the superintendence of the ladies of the family, both old and young, unnecessary, to be decided on at the next Annual Meeting.

Resolved, that this Society would highly approve of the formation of an Auxiliary Female Juvenile Bed Bugg Society—and, that the President be requested to induce a few children to call a meeting for the purpose, and also to solicit the assistance of the Rev. Harry Humbugg, to deliver an address on the occasion.

Resolved, that we do approve of the practice of sending children from door to door, to solicit contributions, provided they do not expend more than one half their receipts in Confectionary. Adjourned.

The Editors of papers disposed to encourage the formation of self-created Societies for any purpose, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

SALLY SCRATCH, Rec. Sec.

During the late war, it will be remembered a bloody combat took place off the southern part of the Nantucket, between the American privateer Newfchatel and the boats of the British frigate Endymion. The wounded of both parties were landed at this place. Among them were two messmates, one of whom had his under jaw dreadfully shattered by a musket ball, and the other was so wounded in the wrist, as to render necessary the amputation of his hand. Soon after the requisite surgical operations had been performed, they were invited to dine at a friend's house, where they were observed to stick by each other with peculiar tenacity. The company fell to, but our maimed heroes were respectively disabled from performing those manual and maxillary exploits which were exhibiting around. After having complacently surveyed the scene without any offer of assistance perhaps outweighed their inclinations—he with one flipper, thus exclaiming, though with much point and humor, addressed his broken jawed companion: "I say Jack, since you can't grind, nor I carve, and the land lubbers are all tucking the beef under their jackers, what say for spicing?—if you'll cut for me, I'll chew for you."

Nantucket Eng.

We neglected to state in our last, that the Hon. Robert Wright, was appointed on Monday the 5th inst. by the Governor and Council, Associate Judge of the Judicial District, composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's and Talbot counties, vice Mr. Worrell, resigned.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

For the speedy completion of this important national work which will be of such incalculable advantage to the farming interest, a few more shares appear to be wanting, and an appeal is now made to the good sense and enterprise of the Eastern Shore to aid this great work, which when completed, and little is now wanting to effect that, will unquestionably raise the value of landed property upon this peninsula because it will increase the demand for and raise the price of all the agricultural productions—Let individuals, if they please, take only one share a piece; twenty, thirty or forty doing even this would greatly aid the work, and as there is no part of the United States that will be more advantaged by this Canal than the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so we can no where apply for aid with more propriety.

A subscription paper is left at this Office where all persons may learn the terms of subscription, and give in their names.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Since the commencement of the troubles between the Holy Alliance & Spain, there has not been a more anxious moment than the present—The last advices to 6th April left us informed that the armies were in motion for the invasion of Spain, and the very route of invasion was marked out, whilst other intelligence by same conveyance says, the funds are rising and more pacific prospects abound—Surely the next arrival must bring some certain intelligence that will give us peace or war definitely; for in the agitation of the moment, with so tremendous an event so threatening and seemingly so near, we are left in a state of anxious concern.

Our last news is, this day, forty one days old, and therefore in the course of a few days we must expect an arrival that will put down this state of uncertainty in some way.

As for ourselves, we find no cause to alter that opinion which we early formed upon this subject—in the language of Patrick Henry 'they must fight,' management and other occurrences may put off the day of battle for some time, which it would be vain and idle for a politician, particularly here, to attempt to calculate. The news may be in a week, that peace is restored—but it will not be peace long, but ultimate. ly the sword—Does any one believe that the Spaniards are not in earnest? if they are, will they, can they accede to any terms that will essentially alter their system of government to adapt it to the taste of the neighbouring governments—or, for the sake of good neighbourhood, will they agree to subvert their own revolution themselves and sketch out a government a little less free than the one they now have, but a little more free than the old monarchy? On the other hand, does any one believe that a small or trivial concession on the part of Spain will do? Is it believed by any one, that the present plan of opposing with hostility the revolution in the Spanish government, is really the honest and sincere wish of the continental owners individually, as a thing that each views in the same light, as a dangerous precedent to be permitted to exist? It cannot be—Every man must know, that this whole anti-revolutionary opposition is set up and forced through by Russia, and the timidity of the Bourbons of France together with their weak ministry, has made them the dupes of Alexander's ambition, and shews, that they really have embarked to fight his battles; It is a Russian war & a Russian project—The putting down the Spanish and Portuguese revolutions is mere pretence—Russia feels her power and means to exert it—it is in and through Wars alone that that state of things can be brought about which will favor the views of the gigantic ambition of the Autocrat of all the Russias—You may have accounts of peace next—but ere it be very long, you must have accounts of wars, and the more procrastinated, in all probability, the more rancorous, and the longer they will exist.

On Monday night last, the stable of the Rev. Mr. Bayne was broken open by some villain or villains, who, not satisfied with nearly destroying his saddle, gig and harness (which they literally cut to pieces) extended their malice to the horses in the stable, one of whose ears they cut off—A man by the name of James M'Mahan, Jr. who is suspected of having committed the above offence, is now lodged in our Jail, for want of bail for his good behaviour.

On the same night the Smoke House of Nicholas Goldsborough, Esq. was broken open and robbed of a quantity of Bacon.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

The committee of arrangement have decided, that the next Maryland Cattle Show, shall be held at the Maryland Tavern on the Frederick Road, in the month of October next—the day will be announced, after consultation has been held with the society on the Eastern Shore. In the meantime the premiums to be awarded, have been agreed upon, and will be proclaimed in the next Farmer—when it appears, we hope the Editors throughout this State and the District of Columbia, will copy it into their respective papers.—*Jm. Farmer.*

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of the long and exhausting summer drought of 1822, and the severity of the preceding winter, there was so much destruction in the crops of small grain, and failure of corn & tobacco crops, that many of the inhabitants of *Woodland Mills, Montgomery county, Md* are now very nearly in a state of starvation for want of bread. They have been compelled to make a direct appeal to the benevolence of their fellow citizens, and an appeal which we will venture to say, will not be heard with indifference; they ask merely for a sufficiency to purchase bread stuffs. This is the first direct application of the kind made by our countrymen, that we can call to our remembrance. Mr. J. J. Harrod has been appointed to receive any donations from the inhabitants of Baltimore.

SPANISH DECREE.

The editor of the Philadelphia National Gazette has an official copy of a decree of the Spanish government, dated Madrid, 5th March, which forbids the admission into the Island of Cuba of French, Austrian, Russian and Prussian vessels and merchandise.

We learn from the Boston Gazette that the eight Commissioners, for proposing a union of the province of Guatemala, with the United States, who took passage in the schr. Planet arrived from the Bay of Honduras at Boston on Friday, landed at Fallmouth on Monday, and arrived there on Wednesday, whence they proceeded immediately for Washington.

Immense sums of specie have arrived at New Orleans from Mexico. One Mexican schooner brought \$100,000 from Tampico. The amount on board the Robert Fulton is not stated in the New Orleans papers.

Mr. Charles King, son of the Hon. Rufus King, of the United States Senate, has assumed the editorial management of the New York American.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Two Southern race horses, the Flying Childers & John Richards, were brought up yesterday morning in the steam boat from Norfolk; and last evening left here in the steam boat, on their way to New York, for the Long Island Races. It is said great efforts have been made to obtain horses that will beat the Vermont *Cock of the Rock*, and the celebrated *Eclipse*.—*Pat.*

Mr. Thellusson, a Swiss merchant, who died worth \$600,000, disinherited his children by will, and left his whole fortune to be reserved for accumulation for 90 years, then (when it would amount to \$17,000,000) to be given to a single individual, to take his name.

The common style of a husband in advertising his wife is that she has left his bed and board, &c. but one in a Chillicothe paper states a much stronger ground of complaint, that his wife has absconded, and taken away his best bed and nearly all his bed clothes, &c.

To the Medical Profession.

In almost every section of our country, epidemic fevers, peculiar in character, and singularly fatal, have for the last few years, prevailed to an alarming extent.

Desirous of improving science, and serving the interest of humanity, by directing the attention of physicians to their investigation, the proprietor of the American Medical Recorder is induced to offer a premium of one hundred dollars, or a gold medal of equal value, with an appropriate inscription, (at the option of the author,) for the best essay on their causes, nature, mode of treatment, &c. &c.

The essays will be submitted to the decision of not less than four respectable physicians; and in order to obviate the chance of partiality, the candidates are requested to forward their essays unsigned, accompanied by a sealed note, containing their names and address.

The successful essay will be published in the American Medical Recorder; and as it is desirable that it should appear in the number for January, 1824, communications (post paid) to the publisher, James Webster, No. 24 South Eighth street, will be received until the 15th of November next.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The belief entertained of the importance and advantage of this communication between the two Bays to the Nation, to the State, and especially to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, is so general, that it appears unnecessary now to urge any arguments in its favour. Nothing remains to be done preparatory to the commencement of this grand undertaking but to complete the subscriptions. The citizens of Philadelphia have exerted themselves in the most liberal manner towards the accomplishment of this object; but some shares are yet to be taken before the necessary sum can be raised; and for want of this additional assistance, it is possible that a scheme so long projected, so anxiously desired, and so interesting to our community, may unfortunately fail. We trust, we might appeal to the public spirit of our fellow citizens to aid the Directors in supplying the deficiency; but we can appeal also, and with confidence to their sense of the emoluments which each subscriber will derive from the stock he shall invest in the enterprise. We therefore beg to call upon the substantial Farmers and Merchants of Talbot county, and the neighbouring districts, to reflect upon the magnitude of this subject, and to contribute to its completion by granting all the assistance in their power. Even twenty shares in each county will be highly valued, and may be sufficient; and it is notorious that many more than twenty persons within the limits of this county can with great convenience subscribe a single share; and though such a subscription may be considered too trifling by many individuals, who might easily subscribe more, yet they will reflect that it is made for the public good; and it will be received as a proof of their desire to promote a noble establishment and not to advance a private interest. A share consists of \$200, of which \$20 are to be paid as soon as notice shall be given, and requisition made, in the newspapers printed in Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, probably not less than two or three months hence; And the residue to be paid in twelve quarterly instalments of \$15 each from the date of such notice. These payments are so reasonable and convenient that is hoped every citizen, who approves of the object and can advance the means, will subscribe a share with promptness and pleasure. A subscription paper has been forwarded to Mr. Hammond, who will receive the name of any individual who may be pleased to apply.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Easton, 12th May, 1823.

NORFOLK, May 5.

For some time past our harbor has presented quite a warlike appearance, with the Congress frigate, Capt. Biddle, the John Adams corvette, Capt. Renshaw, and the Hornet sloop of war, Capt. Smith, moored at its entrance. We are soon however, to be deprived of this imposing display of naval grandeur: the Hornet will probably get under way this morning, and proceed on a cruise against the pirates in the West Indies, where, if we are correctly informed, her services are much wanted. The Congress, now nearly ready for sea, is, we learn, to go round to the Delaware, where she will receive on board Mr. Rodney, our Minister to Buenos Ayres, his family and suite, and Mr. Nelson, Minister to Spain—From the Delaware she will proceed to Cadiz to land Mr. Nelson, and from thence to Buenos Ayres with Mr. Rodney. The John Adams takes out Richard C. Anderson, Esq. as Minister to the Republic of Colombia.

Mr. Rodney, who has been here for some days, takes his departure this morning in the steam boat Virginia on his way home, whence he will embark in the Congress.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Extract of a letter from General Jackson to a gentleman in Mississippi, dated March 23.

"From the present revolutionary state of Mexico, the appearance of an American envoy, with credentials to the tyrant Iturbide, might add to his strength, and thereby aid him in rivetting the chain of despotism upon his country, which of right ought to be free. To be the instrument to a tyranny, however innocent on my part, I could not reconcile to my feelings. With these views and other reasons, which I have communicated to Mr. Monroe, I have declined accepting the mission to Mexico."

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Literary and Scientific Intelligence. The indefatigable and inexhaustible writer of the Waverly Novels—now admitted by all well informed persons to be Sir Walter Scott—has another work in the press. Two volumes have already been printed. Nothing of the nature of the plot or the time of the action—not even the title has been permitted to transpire. This secrecy has been rendered necessary by a trick which was played in Germany in relation to the last performance from the same pen. It will be recollected that that work was unaccountably delayed for a long time after it was known to have passed through the press. An ingenious German writer seized upon the title, and weaving into his fabric some allusions to the merry and profligate reign of Charles, actually published his *Peveril of the Peak* as a translation from the original work!

Comfort to Drunkards.—A hearty old fellow, who was at the siege of Quebec and the death of Wolfe, and born in 1722, was brought into the city hall watch house on Tuesday evening, intoxicated. His son is 62 years of age, and he appears at the age of 101 years, to be quite spry and cheerful; but he should mend his habits before they are confirmed.—*Nat. Adv.*

GOLD HEADED CANES.

A class of lobby members in the Pennsylvania legislature have been distinguished by the appellation of *borers*, and their operations upon that body are said to have been no less successful and corrupt than those of similar agents in our own state, in its worst days. These borer have not only been lavish of champagne and other choice wines, but are represented by a Philadelphia paper to have made presents to the members of *gold headed canes*. The number of canes distributed in the House of Representatives during the last session was fifteen. How many the senators received, if they received any, (says the paper alluded to) we have not been informed. One member of the lower house got two of those pretty appendages of a fine gentleman—one of which he offered for sale!

A SWINDLER.

The Philadelphia Aurora states, that on Friday morning a young man of genteel appearance, called at the store of Dunton & Ker, and enquired if they had, within a few days, furnished a vessel with a considerable quantity of rope, and assigned as a reason for the enquiry, that he had sent lately 100 compasses from New York, to be shipped from this place, but had forgotten the name of the vessel or owner, whom he was desirous of finding, and hearing that they had furnished her with rope, would be thankful to learn the name of any vessel, and her owners, that they had lately thus supplied. The ship William Savery was mentioned—and after taking a memorandum of her name and owners, under pretence of aiding him in his discovery, he called immediately at the store of Edward Thompson, Esq. and presenting Dunton and Ker's compliments, requested the amount of the bill against the said ship. The bill not being examined, he was requested to call in the afternoon, or the next morning; but returning shortly after, he told Mr. T. that he would confer a favor on D. & K. if he could let them have the amount on that day, as they had a note to pay, and would allow 5 or 6 per cent discount, for the money.

Mr. T. thinking it would be an accommodation, ordered a check to be drawn, by a Clerk, who on presenting it to Mr. T. expressed his suspicion, as to the stranger's belonging to the house of Dunton & Ker, and suggested the propriety of some one accompanying him to ascertain the fact. In consequence of which Mr. T. sent the clerk down, who in the course of their walk, stooped to speak with a person that they met, and the clerk proceeding our adventurer availed himself of this opportunity to abscond, without obtaining his booty. The bill of Messrs. Dunton and Ker, was about twelve hundred dollars.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

| PRICES CURRENT. | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. | |
| Flour wharf | \$ 7 12 1-2 |
| Howard-street wagon | 7 25 |
| Wheat—ited per bushel | 1 55 |
| Do white do | 1 60 |
| Rye bushel | cts 80 |
| Indian Corn bushel | 56 |
| Oats do | 37 1-2 |

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will sit on Monday next, the 19th inst.

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES.

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

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO,

An assortment of the best Leather and Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman, and good Workmen, he can have Boots and Shoes made to order. He intends keeping a constant supply of Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes, which he will sell cheap for Cash. Easton, May 17—tf

Property for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of one FRAMED HOUSE & LOT, situate on Harrison street, next to the Church. Also, a Framed House and Lot situate on Dover street near Dr. T. Thomas' Dwelling, and one Framed House on Dover Road within half a mile of Easton.

The above property will be sold low on the following terms, viz: One half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRY M. TOOMEY, mark

May 17—3w

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.



STEAM BOAT & STAGE LINE

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

THE STEAM BOAT ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER,

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

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

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

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

In Council,

Annapolis, May 7, 1823.

The governor and council will proceed, at their next meeting, on the second Monday in June next, to make appointments of agents to distribute the laws and votes and proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, 1822. Proposals for delivering the same to the clerks of the several counties of this state, will be received at this department, until the first of June next, one agent will be appointed for each shore.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

To be published six times in the Maryland Republican, Maryland Gazette, Patriot, American, Federal Gazette, Star & Easton Gazette and National Intelligencer. May 17—6w

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.

May 17, 1823

For Sale.

A Philadelphia built Close CARRIAGE.

Will be sold on Tuesday next 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Easton on the Court House green, a second hand four wheel Carriage and Harness, in good repair; a credit of 6 months will be allowed, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

May 17—

Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omf

POETRY.

From the Greek of Sappho; by Cumberland.
Is there a man, just, honest, nobly born?
Malice shall hunt him down—Does wealth
attend him.

Trouble is hard behind—Conscience direct?
Beggary is at his heels—Is he an artist?
Farewell, repose!—An equal, upright judge?
Report shall blast his virtues—Is he strong?
Sickness shall sap his strength. Account
that day

Which brings no new mischance, a day of
rest.

For what is man? What matter is he made
of?

How born? What is he, and what shall he
be?

What an unnatural parent is this world,
To foster none but villains, and destroy

All who are benefactors to mankind?
What was the fate of Socrates?—A poison—
A dose of poison,—tried condemned and killed.

How died Diogenes? As a dog dies,
With a raw morsel in his hungry throat.

Alas for *Eschylus*! Musing as he walked,
The soaring eagle dropped a tortoise down,
And crushed that brain where tragedy had
birth.

A paltry grape-stone chok'd the *Athenian*
bard.

And god-like Homer, woe the while! was
star'd.

Thus life, blind life, teems with perpetual
woes.

WAR HORSES.

From Southey's History of the Peninsula
War, just published.—Two of the regi-
ments which had been quartered in Fumen
were cavalry, mounted on fine black long
tailed Andalusian horses. It was imprac-
ticable to bring off these horses about 1100
in number; and Romaña was not a man who
could order them to be destroyed lest they
should fall into the hands of the French;
he was fond of horses himself, and knew
that every man was attached to the beast
which had carried him so far and so faith-
fully. Their bridles therefore were taken
off, and they were turned loose upon the
beach. As they moved off, they passed
some of the country horses and mares,
which were feeding at a little distance.
A scene ensued such probably as never be-
fore was witnessed. The Spanish horses are
not mutilated, and these were sensible that
they were no longer under any restraint
of human power. A general conflict en-
sued, in which, retaining the discipline
that they had learnt, they charged each
other in squadrons of ten or twenty to-
gether, then closely engaged striking with
their fore feet, and biting and tearing each
other with the most ferocious rage, and trampling
over those which were beaten down, till
the shore, in the course of a quarter of an
hour, was strewn with the dead and dis-
abled. Part of them had been set free on a
rising ground at a distance;—they no soon-
er heard the roar of battle than they came
thundering down over the intermediate
hedges, and catching the contagious mad-
ness, plunged into the fight with equal
fury. Sublime as the scene was, it was
too horrible to be contemplated, and Romaña,
in mercy, gave orders for destroying
them, but it was found too dangerous to
attempt this; and after the last boats
quitted the beach the horses that remained
were seen still engaged in the dreadful
work of mutual destruction.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and
Baltimore and are now opening.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS;

Amongst which are a great variety of

GINGHAMS,
CALICOES and
IRISH LINENS,

Which have been selected with much care
from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and
are believed to be as Handsome and as Cheap
as they have been at any former period.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Groceries, &c. &c.

Amongst the former are Spades, Shov-
els and Hoes of the most approved English
Manufacture.

Easton, April 5—1f

A good Country Maid

FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

To be rented for next year the

HOUSE AND LOT,

near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles

from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed

now li. For terms apply to

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3—1f



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair
for the accommodation of Travellers or Citiz-
ens, who may honour it with their custom.
His Table will at all times be furnished with
the best products of the market, and his Bar
constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.
His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats,
Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and are
attended by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
at a moments notice.—His Servants are atten-
tive, and it will be his constant endeavour to
please all who may favour him with a call.
Board may be had on reasonable terms, by
the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

State Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby announce that
in consequence of the already spirited sales of
the tickets, the drawing will commence in the
city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of
NEXT MONTH (May) and will be completed
with all possible dispatch.

THE PRIZES IN THE SCHEME ARE

100,000 Dollars | 10,000 Dollars

20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars

10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars

Twenty of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and none of
less denomination than TWELVE DOLLARS
—The whole scheme will be completed in
twenty drawings.

By order,

D. I. COHEN, Sec'y,

to the Commissioners.

April 19—8w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Joseph Chain,
OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.
Has just received a further supply of
Philadelphia

Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRUGHT ALE during
the summer.

ALSO,

A large assortment of, Fishing Lines with
Penthooks, and Fishing Hooks of all sizes,
which he will sell low for cash

N. B. Beef Tongues and Bologna Sausages
for sale as usual

J. C.
Easton, April 26

Valuable Farm, FOR RENT.

The Subscriber, will rent to an approved
tenant for a term of years, his VALUABLE
FARM, adjoining, & part of it within the limits
of the city of Baltimore. This Farm contains

535 ACRES,

Of which there are about 250 acres of clear
land, in a high state of cultivation, the re-
sidue in wood. The land is well calculated for
wheat, tobacco, corn, timothy, &c. and con-
tains a number of springs of water, which in
the driest seasons have never failed.

The Improvements on this Farm
consists of a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

one story and a half high, containing
three rooms and a Kitchen on the first floor,
with chambers above. A Two Story Log
House, for the farm hands. A large stone
Barn, a brick Barn, sixty feet front, an
thirty feet deep, with an overjet of 10 feet,
and containing twenty four stalls. The im-
provements are all substantial, having all been
erected within a few years. The land is di-
vided in 6 fields, and enclosed with substan-
tial chestnut post and rail fences. There is a
crop of wheat, rye and oats in the ground, and
a part of the land well set in timothy.

There is a valuable Apple Orchard on the
Farm which in good seasons for fruit has pro-
duced a hundred and fifty barrels of Apples—
from the nature of the soil and the improve-
ments, and the vicinity of the city of Balti-
more there is no farm better adapted, than this
to the purposes of a large dairy farm.

There is in front of the overseer's house,
a vegetable garden of five acres, inclosed with
a palisade fence, and in which were raised the
large turnips which were exhibited at the
Exchange, the year before last, one of which
weighed 12 3/4 lbs. and another 14 pounds,
without the tops.—There is also on this farm
a Race Course which is considered by compe-
tent judges to be the best course in the state,
and which will be rented either with or se-
parate from the rest of the Farm.

E. L. FINLEY.

April 12—8w

P. S. The Editors of the Easton Gazette
and Fredericktown Herald will publish the
above eight times and forward their accounts.

For Rent,

That VALUABLE FARM on which Mr.
Blancy E. Cross now lives, within a mile of
Easton. It contains upwards of three hun-
dred and fifty acres of cleared land, with a
good proportion of meadow; and is
divided into three fields. The im-
provements are a

Brick Dwelling House,
a Framed Kitchen, with a good Smoke House,
Corn House, Barn and Stabling.

To an approved tenant the subscriber would
lease it for a term of years. Liberty will be
given to seed wheat this fall. Apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY,

Easton, Talbot county.

May 3—

Notice.

The creditors of Richard Toftell, late of
Dorchester county, dec'd, are hereby warned
to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, or to
Richard Pattison, legally authenticated for
settlement, on or before the 15th of Novem-
ber next, they may otherwise by law be de-
barred from all benefit of said deceased's es-
tate, persons indebted to the estate of said
deceased, are desired to make payment to the
subscriber immediately.

SARAH TOOTELL, Adm'x.
of Richard Toftell, dec'd.

May 3—3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county
Court, the subscriber will expose to Public
Sale, at William C. Ridgway's Tavern, in
Cambridge, on Monday 19th May next, if fair,
if not, the next fair day thereafter, the Real
Estate of Major Roger Woolford, late of Dor-
chester county, deceased, it being the Farm
whereon the said deceased resided, and at
present occupied by Alexander Wilson, beau-
tifully situated on the Chesapeake Bay, be-
tween Cook's & Hill's Point, & contains about

230 ACRES.

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

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

The creditors of the said Roger Woolford,
deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims
with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerks of-
fice within twelve months from the day of sale.
THOMAS WOOLFORD, Trustee.
Dorchester county, May 3, 1823—3w

Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that
having applied to the Honourable Judges
of the Orp'ans' Court of Somerset county,
for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of
Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of
my Creditors at the time appointed by law,
I having given three months notice to them
as the law directs.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

February 12—2m

CORONER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to
me directed, against James Wrightson, at the
suit of Edward N. Hambleton, will be sold on
Monday 19th of May, at St. Michaels, at eight
o'clock A. M. the following property, to wit:
the fourth part of four undivided Lots
with the improvements thereon,
ONE DWELLING HOUSE,
and Kitchen, one Smoke House and
one Carriage House—all subject to the Wid-
ow's dower being in St. Michaels on the north
side of Thompson's alley—the property of the
said James Wrightson. Seized and will be
sold to satisfy said claim.

JAMES HARRISON, Coroner.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out
of Talbot county Court to me directed, against
Alexander Hemley; will be sold on Monday
the 19th of May next, at the Court House
door in Easton, between the hours of 8 and 9
o'clock in the forenoon, the following prop-
erty to wit: one Farm near Wye Mill, cal-
led the Church Farm, being part of a tract of land
called Wilton, part of Lob Crook and Sweet
Hope, containing four hundred and sixty six
acres, one negro boy Tom, about 10 years of
age, one do. Isaac 10 year old, and Fisby 8
years old.

Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above
mentioned claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Talbot county Court, to me di-
rected, against Wilson L. Palmer and John
Palmer, at the suits of Henry Harden and
William Y. Furke, will be sold on Monday
19th May, at the Court House door in Easton,
between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.
the following property to wit: part of a tract
of land called Moorfields, also part of a tract
of land called Moorfields Addition, and part
of a tract of land called Dunn's Range, also 1
horse cart, the goods and chattels, lands and
tenements of the said Wilson L. Palmer and
John Palmer. Seized and will be sold to sat-
isfy the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-
rected, against James McDaniel, at the suit
of John Goldborough, will be sold on Monday
19th May, at the Court House door in Easton
between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.
the following property, to wit: the Farm or
plantation of the said McDaniel where he
now resides, called Fishman's Lot and York
Resurveyed, containing 247 1/2 acres, one
Horse and Gigs. Seized and will be sold to
satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 19—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me
directed one at the suit of James B. Bruff and
the other at the suit of Jacob Looeckerman,
use of William Ferguson, use of Bennett
Tomlinson against John Crow and Thomas
Robinson, Security of John Crow, will be sold
on Monday the 19th of May next, at the court
house door in Easton, between 8 & 9 o'clock
A. M. the HOUSE & LOTS, Black
Smith Shop, &c. 2 head of Horses
10 head of Cattle. Seized and taken
to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me
directed one at the suit of James B. Bruff and
the other at the suit of Jacob Looeckerman,
use of William Ferguson, use of Bennett
Tomlinson against John Crow and Thomas
Robinson, Security of John Crow, will be sold
on Monday the 19th of May next, at the court
house door in Easton, between 8 & 9 o'clock
A. M. the HOUSE & LOTS, Black
Smith Shop, &c. 2 head of Horses
10 head of Cattle. Seized and taken
to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

April 26—ts

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

21st day of April, A. D. 1823.

On application of Allen Bowie, late of Talbot county,
deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit
their claims against the said deceased's estate,
and that he cause the same to be published
once in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks, in both the newspapers printed
in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-
pied from the minutes of proceed-
ings of Talbot county Orphans'
court, I have hereunto set my
hand, and the seal of my office
affixed, this 21st day of April in
the year of our Lord eighteen hun-
dred and twenty three.

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to
the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of
November next, they may otherwise by law be
excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 21st day of April,
Anno Domini, 1823.

EDWARD N. HAMBLETON,

Adm'r. of Allen Bowie, dec'd.

May 3—3w

To the Voters

OF QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,
I take this method of returning to you my
sincere thanks for the liberal support I met
with when a Candidate for the last Sheriffity,
and of announcing to you that I am a Can-
didate again; such is my situation at present that
I am unable to leave home and personally con-
verse with you on the subject; for I have a fam-
ily who rely upon my exertions for a support
I do therefore hope my fellow citizens will
not blame me if I should not make use of
those means which have heretofore been cus-
tomary. If I am elected you may rely upon
my best endeavours to discharge the duties
of the office faithfully.

The Public's Humble Servant,

THO. ROBERTS.

May 3—4w

G. HAYDEN, Dentist;

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore.
Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies
and Gentlemen of Easton in the line of his
profession. He forbears entering into a
detail of the various operations that are
occasionally requisite for the preservation of
the teeth, or for supplying their de-
ficiencies when lost by premature de-
cay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that
he performs every necessary operation that
may be required in his profession, & in all of
which he is regulated (and that with the most
scrupulous attention) by the maxims and ex-
perience of his preceptor, which have been
warranted by more than twenty years practice
in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different oper-
ations.—If beauty and elegance in the finishing
and setting natural and artificial teeth, and the
most implicit candour in his advice are induc-
ments, those who may honour him with their
confidence, may be assured of meeting with
satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited
on at their residence, will please send a line
or servant to his lodgings at the Easton Hotel,
Easton, May 10, 1823

High Street Wharf

COMPANY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that
five dollars on each share of Stock, must be
punctually paid, on Saturday the 14th of June
next.

It is unnecessary to remind the Stockhold-
ers of the penalty of non-performance on that
day, as they are perfectly apprised of it.
JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Cambridge, May 10—3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of
Chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE
at the Court House in Easton, at 12 o'clock,
on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, all the
property in and about the said town of Easton,
containing part of a tract called Landover
and part of another tract; which was devised
by the late William Rose to his daughter,
Elizabeth Nice, and her children; and which
is now vested in Susanna M. Nice and James
H. Nice, as survivors of their mother and brother,
for the lives of the said Susanna and
James; the said property having been laid
down by the surveyor of Talbot county and
found to contain the quantity of

25 ACRES,

more or less, including 3 Acres, subject to a
right of dower in Mrs. Scott, relict of the said
William Rose, and now in the occupancy of
Thomas P. Smith, Esq.

As, from the proximity of the above prop-
erty to the town of Easton, and the capacity

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1823.

NO. 23.

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.

The task of working improvement on the earth, is much more delightful to an undebauched mind, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging in the most uninterrupted career of conquests.—WASHINGTON.

EARLY POTATOES.

The best time to plant potatoes for Winter's use, feeding stock, &c. is said to be about the latter part of May, or the first of June; but it would be economy generally speaking, to plant an early sort on early ground, to feed your hogs, before your Indian corn is ripe. You may thus, perhaps, get the start of your neighbours, and bring your pigs to a better, because earlier market. Plant the earliest sort for this purpose: some say, the English Whites (as they are called) are best, and will do to dig in July.

From an experiment made by a farmer, in the employ of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, it appears that the product of certain rows planted with whole potatoes, exceeded, an equal extent of adjoining rows planted, with cut potatoes, more than one third. The Farmer's Assistant says, that wetting seed potatoes, and then rolling them in Plaster of Paris, immediately before planting, greatly assists the crop.

Coarse manure, answers best for potatoes. Fallen leaves, taken from the woods are recommended. This kind of manure causes potatoes to be much more mealy, and of a finer flavour, than when they are produced by the application of ashes or dung. Dry straw, damaged hay, &c. are said to be fully equal for potatoes, to the best rotted dung.

To prevent Moulding in Books, Ink, Paste and Leather.—Collectors of Books will not be sorry to learn that a few drops of Oil of Lavender will insure their libraries from this pest. A single drop of the same oil, will prevent a pint of ink from moulding for any length of time. Paste may be kept from mould entirely by the same addition and leather is also effectually secured from injury by the same agency.

Mr. Curran was once engaged in a legal argument; behind him stood his colleague, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The judge observing that the case under discussion involved a question of ecclesiastical law; 'Then,' said Curran; 'I can refer your lordship to a high authority behind me, who was once intended for the church, though in my opinion he was fitter for the steeple!'

MY DOG AND MY SHADOW.

In a solitary excursion through a wood, Major Halden fell in with a man whose singular appearance attracted his attention. He was sitting on the ground at the foot of a beach tree, eating a crust of bread, which he shared bit by bit with his dog.—His dress betrayed the utmost poverty; but his countenance exhibited every symptom of cheerfulness. The Major saluted him as he rode past, and the man pulled off his hat. Do you see? said he to his dog, laughing.—What could the dog see? asked the major, whose curiosity was much excited by the man's happy looks. The stranger laughed. Aye, said the man, in a humorous tone, I wish to make the dog take notice of your civility. It is so uncommon for a well dressed person on horse back, and an officer besides, to lift his hat or cap to a tattered foot passenger like me.

Who are you then? said the major to the man, looking at him attentively.

A child of fortune.

A child of fortune; you mistake without doubt; for your coat seems to speak otherwise.

My coat is in the right, sir. But, as I can joke in this coat, the only one I have, it is of as much value to me as a new one, even if it had a star upon it.

If what you say does not proceed from a disordered mind, you are in the right, countryman.

A disordered mind, or a light mind is sometimes the gift of God, at least for children of fortune of my case.—My fate once hung heavy on my mind like lead; but care now passes through it as the wind does my coat, and if that be a fault it makes up for a great deal of misfortune.

But, says the major, whence did you come, and whither are you going?

That question is not difficult to be answered, sir; I came from my cradle, and I am now going straight forward to my grave. With these two stages of my life I am well acquainted. In a word, I am endeavouring to soften my fate; but I must have

something very engaging, for my dog and destiny remain faithful to me; and my shadow also—but like a false friend, only when the sun shines.—You shake your head, sir, as if you meant to say, I have made choice of bad company. I thought so at first, but there is nothing so bad as not to be useful sometimes. My destiny made me humble and taught me what I did not before know, that one cannot unhinge the world. My dog has taught me, there is still love and fidelity in it, and—you cannot imagine what fine things one can talk with, and respecting one's shadow!

Respecting one's shadow? that I do not understand.

You shall hear, sir—at sun rise when I am walking behind my long towering shadow what conversation I hold with it on philosophical subjects. Look, say I, dear shadow, art thou not like a youth, when the sun of life is raising, the earth seems too small? Just when I lift a leg, thou liftest another, as if thou wouldst step over ten acres at once; and yet, when thou puttest down thy leg, thy step is scarcely a span long; so fares it with youth. He seems as if he would destroy or create a world, and yet, in the end, he does none of those things which might have been expected from his discourse. Let the sun now rise higher and thou wilt become smaller, as the youth boasts less the older he grows. Thus I compare, you see, the morning, noon and evening shadow with a hundred things; and the longer we walk together the better we get acquainted. At present, I can forego many things which I formerly considered indispensable necessities. The shadow is my watch and my pendometer—and sometimes my servant and sometimes my footman. It is only a pity, that a man cannot exist in his shadow, as his shadow does in him.

Well and what do you say in the evening to your shadow?

In the evening? a man's shadow then is a very serious thing—the best moralist—a real memento mori.—When the shadow runs forward before one, still becoming larger and less visible, as if already hiding its head in the darkness of eternity, while behind one is the setting sun, and before one a rising star—the shadow then seems to say, thou art on the brink of eternity, thy sun is going down; but lose not courage: like me, thou wilt become always greater; and before thee is already suspended a better star, the first ray of eternity beyond the grave.

With these words the man became serious, and the major also. Both looked at each other in silence. Hem, said the major, you must go with me, countryman. He took the stranger by the hand, and conducted him to his house.

FOREIGN.

From English papers received by the last arrivals.

LONDON, April 5.

LOSS OF THE ALERT PACKET.

The following painfully interesting particulars of this most melancholy catastrophe are derived from the oral relation of one of the cabin passengers, a respectable tradesman in Liverpool, who was fortunately saved. The account thus drawn up was published in the Liverpool Courier, of Wednesday last. It is a mournful detail.

We sailed from the Pigeon house Dublin, at half past eight o'clock on Tuesday evening.

There were, as nearly as I can judge, about fifteen passengers, including myself, in the cabin. Among them were three ladies, one of whom had an infant about eleven months old with her. The appearance of the cabin passengers was most respectable. We had a favorable breeze through the night, and made the Welsh coast early in the morning. About ten o'clock, however, (as I have since understood) the breeze died away, and the packet was driven, by the force of the current, towards the West Mouse rock. Capt. Morgan immediately ordered the boat ahead, in the full confidence that it would succeed in towing the packet out of danger.

But in this he was unhappily disappointed, the unfortunate vessel being driven, by the strength of the tide, on the fatal rock. It was about half past ten o'clock when she struck. I was in my berth, in the cabin, at the moment. The shock, though not very violent, was sufficient to rouse me. I started up instantly, and found the passengers in the cabin in a state of confusion. I returned to the cabin, and discovered, with feelings not to be described, that the water, had, in the mean time, made its way into it. The confusion and alarm among the passengers increased with the increasing danger. The ladies were screaming with affright, and even the gentlemen were alarmed at the imminence of the danger which threatened them. I immediately quitted this scene of horror, and, making my way upon deck, ran up the shrouds. At this moment the water had risen to a considerable height in the hold, and baffled every exertion which was made by the passengers and such of the crew as remained on board, to bale it out. I now saw, for the first time, the boat ahead,

a short distance from the extremity, of the bowsprit, with several of the packet's crew in it. I came down the shrouds, and making my way towards the bowsprit, endeavoured to get into the boat. I was, however, prevented by some persons belonging to the packet around me, who stated, that if I were allowed to get into the boat, there would be a general rush towards it, by which means it would run the risk of being swamped, and thus cut off the only chance of any person being saved. Determined, however, to renew the attempt at a favourable moment, I remained concealed in the fore part of the vessel.

Espying my opportunity when the boat was a yard or two from the extremity of the bowsprit, and when I had seen the last seaman get into it, I ran along the bowsprit, but in attempting to get into the boat, I unfortunately fell into the sea. I was taken up by one of the crew, who pulled me into the boat, being the first passenger who was received into it. At this moment several passengers made their way along the bowsprit, to endeavour to get into the boat, some of whom succeeded in gaining it, whilst others fell into the water, and were drowned. The boat still remained at a short distance from the bowsprit of the vessel, those already on board deeming it unsafe to come too near, for fear of a rush being made by the crowd left on board the packet, to get in. The Captain next made an attempt to reach the boat, by plunging into the water from the bowsprit, and swimming towards it. A rope was thrown towards him by one of his crew, which he was so fortunate as to grasp and was pulled into the boat. As soon as he caught hold of the rope, several unfortunate passengers, who had plunged into the sea at the same moment as the Captain, were observed to cling to his body, in the hope of saving themselves by that means—but, such was the crowded state of the boat, which was already almost level with the water, that the crew dared not venture to take any more into it, and they were abandoned to their fate.—There were at this moment seventeen of us in the boat. When we rowed finally off, we left four or five unfortunate men struggling in the water, with no chance of escape from an untimely grave. A boy, about 14 years of age, and who, as I understood, was the cabin boy, was about this time observed to lash himself to a piece of wood; and throw himself into the sea, in the hope of supporting himself till the arrival of succour. Just as it was determined to quit the sinking vessel, a man got hold of the boat, to which he clung, earnestly entreating the crew to take him in—but they fearing that the boat might be sunk by the additional weight on one side, lashed him to its side. In this state he remained for nearly half an hour—when the people, finding that he retarded the boat's way through the water (the tide then running strongly against them) deemed it expedient, at all risks, to take him in, which they happily accomplished. During the time they were rowing towards the shore, which was attended with great difficulty and fatigue, I kept my eye fixed upon the packet, which was driving fast off the land. Of the precise moment at which she disappeared, I cannot speak with certainty—but she must, I think have sunk about three quarters of an hour after we quitted her, and whilst we were in the act of landing—for what I looked for her from the shore, I could not discover her, and a man who met us when we landed, stated, that he had seen her go down. No sooner had the crew landed the passengers who were fortunately saved, several of whom were in a state of great exhaustion from having been in the water, than they heroically resolved, although the boat was nearly half full of water, to return with all expedition to the spot where the packet was supposed to have sunk. They went accordingly, and succeeded in rescuing three individuals who had sustained themselves in the water by some buoyant articles from a watery grave.

It were in vain to attempt to describe the scene of horror which the deck of the packet exhibited, when we were on the point of quitting for ever the multitude which crowded it. It was a scene which would have melted the hardest heart. For some time before that moment all hope of preservation had been abandoned; and the unfortunate crowd were waiting, in awful suspense, the dreadful death which stared them in the face. Many of them had fallen on their knees, and were imploring the mercy of Heaven; whilst others were sending up the most piteous and heart-rending screams, which drew tears even from those in the boat who had some chance of escape.

There were many women on board, with young children, to whom they clung with a mother's fondness in this scene of death; the frantic shrieks extorted by their maternal agony, were most piercing, and were heard long after the boat had quitted the sinking wreck. A poor soldier had his whole family on board, consisting of his wife and several children, & was observed endeavouring to afford them that consolation in that awful situation which was denied to himself. In short, it was a scene of horror which has seldom been equalled, and such as I trust I shall never behold again.

This most dreadful shipwreck appears from the information which we have been able to gather, to have been caused by the packet being kept close in with the Welsh shore. If a vessel could be run between the Skerries and the main land, the passage is, we understand, thereby considerably shortened. This, it is supposed, was the object of the captain of the Alert; but the breeze dying unexpectedly away, and a strong current running in the direction of the breakers, a loss of human life ensued, the bare mention of which makes one shudder. The Captain, we hear, is like a man distracted, fearing the catastrophe will be imputed to neglect or carelessness on his part. The gentleman from whom we received the substance of the preceding narrative, was not on deck when the vessel was drifting toward the rocks; but he said that it was his individual opinion, as well as the opinion of the survivors with whom he conversed, that no blame was imputable to the Captain.

Twenty nine of the bodies have been found, and taken to Holyhead church yard.

From the Constitutionnel.

ESTIMATION OF US ABROAD.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The speech of the President of the U. States, on opening the new session of Congress, is even more interesting than the speeches pronounced on that solemn occasion always are. Immovable as a rock which braves the waves that storm around it, the government of the United States views from its safe position the tempests by which the whole of South America, and a part of Europe, are desolated, and the threatening clouds which are even now, accumulating over the remainder of our continent.

What a picture this growing world presents to our contemplation! How it renovates the hearts of those disgusted with the miseries of Europe! A revenue of 100,000,000 (francs) without direct taxes; which leaves a surplus of 12 or 15,000,000, after all the expenses of government are paid; an army levied from the midst of the native citizens of the country, which weighs neither on its population nor treasury; and offers no dangers to its liberty; the maritime frontiers of the state receiving, all at once from art those defences which nature has left them unprotected with; a population increased without end and without fear on a territory, which for ages to come, will admit of its increase; a flag which waves over every man, the arts of manufacturing industry developing themselves every day on a soil which we looked on as only adapted to the toils of agriculture. Such is the picture which is offered to us by the United States of America in the forty fifth year of their existence as a nation.

And whence so many blessings? From national institutions, whose free & natural action is not impeded by those particular and individual interests which, elsewhere openly attack, secretly undermine, or artfully alter and disguise them.

The executive head of the government of the United States had to express his views on those deeply interesting circumstances, in which both Europe and America are now involved. With what gravity, with what expression, judgment and for right, he has done it! How every thing is invested in his speech with clearness and precision! His words are those of truth, of reason, of justice and of humanity.

South America—viz the new States of South America (he says) are now strong enough to rest on what they had obtained. To continue a contest without any hopes of obtaining an object, would be both inhuman and unjust. The whole question of American Independence is comprised in these few words.

The first of any government, the United States have proclaimed their wishes for the successful issue of the noble struggle in which the Greeks are engaged, they have found in another hemisphere, sentiments which would have honoured those who are nearer to them and owe, perhaps, a greater debt of gratitude to their ancestors.

Whilst Europe is filled with declamations against the revolutions of Spain and Portugal, America sees only in those great events, an improvement in the condition of a part of the human race, to which her own children belong; she felicitates her brothers on having acquired the blessing of a new & free existence at a cheaper rate than she did herself. But the Congress which now sits to decide on the fate of Spain, and judge its institutions, will not sit at Washington.

The Abbe La Mennais, Achille de Juffroy, would not even be listened to in the cabinets or churches of a plain people, of sober good sense. 'It is a maxim sacred to our government and people,' says the President, 'that every independent nation has the right of improving its own institutions, and that no one has any right to interfere in this subject' the 'Letters from St. James,' (a work of M. Chateaubriand) have never touched with more sagacity on the principles of these convulsions which agitate Europe; attributing them to the false position in which the Aristocracy is placed. The President says on this subject, 'It is evident that, if any convulsion

takes place in that part of the world, it must proceed from causes not amongst us, as we have but one order here—the order of the people.'

Thus in the opinion of a disinterested judge, if Europe is again involved in war, she will owe it to the Aristocracy. Those words of the President refer to us the fundamental difference between our situation and that of America. There every thing is plain before you; you build on a soil where you meet with no obstructions nor obstacles, here you must both demolish and build up at the same time. Your work is doubled, the prescription of ages, and of 1400 years of barbarism & feudalism exclaim against you havoc and destruction to prevent the establishment of an orderly and harmonious system, which they hate; we must both fight and build up amidst ruins. But America, happily, knows of no such impediments. She sprung to life full grown, and proportioned at once; for all the relations of social existence; in her birth, all was pure, rational, great, and free from contestation. Happy land! where there is no room for the sophistry of the ambitious—for the contests between old and new interests—victors and vanquished; the dead buried or rooted from their graves; and where every wheel in the political machine moves without noise and without expense.

From the London Statesman—Cobbett's papers.

BOURBON WAR.

The French papers put it beyond all doubt, that the story of a conspiracy in the French army, was invented by the stock jobbing press in London. The traders in this press gained some pounds by it, we dare say. The good of the joke is, that the lie will still go on uncontradicted by them—and, their readers will continue to think that there is a conspiracy in the French army! We have read the French papers attentively—and, as far as we can judge from them, the Bourbons are likely to meet with no hindrance from the people of France. We have seen gentlemen who have recently been in France. They assure us, that we have during the last five months, been very accurately describing the feeling of that people with regard to England and the war. Our stock jobbing press disfigures every thing. In short, it lies. The people of France know, that the war is, in fact, against England; and they harbour against her those feelings which they have had ever since the year 1815, when the English entered France as the Allies of the French Nation, and when they dealt with the pictures and statues! There are none but the political gossips, who bring over accounts of the discontents of the French people. Many of them may dislike the Bourbons—but they dislike the English more.—The idea of our stock jobbing press is this: that the French people ought to destroy the Bourbons because the Bourbons are pulling down our funds, and are about to curtail our powers! Why should the people of France destroy the Bourbons for this? The Bourbon Government is spoken of as a despotism. But what? It may, we imposed it on the French—but if that Government be a 'despotism' we should like to know what it is! Yet the French people and press do not call upon us to destroy our Government. We have challenged the Morning Chronicle to show, that the French are less free than we. If it dare not accept our challenge, with what face does it call upon us to believe, that the French people must desire to overthrow their government?

SPANISH SQUIB.

The gravity of the Spanish character is proverbial. It is at the same time capable of the strongest sallies of vivacity and satire. This vein has been a good deal exercised at Madrid since the communication of the Notes of the three Sovereigns. Of the many squibs on the subject the following may serve as a sample. It is a dramatic scene, in which the personages are Austria, Prussia, Russia, Spain and England.

Austria (to Spain.) 'My sister, I beseech you, in the name of Charles V. and, above all of Philip II. hear me. I cannot look with indifference upon the convulsions you suffer. I pity you so much that I have no pity left for the Greeks. If you were my neighbor, like Naples and Piedmont, you should have partaken, with them, of my kindness; I should have loaded you with favors—as I have done Italy: Like her you should be free and independent. But since I must confine myself to giving you good advice, I must tell you with tears in my eyes, your situation is false, pernicious and against the interests of human society. Your position was right, social, beneficent, and worthy of all praise under the Inquisition, that ancient, venerable and orthodox institution, which, instead of providing for the happiness of mortals, like the pretended wits of the age, in this transitory span of life, inflicted momentary suffering upon their vile bodies, to secure the happiness and glory of their immortal souls hereafter. Do my dear sister, reinstate the Inquisition—send your Cortes to the galleys—give your worldly wealth in charity to the poor, I mean the poor and lowly monks, and then I shall share my

been my worthy
yourself.
dictatorial voice—
ascendant of those dis-
of disorganizing philosophy
dreams of false liberty have
array. I who possess real liberty
locked at the indisposition you suffer,
attered myself that a crisis would have
ured you of the dreadful fever you were
seized with, and brought you back to that
sole and central and tutelary power, which
is all in one, and is moreover the essence
of the monarchical principle. But since my
hopes have been disappointed and your
malady continues so desperate that you in
your delusion imagine your tyranny to be
freedom—since, in fine, you mortally of-
fend me, your Protestant cousin by strip-
ping the Catholic Church of her garment
of pearl and gold, leaving her but a com-
fortable and decent robe—she though
who never was proud of her finery—why
then, my refractory cousin, you are incur-
able, and I leave you to your distemper, in
order to bestow all my tender care upon
my dear Poland, whose condition is any
thing but like yours.

Russia (of giant stature, haughty tone
and the knout in her right hand.) Thou
presumptuous baggage, what hast thou done
with the principles of Social Order—[a
book which Russia had sent copies to all
her friends and acquaintances throughout
Europe.] Thou, forsooth, must have ro-
mances of liberty and revolution. Look
at the good fruits of the Principles of So-
cial Order—the high destinies which
awaited thee in the state of my great Lord
and the happy serfs. These are the fruits
of prosperity, riches, force and true free-
dom. Can you doubt the sincerity of my
regard for you? Look! Do I not abandon
for your sake, who are so distant from me,
my dear neighbor of Constantinople, where
the principles of social order are in a sad
plight?

Spain—a little warm, and about to speak
—is stopped by England.

England—Good ladies excuse my friend
here, in remembrance of the services she
has rendered you, when you were in such
distress and peril, in the hands of the great
ravisher of Europe—forgive I say, my
friend this weakness, this fantasy of being
free—it is one to which I am myself
subject.

Russia (interrupting) 'Letting blood,
letting blood—Have you tried that?'

England—'It has been tried upon her,
but has rather confirmed the disease.'

Russia—'Then I advise you to the
knout I'll lend you this I hold in my hand
(England starts) What Madam, are
you shocked; I assure you I have known
some of your state doctors, who were not
quite so incredulous respecting their virtues
when I—'

Austria (interrupting)—Our friend Eng-
land is a prejudiced lady. She has not
familiarised her self with the virtues of the
knout. You know how long it was before
she could be brought to endure vaccination.
Our friend Spain, too, has done us a good
turn before now. She came between me
& that confounded fellow—who, although
he was my son-in-law, used me no better
than—'

Russia (in a passion)—But the princi-
ples of social order this perverse jade! Here
the scene became so animated that
Spain used a significant gesture—but
England whispered her a word in her ear
—and—peace was restored.

[Morn. Chron.]

From the New York Daily Advertiser, May 18.

We are indebted to a gentleman who
came in the brig Shepherdess, Capt. Storer,
arrived on Saturday from Messina and
Gibraltar, for a file of Gibraltar papers to
the 1st of April, and for the following in-
formation respecting the Greeks, which
comes from the most authentic source.
The Shepherdess carried out the Palestine
Missionaries who sailed from this port;
they all landed safe, in good health and
excellent spirits.

The Greeks in their struggle for freedom
have succeeded beyond the hopes of the
warmest friends to their noble cause. Re-
duced in the most abject slavery for many
centuries in civilization to the level of the
Turks themselves, without any regular
concerted plans and little harmony among
them, they have in the Morea and some of
the islands in the vicinity, resisted every
effort the Ottoman government has been
able to make to crush the renovating gen-
ius of their ancestors. After a long con-
tinuation of sanguinary engagements and
horrid cruelties on both sides, they have
finally destroyed the whole of the Turks
excepting the garrison of Coron, Modon
and Patras; the two former consisting of
about three hundred men, and the latter of
a thousand, have demanded a capitulation,
but we have not yet received any infor-
mation of its having been agreed to.

Several strong squadrons have been sent
by the Ottoman government to raise the
blockade of these and other forts in the
Morea, but their designs have been con-
stantly frustrated by a numerous squadron
of armed merchant vessels manned by old
and enterprising sailors, commanded prin-
cipally by the owners of the vessels, inhab-
itants of the Islands of Ibra, Ipsera and
Spezia. In these attempts to relieve the
garrisons, the Turks have lost by conflag-
ration three ships of the line, several fri-
gates, and the whole of the troops that
they conveyed in small vessels.

The 'Republican Herald,' published in
Poughkeepsie, and the 'Ulster Herald,' in
Kingston, N. Y. have been discontinued.
The editor of the former print begins his
valedictory with the remark, that he has
no acknowledgments to make to republi-
cans as a party; and that 'the few crumbs
of patronage he has received from them
have been paid for at a very dear rate.'

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, May 18.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Leeds, in 24 days from Liver-
pool, has this moment arrived, bringing
London dates to the 22d of April.

THE BLOW IS STRUCK—THE
FRENCH ARMY HAS ENTERED
SPAIN.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Courier Office, 3 o'clock.

We have just received by express, from
Paris, the following telegraphic communi-
cation.

PARIS, April 22.

The port and citadel of Gataria have
been taken by our troops. Two hundred
men among whom were two colonels and
ten other officers have been taken, together
with five pieces of cannon, and provisions.
It is said that the enemy have abandoned
Burgos since the 14th. Every where the
French army meet with the best reception.

LONDON, April 22.

City, 12 o'clock.—There has been some
improvement in Consols this morning.
They opened at 76 3/4, and before 12 o'clock
had reached 76 3/4 7/8. The fluctuation in
Spanish Bonds has been great, opening at
32 1/4, advancing to 34, and again receding
to 32 3/4.

An Embargo has been laid on all the
Spanish vessels in the ports of France.

The Duke d'Angouleme issued the fol-
lowing proclamation and order of the day
previous to the French army entering
Spain:

PROCLAMATION:

The Duke d'Angouleme, General in Chief

of the army of the Pyrenees, to the Spaniards.

The king of France, in recalling his

ambassador from Madrid, had hoped that

the Spanish Government, warned of its

dangers, would have returned to more

moderate sentiments, and would cease to

be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and

reason. Two months & a half have elapsed,

and his Majesty has waited in vain, for

the establishment, in Spain, of an order of

things compatible with the safety of the

neighbouring state.

The French Government has supported

two whole years, with unexampled pa-
tience, the most unmerited provocations.

The revolutionary faction, which has de-
stroyed in your country the royal authority,

which holds your King captive, which de-
mands his forfeiture, which menaces his life,

and that of his family, has carried beyond

your frontier its guilty efforts. It has tried

every means to corrupt the army of his

Most Christian Majesty, and to excite

troubles in France, in the same manner

as it had succeeded by the contagion of its

doctrines and its example, to produce the

insurrection of Naples and Piedmont.

Deceived in its hopes, it has invited tra-
itors, condemned by our tribunals, to con-
summate under the protection of trium-
phant rebellion, the plots formed by them

against their country.

It is time to put an end to the anarchy

which tears Spain in pieces, which deprives

her of the power of giving peace to her

colonies, which separates her from Europe,

which has interrupted all her relations with

the august Sovereigns whom the same in-
tentions and the same wishes unite with

his Most Christian Majesty, and which

compromise the repose and the interest of

France.

Spaniards! France is not at war with

your country; sprung from the same blood

with your Kings, I can only desire your

independence, your happiness and your

glory. I am about to cross the Pyrenees

at the head of a hundred thousand French-
men, but it is to support the Spaniards

who are friends of order and the laws; to

aid them to liberate their captive King;

to raise again the altar and the throne; to

rescue the priesthood from proscription

men of property from spoliation, and the

whole nation from the domination of a few

ambitious persons, who, in proclaiming li-
berty, prepare only the slavery and ruin of

Spain.

Spaniards! Every thing will be done for

you and with you; the French are and

will only be your auxiliaries. Your stand-
ard alone shall wave on your cities. The

provinces traversed by our soldiers shall

be administered in the name of Ferdinand

by Spanish authorities. The most severe

discipline shall be observed. Whatever is

required for the service of the army shall

be paid for with the most religious exact-
ness. We pretend not to impose laws on

you, or to occupy your country. We wish
nothing but your deliverance; when we

shall have obtained it, we shall return to
our country, happy in having preserved a

generous people from the calamities
generated by a revolution, and which ex-
perience has taught us but too well to ap-
preciate.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

Head Quarters of Bayonne, April 2, 1823.

By his Royal Highness the Prince, Gen-
eral in Chief, the Counsellor of State,
Civil Commissioner of his Most Christian
Majesty.

DE MARTIGNAC.

ARMY OF THE PYRENEES.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Soldiers! The confidence of the King

has placed me at your head, in order to

fulfil the noblest of missions. It is not

the spirit of conquest which has made us

take up arms, a more generous motive

animates us; we are going to place a King

on his throne, to reconcile his people with

him, and to re-establish in a neighbour-
ing country, which is a prey to anarchy,

the order necessary to the happiness and safety

of the two Kingdoms. Soldiers! You will

respect, and cause to be respected, re-
ligion, laws and property; and you will

render easy the accomplishment of the

duty which is imposed on me, of maintain-
ing the most rigid discipline.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

Head quarters, Bayonne, April 3.

London, January, April 21.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

We have received this morning by ex-
press, the Journal des Debates of Saturday

morning, and private letters of Saturday

evening. We learn from the latter two

circumstances of much importance at the

present moment. The one is, that Sir C.

Stewart had presented a Note to the

French Ministers, said to be framed in

strong terms, protesting against the for-
mation of a Junta of Government at the

head quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme.

The other circumstances to which we

have alluded we shall give in the words of

our correspondent.

'Saturday evening.—The French frigate

la Guerriere has been taken, almost in sight

of Brest, by two armed vessels bearing

Spanish colours, one of which was a brig

carrying 15 or 20 guns. The frigate was

peppered in high style. You may reply

upon the truth of this.'

'The following is also an extract from

another private letter dated Paris, April

18.

'All the letters from Bordeaux and

Havre express the greatest alarm with

respect to the vessels which they expect

from day to day. A letter from Bayonne,

of the 12th instant, announces the cap-
ture by a Spanish corsair of a ship laden

with grain; which was carried into St.

Sebastian. A Spanish ship of war is placed

below the river.'

The French funds continued to fall on

Saturday.

A communication from Calais announ-
ces the receipt there of a telegraphic des-
patch from Paris, stating that 'the ad-
vanced guards of the French army had entered

Vittoria and Bilbao.'

French papers, to Friday last inclusive,

have brought various details, political and

military, from the interior of Spain and

from the French frontier.—We find an

authentic and most gratifying official state-
ment of a total defeat sustained on the 2d

inst. by the rebel Spaniards who threaten-
ed Valencia, after a short but decisive

action with the Constitutional force under

Colonel Don Antonio Bazan. This officer,

while marching southward from Castellon,

at the head of 1000 veteran soldiers, to

the relief of the capital of the province,

met at nine o'clock in the morning, (be-
tween Almenara and Murviedro,) & before

he reached the latter fortress, the whole

body of factious, amounting to 5000 men,

with three pieces of artillery, drawn up to

oppose him. The Patriot Commander

attacked the enemy, and in less than ten

minutes entirely overthrew them.—The

serviles lost 1000 men, 800 killed and

200 prisoners, together with a number of

ammunition wagons and 1000 muskets.

The survivors were panic struck, and

dispersed in all directions, while the con-
queror pursued his march, and entered

Valencia at eight the same evening in tri-
umph. At Valladolid some rebel bands

were routed by the patriots, under General

Breson, and prayed the benefit of the

amnesty. The King and Royal family

arrived on the 1st inst. at Anlujar, in An-
dalusia, which is about one hundred miles

from Seville. Enthusiastic cries in favor

of the 'Constitutional' King were every

where raised in honor of the Royal Jour-
ney.

On the eastern frontier no movement

has yet taken place. Mina's designs are

veiled in darkness, and seem to have filled

the French Ultras with more misgivings

than they are desirous to avow. Even

the Etoile bears witness to the formidable

preparations made at Barcelona to receive

the invaders; the cannon are mounted, the

ditches filled with water and in aid of a

small corps of regulars, 15,000 militia have

undertaken the defence of the place. On

the other hand, much vigour is displayed,

especially by her Highness the Duchess of

Angouleme, who reviews the troops at

Bordeaux, and passes judgment on their

appearance.

The Funds.—Spanish Bonds were

thrown into an extraordinary agitation, in

consequence of the unexpected intelligence

of the day. An immense deal of business

has been done in that market, and the prices

have advanced. In the morning they were

quoted at 31, but at, and long before, the

close of the Exchange there were strong

buyers at 32. This market, it is expected

will advance still higher, in consequence

of the rumoured remon'stance, said to have

been made by the British Ambassador, at

Paris, to the fact of the Duke d'Angou-
leme having at his head quarters the Span-
ish Junta which was latterly installed.

During all this bustle, it is singular that

the English market was never once affect-
ed. Consols seemed to stand quite aloof

and maintained, with an undeviating hand,

the same prices throughout the day. The

account opened and closed at 76 21/2 22.

France and Spain.—The Moniteur of

Monday week contains the following des-
patch from Guilleminot:

The march of the army continues. The

brigade of the advanced guard, under the

Marshal de Camp Wallin, is half a march

beyond Tolosa, which the Duke of Reggio

occupies with the first corps. The divi-
sion of Bourke closely blockades St. Se-
bastian. The flag of truce of this gen-
eral was received with musket shot. Our

troops then made themselves masters of

the heights which command the fortress

into which they forced the garrison to re-
tire. The impatience for fighting was

such, that Generals and Officers could

scarcely check it.

From this new position General Bourke

sent a second flag of truce, which this time

was admitted; but the Governor having

pretended that advantage had been taken of

the circumstance to advance gen. Bourke

demonstrated to him our good and his bad

faith, by immediately withdrawing his

troops 200 paces. The flag of truce hav-
ing returned, the troops of his Majesty

assaulted with fresh ardor, all the posts
which the enemy had re-occupied, and
completely overthrew him.

After an hour of repose, the enemy at-
tempted a sally with three battalions,

which he supported with a sustained fire of

15 pieces of cannon, both from the citadel.

This sally was promptly repulsed by bat-
talions taken from the 22d, 34th, and 35th

regiments of the line, led by Generals Dal-

bignac and Marguerrie.

Nothing could be compared with the

state of the troops: soldiers, officers of the

staff—every body has done his duty. It

was with cries of 'Vive le Roi!' that his

loyal subjects constantly combatted, and

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

The intelligence brought by the ship Leeds, at New York, from Liverpool, which we insert in our paper of to day, will be found highly important—The French army has at length crossed the Pyrenees & are in full march for the Spanish capital.

We are sorry to state that the prospect for a crop of Wheat in this county is very slender, owing to the great ravages committed by the fly—many of our Farmers will not make as much wheat as they seeded, others we understand have ploughed up their fields and put them in corn or turned in their stock. The wheat in Queen Ann's, we understand is equally affected by the fly.

COMMUNICATED.

For the Commissioners of Easton.

GENTLEMEN,
Permit me to make a few observations on a subject, in which we are all equally interested, and on which the prosperity of the town greatly depends. It is too well known, that Easton has got the reputation of being very unhealthy for several years past, and it ought to be known, that you have it very much in your power to remedy the evils, under which we have suffered on the score of health for so long a period!! It is said by physicians and we ought to know from experience, that animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction are the principal sources of disease in the summer and autumnal months, if the human body be exposed to their influence under particular circumstances for any length of time. It is also well known, that the vicinity of low and marshy grounds always have been the cause of unhealthiness in these months, and that it is from that source, that the Eastern Shore has been so justly considered unhealthy. Perhaps, if our town were not so much within the sphere of the influence of a marsh and other low grounds, we should not be so generally unhealthy, and a prey to intermittent and remittent fevers, than which nothing so completely undermines the constitutions and health of the rising generation.

If I may be permitted to have an opinion, it is more than probable, that if the low grounds which run along the east & north part of the town, which are a receptacle of every species of filth, and the marsh, which is lower down and lays on the north west corner were drained and the tide water prevented from coming higher than the bridge on the Miles River road, we should be as healthy if not more so than any other town or village on the Eastern Shore. Though cleanliness always has been conducive to health, yet it is a fact, that in healthy parts of the country on the Western Shore, and in Pennsylvania, that towns and villages are healthy, where little regard is paid to cleanliness!! But though these may be facts elsewhere, yet it is most certain, that a combination of causes will make every place more or less unhealthy, while experience is sufficient to prove, that the effluvia from marshy and moist grounds have had and always will have their baneful influence in the generation of intermittent and remittent fevers in every quarter of the world.

If the observations I have been making be correct, the way is clear and the means in our power, by which we may have this, our town, as healthy as any other in the state. First prevent the tide water from coming higher up than the bridge; drain the low grounds on the northern and eastern sections of the town, & remove or cover over with lime, ashes or common earth every species of filth, and the work is done to our benefit and the prevention of a great variety of diseases, which have thinned our population not a little, and at the same time undermined our happiness and prosperity.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MORE KIDNAPPING.

On Sunday evening the 27th of April last, a Negro Girl who lived with me, was sent out into an out-field of mine to drive up the Cattle to the Cowpen; which she was in the daily habit of doing at milking time; it was after sunset that evening when she started, and I have not seen her since.—She was kidnapped, I suppose, while after the Cattle, by some unknown ruffian.—She was seen on Sunday last the 11th inst. in the neighbourhood of the notorious Joseph Johnson, by some women.—She had got away from a fellow by the name of Elliott Willing, who had been stationed to guard her at a harbour in the woods, while he was drunk and asleep, as she stated, she got up to the house of a Mrs. Wilson, not far from North West Fork Bridge, Dorchester county, Maryland, where she found no one except a couple of ladies at home.—She related to them the circumstance of her being kidnapped, and requested them to afford her some protection, but the ruffian who had her in charge in the woods and from whom she got away, soon came in pursuit of her and claimed her as his own runaway slave, the ladies were soon intimidated and gave her up without any resistance to Willing; he carried her off, and I have not seen or heard any thing of her since, except that she was at the house of Mrs. Wilson on Sunday last.—She told them that she had been kidnapped and related the circumstance correctly. Considerable search has been made for her, but she cannot be found, and it is now supposed she has been carried off in a vessel from

the Nanticoke river to Norfolk or Petersburg in Virginia, and from thence to some Southern market; her name is Nancy, she is about thirteen years of age and about four feet high, spare built, tolerably black in her complexion, though not of the deepest cast. If any discovery should be made of her by the friends of humanity, they will please write to me and direct their letters to Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware, and I will do what I can to release her and get her back again. Printers friendly to the cause of humanity to the southward of this will please give this an insertion in their respective papers.

EBENEZER CALLAWAY,
Near Laurel, Delaware.

May 14th, 1823.

FROM THE STAR.

Mr. Smith—On Wednesday last one of the gate cases pending in Queen Ann's county court, came on for trial. The circumstances were these: in the year 1808, William H. Devorix erected on the public road leading from Church Hill to the Beaver Dam Causeway, two gates, which gates were continued by Mrs. Devorix, after the death of her husband, until the year 1820, when she was presented by the Grand Jury. These facts being proved, the prosecutor and traverser's counsel went before the jury on the questions of fact and law. It was contended on the part of the state, that gates erected on the highway were public nuisances. This was denied on the part of the traverser, and after a long contest before the jury, the prosecutor desired the opinion of the court to the jury. This was delivered by Judge Earle, who stated to the Jury that the court were of the opinion that gates were nuisances. Judge Wright then delivered his opinion at large.—He was opposed to the other two Judges, and thought gates were not nuisances, and that the citizens of Maryland had a right to erect as many as they thought proper. It was agreed on all hands that the jury had a right to decide the law and the fact. The jury, after some time spent in their room, returned to the court and pronounced that the traverser was guilty. I have not time to state to you the grounds relied on by both parties. The case of the old gates yet remains to be tried. This point was not necessarily embraced in the case tried, and therefore was not positively decided. This case, as might have been expected, excited great interest and feeling in the public mind.—The case was argued by Hopper for the state, and Carmichael for the traverser. This decision will give rise to a number of presentments in the different counties of this state.

L.

BALTIMORE, May 17.
FINE TOBACCO.

We learn that Mr. N. Griffith of Montgomery county had a hoghead of Tobacco inspected yesterday by Mr. Roderick Dorsey at Smith's Tobacco House, which sold for the Extraordinary price of forty one dollars per hundred!—American.

The London Times contains a letter from Valparaiso, complaining of the bad state of the market for British manufactures, and concludes with this remark—'The Americans are enjoying the best trade in this quarter, under the immediate protection of the Franklin of 74 guns.'

WASHINGTON, May 12.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

At length we have complete returns of the Election in the Congressional District, which has been several years represented by Alex. Smyth. The several counties voted as follows:

Mr. Smyth, 1600—Mr. Estill, 1277.
So that Mr. Smyth is re-elected by a majority of 323 votes over his opponent. [Nat. Int.]

POTOMAC CANAL.

It will be observed by our paper of to day, that Commissioners have been appointed by the Executive of Maryland to survey and locate the Potomac Canal. This is a subject on which the people of Frederick county cannot be indifferent—it must necessarily force itself upon their attention, as it is calculated most materially to affect their interests. We rejoice to hear that it is contemplated to hold a public meeting in Frederick in a few days, to have the subject amply explained and discussed—and we feel assured, that when the people become fully acquainted with the immense advantages which may be obtained to the county by proper exertion, they will lend a willing co-operation toward the accomplishment of an object so very desirable.—Frederick Examiner.

We perceive in the last Lexington Monitor, that a public meeting was held at Louisville, on the 24th ultimo, composed of the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the presidency of the United States. The meeting consisted of between three and four hundred persons, after considerable debate, a vote was finally taken, and Gen. ANDREW JACKSON had about 170 votes, and the Hon. HENRY CLAY about 162. It appears from the previous notices published in the Louisville papers, that this meeting was set on foot by the friends of General Jackson for the purpose of nominating him—but it seems a division took place and the above was the result.

WHEELING, May 9.

At a meeting of the officers of the 6th regiment of Indiana militia, at Madison, Henry Clay was unanimously recommended as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The number of officers present is stated at one hundred.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17.
HUMAN SKELETON.

On the 12th inst. the skeleton of an infant was found concealed between the garret floor and ceiling, in an old brick house, near the corner of Union and Wolf streets, in this city. From the appearance of the hair, it is supposed by the faculty to be of Indian origin. What caused its death, or how long it has been deposited in the house where it was found, no idea can be formed, as it is perfectly dry and free of any smell whatever. After being examined by a great many citizens, two young boys buried the skeleton in an open lot near the house above mentioned, and in the course of two days it was buried and dug up by children several times.

With a view to stop such proceedings, it was taken to the Alexandria Museum, and deposited in the Anatomical department of that institution, the Manager of which, has notified our worthy Mayor of the same, agreeably to the above statement.

Gazette.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John Durgin, Mr. Alfred Hamilton, to Miss Ruth Harrison, daughter of James Harrison, Esq. all of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 13th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp, Isaac Williams, Esq. of Somerset county, to Miss Virginia D. I. Polk, of that city.

In Dorchester county on Thursday evening the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. Samuel Robson, to Miss Charlotte Keene, daughter of Benjamin Keene.

In Dorchester county on Tuesday evening 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Mr. George Keene, to Miss Emmeline Keene, daughter of John Keene.

Lately in England Mrs. PATTERSON, of Baltimore, Maryland, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, to the young Earl of Cholmondeley. And lady HARVEY, formerly Miss Caton, also of Baltimore, and relict of Col. Harvey, aid de camp to the Duke of Wellington, to Lord PETRE, nephew of the Duke of Norfolk.

DIED.

In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Sunday the 18th inst. Mr. Charles Vanderford, after a short illness.

In this county, on Sunday 18th inst. James Nabb, Esq. after a short illness.

On Tuesday last, in this county, Miss Mary Wiley, after a short illness.

On Wednesday last, Thomas Rocket, son of Mrs. Rocket, of this county.

On Thursday last, in this town, James Brownwell, son of Mr. Robert Brownwell, after a short illness.

BALTIMORE, May 20.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Flour wharf | \$ 7 12 1/2 |
| Howard-street wagon | 7 25 |
| Wheat—Red per bushel | 1 55 |
| Do white do | 1 70 |
| Rye bushel | 80 |
| Indian Corn bushel | 56 |
| Oats do | 37 1/2 |

MUSEUM.

The ladies and gentlemen are respectfully informed that a MUSEUM of Wax Work and Natural Curiosities, is open for a short time at Mr. Richard Sherwood's Fountain Inn, Washington Street, Easton—Entrance at the Billiard Room door. The collection of Wax Figures (large and natural as life) comprises twenty three statues, among which are representations of CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt and EASTON BEAUTY, WASHINGTON, DECATUR, JACKSON and YOUNG BONAPARTE—among a variety of Natural Curiosities are the real Young SEA SERPENT, when caught measured fifteen feet in length and twenty inches in circumference, a Hogkan or Chinese PIPE, fifteen feet long. Also, the city of BALTIMORE and Bombardment of FORT MCHENRY, 17 by 12 feet, painted by the celebrated Boudett. Also, a powerful ELECTRICAL MACHINE, the proprietor having practised Medical Electricity 30 years, is provided with the most respectable references and will operate gratis on visitors troubled with Nervous or Rheumatic complaints. Such persons may now be convinced by ocular demonstration of its good effects.

Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1/2.
N.B. Persons confined to their dwellings in or near Easton, can be electrified by giving short notice.

Easton, May 24

Public Sale.

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



Schooner,

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

May 24

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of June next, at the late residence of Mr. Jesse Kirby, deceased, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said Kirby, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Household and Kitchen Furniture—Also, a quantity of Corn, & Corn Blades, one Canoe and likewise, a quantity of Bacon. A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—the cash will be required on all sums under six dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. and attendance given by

May 24

ELIZABETH KIRBY, Adm'rx.

Another Supply of New Spring Goods.

CLARK & GREEN.

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

ASSORTMENT OF

Choice Goods,

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

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

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

May 24—3w

1500 WEIGHT COTTON-YARN.

ALSO,

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

LIKEWISE,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

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

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MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

20th day of May, A. D. 1823.

On application

POETRY.

From the New York Statesman.

The following stanzas, from the pen of John Quincy Adams, Esq. show the versatility of the author's talent, and prove him to be as skilful at turning elegiac verses on infants, as at drafting protocols and diplomatic letters, or wielding the iron pen of satire and polemics. The sentiments are both philosophical and classical. Some of the stanzas are little more than an elegant translation of a passage in the sixth book of the Aeneid, in which Virgil discourses of the Socratic and Platonic system of philosophy. The doctrine however is beautifully blended and harmonized with the Christian religion. Parts of the elegy manifest a delicacy of feeling, a tenderness, and pathos, which have generally been supposed not to belong to the character of the author.

LINES

Addressed to a Mother, on the Death of two Infants.

Sure to the mansions of the blest,
When infant innocence ascends,
Some angel brighter than the rest,
The spotless spirit's flight attends.

On wings of ecstasy they rise
Beyond where worlds material roll,
Till some fair sister of the skies
Receives the unpolluted soul.

There at th' Almighty Father's hand,
Nearest the throne of living light,
The choirs of infant seraphs stand
And dazzling shine, where all are bright.

Chain'd for a dreary length of years
Down to these elements below,
Some stain the sky born spirit bears,
Extracted from this world of woe.

That unextinguishable beam,
With dust united at our birth,
Sheds a more dim discolored gleam,
The more it lingers on this earth.

Clos'd in this dark abode of clay,
The stream of glory faintly burns;
Nor unobscured the lucid ray
To its own native fount returns.

But when the Lord of mortal breath
Decrees his bounty to resume,
And points the silent shaft of death,
Which speeds an infant to the tomb.

No passion fierce, no low desire,
Has quenched the radiance of the flame;
Back to its God the living fire
Reverts, unclouded as it came.

Oh Mary! be that solace thine;
Let hope her healing charm impart;
And soothe with melodies divine
The anguish of a mother's heart.

Oh! think the darlings of thy love,
Divested of this earthly clod,
Amid unnumber'd saints above,
Bask in the bosom of their God.

Of their short pilgrimage on earth
Still tender images remain;
Still, still they bless thee for their birth,
Still filial gratitude retain.

The days of pain, the nights of care,
The bosom's agonizing strife,
The pangs which thou for them didst bear,
No! they forget them not with life.

Scarce could their germinating thought conceive,
While in this vale of tears they dwell,
Scarce their fond sympathy relieve
The sufferance thou for them hast felt.

But there the soul's perennial flower
Expands in never fading bloom;
Spurns at the grave's poor transient hour,
And shoots immortal from the tomb.

No weak uniform'd idea there
Toils, the mere promise of a mind;
The tide of intellect flows clear,
Strong, full, unchanging, and refin'd.

Each anxious care, each rending sigh,
That wrung for them the parent's breast,
Dwells on remembrance in the sky,
Amid the raptures of the blest.

O'er thee with looks of love they bend
For thee the Lord of life implore;
And oft from sainted bliss descend,
Thy wounded quiet to restore.

Oft in the stillness of the night,
They smooth the pillow for thy bed;
Oft till the morn's returning light
Still watchful hover o'er thy head.

Hark! in such strains as saints employ
They whisper to thy bosom, Peace;
Calm the perturbed heart to joy,
And bid the streaming sorrow cease.

Then dry henceforth the bitter tear,
Their part and thine inverted see!
Thou wert their guardian angel here,
They guardian angels now to thee.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

EWELL'S
MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

A good Country Stand
FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

May 3—4

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS;

Amongst which are a great variety of

GINGHAMS,
CALICOES and
IRISH LINENS,

Which have been selected with much care from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and are believed to be as Handsome and as Cheap as they have been at any former period.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE,

Groceries, &c. &c.

Amongst the former are Spades, Shovels and Hoes of the most approved English Manufacture.

Easton, April 5—11

To the Voters

OF QUEEN ANNA'S COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I take this method of returning to you my sincere thanks for the liberal support I met with when a Candidate for the last Sheriffship, and of announcing to you that I am a Candidate again; such is my situation at present that I am unable to leave home and personally converse with you on the subject; for I have a family who rely upon my exertions for a support I do therefore hope my fellow citizens will not blame me if I should not make use of those means which have heretofore been customary. If I am elected you may rely upon my best endeavours to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

The Public's Humble Servant,
THO. ROBERTS.

May 3—4

Valuable Farm,

FOR RENT.

The Subscriber, will rent to an approved tenant for a term of years, his VALUABLE FARM, adjoining, & part of it within the limits of the city of Baltimore. This Farm contains

535 ACRES,

Of which there are about 250 acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, the residue in wood. The land is well calculated for wheat, tobacco, corn, timothy, &c. and contains a number of springs of water, which in the driest seasons have never failed.

The improvements on this Farm consist of a comfortable

DWELLING HOUSE,

one story and a half high, containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, with chambers above. A Two Story Log House, for the farm hands. A large stone Dairy. A brick Barn, sixty feet front, and thirty feet deep, with an overjet of 10 feet, and containing twenty four stalls. The improvements are all substantial, having all been erected within a few years. The land is divided in 6 fields, and enclosed with substantial chestnut post and rail fences. There is a crop of wheat, rye and oats in the ground, and a part of the land well set in timothy.

There is a valuable Apple Orchard on the Farm which in good seasons for fruit has produced a hundred and fifty barrels of Apples—from the nature of the soil and the improvements, and the vicinity of the city of Baltimore there is no farm better adapted, than this, to the purposes of a large dairy farm.

There is in front of the overseer's house, a vegetable garden of five acres, enclosed with a pale fence, and in which were raised the large turnips which were exhibited at the Exchange, the year before last, one of which weighed 12 3/4 lbs. and another 14 pounds, without the tops.—There is also on this farm a Race Course which is considered by competent judges to be the best course in the state, and which will be rented either with or separate from the rest of the Farm.

E. L. FINLEY.

April 12—8w

P. S. The Editors of the Easton Gazette and Fredericktown Herald will publish the above eight times and forward their accounts.

For Rent,

That VALUABLE FARM on which Mr. Blancy E. Cross now lives, within a mile of Easton. It contains upwards of three hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, with a good proportion of meadow; and is divided into three fields. The improvements are a

Brick Dwelling House,

a Framed Kitchen, with a good Smoke House, Corn House, Barn and Stabling.

To an approved tenant the subscriber would lease it for a term of years. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall. Apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY,

Easton, Talbot county.

May 3—

Land for Sale.

The subscriber would sell his FARM on Choptank River opposite Cambridge, well known by the name of Aker's Ferry.—Also, a FARM adjoining the Trappe, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, nearly one half of which is in wood land, and near to a pretty good market.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, at the south end of the afore-said village (Trappe). The afore-mentioned property, or any part thereof, would be disposed of on easy terms to those disposed to purchase. Should the said property not be disposed of before the first day of July next, it will then be for rent for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM JENKINS.
Easton, May 10—4w

N. B. The subscriber has about one hundred thousand BRICKS, which he would wish to sell.

W. J.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE, ON

REASONABLE TERMS.



THE STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Fountain Inn

T A V E R N.

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

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

His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors.

His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,

BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

State Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby announce that in consequence of the already spirited sales of the tickets, the drawing will commence in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of NEXT MONTH (May) and will be completed with all possible dispatch.

THE PRIZES IN THE SCHEME ARE

100,000 Dollars 10,000 Dollars

20,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars

10,000 Dollars 5,000 Dollars

Twenty of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and none of less denomination than TWELVE DOLLARS.—The whole scheme will be completed in twenty drawings.

By order,

D. I. COHEN, Sec'y,

to the Commissioners.

April 19—8w

Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL.

Has just received a further supply of Philadelphia

Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRAUGHT ALE during the summer.

ALSO,

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

C. HAYDEN,

Dentist;

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore

Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton in the line of his profession. He forbears entering into a detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, and in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxims and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—If beauty and elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth, and the most implicit candour in his advice are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at the Easton Hotel.
Easton, May 10, 1823

High Street Wharf

COMPANY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Stockholders are hereby notified that five dollars on each share of Stock, must be punctually paid, on Saturday the 14th of June next.

It is unnecessary to remind the Stockholders of the penalty of non-performance on that day, as they are perfectly apprised of it.

JOS. E. MUSE, Pres't.

THOS. LOCKERMAN, Sec'y.

Cambridge, May 10—3w

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at the Court House in Easton, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, all the property in and about the said town of Easton, containing part of a tract called Londonderry, and part of another tract, which was devised by the late William Rose to his daughter Elizabeth Nice and her children; and which is now vested in Susanna M. Nice and James H. Nice, as survivors of their mother and brother, for the lives of the said Susanna and James; the said property having been laid down by the surveyor of Talbot county and found to contain the quantity of

25 ACRES,

more or less, including 3 Acres, subject to a right of dower in Mrs. Scott, relict of the said William Rose, and now in the occupancy of Thomas P. Smith, Esq.

As, from the proximity of the above property to the town of Easton, and the capacity of a part of it to be converted into an excellent Meadow, joined with numerous other advantages, it is presumed there will be many bidders for it; I would accommodate them by dividing it into lots of convenient dimensions.

The Terms of Sale are, one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in 6 and 12 months from the day of Sale, with bonds or notes and approved security for the payment of the same, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale.

ALEX'R. C. BULLITT, Trustee.

April 10—ts

THE CELEBRATED HUNTER

EMPEROR,

Imported four years ago, by Messrs. Tabb & Smith, of Virginia, for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in our country—has been obtained by the subscriber for the present season. This noble animal is a fine bay, with black legs, mane and tail—handsomely marked in the face, and possessed of all the points which constitute perfection in the most useful horse, viz: size, beauty, strength, activity and spirit. It is, indeed, a rare thing to see a horse of such ample proportions, and at the same time so active and light in his movements.

EMPEROR

Will cover at \$12 the spring's chance, \$5 the single leap, and \$20 to insure. The groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case. It is indispensable that the money be paid by the 10th of September, for every mare not insured—otherwise double the amount will be forfeited. The most satisfactory proofs have been received by the subscriber, (which will be exhibited to any person having a desire to see them,) that this horse is not only remarkably sure to get foals, but that they are superior both for size and beauty. It is believed that so favorable an opportunity to improve our stock of horses in this state, will not again speedily occur; and gentlemen from the adjacent counties, and the Western Shore, will be accommodated with good pasturage on moderate terms. Those who intend to breed from EMPEROR, will consult their own interest by applying in time—because he will be limited as to the number of mares, & to two stands, viz: at the stable of the subscriber, and at Easton. It is a fact, that access to which this thing is carried, superadded to incessant travelling about, is too often attended with disappointment, frequent failures being the inevitable consequence.

NS. GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. No mare will be considered insured, without a written agreement to that effect. If an insured mare be sold or transferred, the insured price must be paid.

March 29 1f

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large

ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES,

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

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO,

An assortment of the best Leather and Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he can have Boots and Shoes made to order. He intends keeping a constant supply of Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes, which he will sell cheap for Cash.
Easton, May 17—1f

Property for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of one FRAMED HOUSE & LOT, situate on Harrison street, next to the Church. Also, a Framed House and Lot situate on Dover street near Dr. T. Thomas' Dwelling, and one Framed House on Dover Road within half a mile of Easton.

The above property will be sold low on the following terms, viz: One half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRY M. TOOMEY,

mark

May 17—3w

In Council,

Annapolis, May 7, 1823.

The governor and council will proceed at their next meeting, on the second Monday in June next, to make appointments of agents to distribute the laws and votes and proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, 1822. Proposals for delivering the same to the clerks of the several counties of this state, will be received at this department, until the first of June next, one agent will be appointed for each shire.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

To be published six times in the Maryland Republican, Maryland Gazette, Patriot, American, Federal Gazette, Star & Easton Gazette and National Intelligencer.

May 17—6w

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

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

On Thursday the 12th day of June next,

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.

May 17, 1823

For Sale.

A Philadelphia built Close CARRIAGE.

Will be sold on Tuesday next 22d inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Easton on the Court House green, a second hand four wheel Carriage and Harness, in good repair; a credit of 6 months will be allowed, the purchaser giving his note, with approved security, and bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.

May 17—

Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the Subscriber, upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing, due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—omJ

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1823.

NO. 24.

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.

MUSEUM.

The ladies and gentlemen are respectfully informed that a MUSEUM of Wax Work and Natural Curiosities, is open for a short time at Mr. Richard Sherwood's Fountain Inn, Washington Street, Easton—Entrance at the Billiard Room door. The collection of Wax Figures (large and natural as life) comprises twenty three statues, among which are representations of CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt and EASTON BEAUTY, WASHINGTON, DECATUR, JACKSON and YOUNG BONAPARTE—among a variety of Natural Curiosities are the real Young SEA SERPENT, when caught measured fifteen feet in length and twenty inches in circumference, a Hogkan or Chinese PIPE, fifteen feet long. Also, the city of BALTIMORE and Bombardment of FORT McHENRY, 17 by 12 feet, painted by the celebrated Boudett. Also, a powerful ELECTRICAL MACHINE; the proprietor having practised Medical Electricity 30 years, is provided with the most respectable references and will operate gratis on visitors troubled with Nervous or Rheumatic complaints. Such persons may now be convinced by ocular demonstration of its good effects.

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

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

20th May, 1823.

On application of William Sparks, administrator of William Hodges, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette and Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 20th day of May, 1823.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

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

May 24—3w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

20th day of May, A. D. 1823.

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

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of May, eighteen hundred and

twenty three.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

EDWARD HARRIS, Adm'r.
of Turbutt F. Harris, decd.,

May 24—3w

\$100 REWARD.

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

IGNATIUS RHODES.
Talbot county, May 24—

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

AGRICULTURE

AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR—No. 4.

For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of live Stock, Agricultural Implements and Household Manufactures; to be held at the Maryland Tavern, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, four miles from Baltimore, in the month of October next.

The Committee appointed on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the exhibition and sale of live stock, agricultural implements, and household manufactures, have resolved that the said show and fair be held at the place and time above mentioned, and that the following premiums be offered and awarded, to the owners of the best—that is to say:

- HORSES.**
For the best Stallion \$20
the second best 10
For the best brood Mare 15
the second best 10
ASSES.
For the best Jack \$10
the best Jenny 5
the best Mule 15
the second best 10
CATTLE.
For the best Bull over 2 years old \$15
the best under 2 years 15
the second best do. 10
For the best Milch Cow 15
the second best 10
For the best Heifer 15
the second best 10
For the best yoke of Oxen 15
the second best 10
SWINE.
For the best Boar \$10
the second best 5
For the best Sow 10
the second best 5
SHEEP.
For the best Merino Ram \$10
the best of any other do. 10
For the best two Merino Ewes 10
the best of any other breed 10
For the five best fat Wethers 10
MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.
For the agricultural Machine or Implement that may be new, and be thought worthy of reward by the society \$20
And a second best 10
PLOUGHING MATCH.
For the best Ploughing, by 3 horses 10
Ploughman 2
For the best Ploughing, by 2 horses 10
Ploughman 2
HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
For the best piece of Kersey, not less than 10 yards, \$5
For the best piece of Flannel, not less than 10 yards, 5
For the best piece of Cassinet, not less than 10 yards, 5
For the best piece of Carpeting, not less than 20 yards, 5
For the best Hearth Rug, 5
For the best Counterpane, 5
For the best piece of Sheetting, not less than 12 yards, 5
For the best piece of Table Linen, not less than 10 yards, 5
For the best piece of Towelling, not less than 10 yards, 3
For the best pair of knit Woollen Stockings, 1
For the best pair of knit Cotton Stockings, 1
For the best pair of knit Thread Stockings, 1
Each of a size for men or women.
For the best Grass or Straw Hat or Bonnet in imitation, 5
CROPS.
For the best 1/2 acre of Carrots \$5
acre of Mangel Wurtzel 10
acre of Potatoes 5
acre of Lucern 5
acre of Ruta Baga 5
acre of common Turnips 5
ten acres of Indian Corn 10
acre of Flax, (by John Travers, Esq. proprietor of a duck manufactory at Paterson, N. J.) a silver goblet, valued at 10
twenty acres of Wheat, 5
Rye, and Oats—each 5
ten acres of Barley 5
FERMENTED LIQUORS.
For the barrel of best Cider \$5
5 gallons of best home-made Wine 5
For the sample of the best Butter, not less than 5 pounds, a butter knife with a silver blade, 5
Second best, 3
A statement of the manner of managing the cream will be desirable.

The Show and Fair will be held between the middle and the last of October; notice will hereafter be given of the particular days; in designating them, particular regard will be had to the convenience of the Eastern shore Society.

There will be reserved premiums, to consist of pieces of plate, making the whole sum offered, amount to 500 dollars.

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of

Maryland, or within the District of Columbia. But male animals of the several kinds above specified may be entitled to premiums, though bred out of the State and District, provided the owner of such male animal shall secure his continuance in the State of Maryland, to be bred from, for one year from the granting of the premium.

It is to be understood, that whenever a premium for any specimen of Agricultural Implement, piece of Machinery, or article of Manufacture, may be claimed merely from the want of competition, or where the thing presented for premium shall be considered as possessing no merit worthy of encouragement, the judges shall have a right at their discretion to withhold such premium.—But this regulation shall not extend to Live Stock, as the best offered will gain the premium without any exception.

In no case will a premium be given for Live Stock, unless the owner shall have notified Mr. J. S. Skinner, of his intention to offer for the same, and shall have entered the particular animal with him three days previous to the Exhibition.

Persons having fine animals, though not intended to be offered for premiums, will gratify the Society by exhibiting them in their field. And for the purpose of preparing proper arrangements, and stalls, for the accommodation of all stock offered for premiums or for show, it is requested that all persons intending to offer stock for show only, as well as those offering them for premium, should give notice to Mr. J. S. Skinner, of such intention at least ten days prior to the Exhibition.

All premiums awarded by the Committee will be distributed in articles of Plate; and the Committee, to whom the charge of these regulations shall be entrusted, shall determine the nature and devices of the plate and medals so to be distributed.

C. RIDGELY, (of II)
Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.
JAMES HOWARD, Secretary.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF DOGS—
BY AN EXPERIENCED SPORTSMAN.

[CONTINUED.]

The Distemper in Dogs.

Now to the diseases of dogs.—I am acquainted with two, which are most fatal to them, namely, the distemper, & a violent bilious fever, which they are very subject to, from hunting in hot weather; particularly if they have not been thoroughly purged before the season. I never as yet have found any medicine which can be relied on as a cure for the distemper in dogs. I have given Doctor James's powders, and many other medicines. Some have died, some have lived. The most efficacious I know of, is one which I have frequently tried for above eighteen years, and never gave any other. It is not always to be relied on; but it is by far more certain than any other. I cured two dogs last year, 1813, which were both very bad, so much so, that I despaired of their lives. The medicine is as follows: Turbith mineral, twelve grains made into a ball, with any syrup. Give one dose every day, for three or four days in succession. This is the quantity for a full grown pointer: give a young puppy, three or four months old, five grains; one of seven months old, seven or eight grains.

I have observed that dogs, in the distemper, absolutely die for want of nourishment: for, if very bad, they refuse all food. I am convinced that I have saved the lives of several by drenching them three or four times a day, with strong beef or horse broth, with a little meal in it; making it a thin gruel.

I have found the turbith mineral, in the distemper, by many degrees the most efficacious; and I can with truth say, it does not often fail when given in the early stage of the disorder. Although this medicine is not a certain cure in the distemper, yet, in a violent and fatal disorder, which dogs are very subject to, I never knew it fail, if given when the dog is first taken ill.

The violent Bilious Fever which dogs are very subject to.

The disorder I shall next speak of, is a violent bilious fever, which kills a dog in three days, provided he be not relieved. The symptoms are as follow: first he feeds very sparingly; shortly after that, he loses that fine, florid, flesh colour, in his mouth and gums, which begin to assume a pale cast; in a very few hours after, he will turn as yellow as a guinea in the mouth and eyes. The moment he looks dull and heavy, refuses his food, and begins to look pale in the mouth before he turns, in any considerable degree, yellow, you must give him the medicine, or I will not be answerable for his cure. The quantity is twelve grains of Turbith mineral made into a ball, with any syrup, the same as in the distemper. Give this three or four days following: on the fourth day, he will either be totally out of danger or dead. You must by no means bleed him in this disorder: if you do, you will kill him. In a very few years, I have had six or seven dogs taken with this disorder; and, upon my word, I never lost but one, and that by my own negligence; which I will prove to you.

An old gamekeeper and huntsman, who was my servant, said to me, just as I was

at breakfast: "One of your dogs, sir, did not feed last night well; you observed that, and told me to look to the dog, and examine him the very first thing in the morning. I let him sir, out of the stable, to run about; but I observed him to be rather dull, and not in such good spirits or so gay as the others. I wish, sir, you would come and look at him."

I went directly and examined him; looked into his mouth and examined his eyes. I did not observe that he was even faint coloured in the mouth; but I left him at home that day, intending to return about five o'clock; desiring the ostler to feed and take care of him. I went that day above twelve miles distant, & finding a good deal of game, I stopped at a village contiguous, sported there the next morning, and shot my way home to where I had left my dog. On my arrival, I found him very bad indeed; he was as yellow as a guinea in his mouth, and lay stretched out and extended on his side. I gave him the above medicine, but he died the next evening. Had I returned home the first evening, I should have saved my dog: the most early attention and relief is necessary in this disorder, as well as in most others.

Of the mange in dogs; how best to cure it.

I will now inform you how I have, for above twenty years, treated dogs which have had the mange. About that time I was very much employed in the recruiting service, and could not give up much time to my dogs; so I sent for an old man, who made a good livelihood by curing dogs. My dog had the mange; not very bad, but something much worse with it; he had eight or ten large blotches on his body, as big as large hazle nuts. The old man took a bottle out of his pocket, and first dabbed the blotches with a bit of tow each two or three times. He then stopped about five minutes, for that to dry in & penetrate; after which he took a pot of ointment, and rubbed the dog in well, for at least ten minutes, under the fore legs and on the belly, but particularly on the back bone. He then desired me not to wash the dog or let him go into the water; telling me he would call in about five days. When he called the dog was apparently well; so much so, that he said he did not think it necessary to rub the dog again; however, I made him dab the blotches again, and rub once more in.—When he called to be paid, I told him that, upon my honour, if he would discover how the liquid and ointment were made, I would give him two guineas, and never discover it till after his death. He consented. The liquid is thus made:—Half an ounce of quicksilver is put into a bottle with half an ounce of oil of turpentine, for about eight hours before using it: shake the bottle frequently, and shake it always when you use it, for there will be a sediment at the bottom. The ointment is thus made:—Take half an ounce of quicksilver; put it into a bottle, with half an ounce of oil of turpentine; let it stand for eight hours, shaking the bottle frequently: then take four ounces of hogs lard, and by degrees mix both together, a little of each at a time, till the whole be incorporated.—He told me that he always carried two pots of ointment with him, one stronger than the other, in case of a dog being very bad with the mange. The strongest ointment was made with only three ounces of hogs lard, but with the same quantity of the quicksilver and turpentine.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

This destructive insect is propagated from the eggs of the fly deposited on the grains of wheat when ripening; the truth of which I learned from actual observations. The fly may be seen by the middle of June, and from that time till wheat is cut, flying about and lighting upon ears of wheat. It deposits its eggs upon the outer end of the grain, where they may be seen with a good microscope or optic glass; sometimes to the number of six or seven on one grain.

They remain there till the grain is sown. The warmth necessary to produce vegetation is sufficient to animate the insect. It bursts its shell and enters the shoot, where it lies in a torpid state till the next spring, except in some instances, when wheat is sown early.—The fly commences its ravages in the Fall:—When this is discovered, the best method is to turn sheep upon it and pasture it short either in the fall or in the winter.

The most effectual way to check the propagation, is in preparing the seed before sown, which should be in the following manner:—Put your seed into a hogshead, tub or vat, and cover it with water; let it stand 10 or 12 hours; then put off the water, put the wheat upon a barn floor and sprinkle lime over, and with a shovel mix it till it is well covered with lime. Let it remain in that state about twenty four hours, and the eggs will be destroyed without any injury to the seed.

The following brief sketch of the observations which led to the discovery above mentioned is given, that all who wish to be satisfied of the truth of it may have occurred demonstration of the fact if they will take the trouble. On viewing several grains of wheat in a microscope something resembling the eggs of insects was observed upon them; 20 grains were selected with those appearances; they were put upon

some raw cotton and a little earth in a tumbler of water, and observed every day; and on the day the grain opened and put forth its tender fibre, the insect burst from its shell and was not to be seen.

Ten days after, five of the grains with their roots and blades were taken from the glass and carefully examined. In three of them the insects were found. The other fifteen remained and overspread the top of the glass. They were preserved till spring, when on examining them, every stalk had an insect in it, some two and one had four.

Twenty other grains were selected, and the lime applied for twelve hours. It was then washed, and the colour of the eggs was changed, and being put into a glass in like manner as the other, the wheat grew, but the eggs did not produce. The roots were transplanted and grew well, and ten bushels of wheat limed as above, produced a good crop, while the neighbouring fields suffered materially, and some were almost wholly destroyed by the fly.

A FARMER,
of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

From the Seaman's Magazine.

THE FUNERAL AT SEA.

It was a morning at sea. The sun had just risen, and not a cloud appeared to obstruct his rays. A light breeze played on the bosom of the slumbering ocean. The stillness of the morning was only disturbed by the ripple of the water, or the diving of a flying fish. It seemed as if the calm and noiseless spirit of the deep was brooding over the waters. The national flag displayed half way down the mast, played in the breeze, unconscious of its solemn import. The vessel glided in stately serenity, and seemed tranquil on the element on whose surface she moved. She knew not of the sorrows that were in her own bosom, and seemed to look down on the briny expanse beneath her, in all the confidence and security of strength.

To the minds of her brave crew, it was a morning of gloom. They had been boarded by the angel of death and the fore-castle row contained all that was mortal of his victim. His soul had gone to its final audit. Grouped around the windlass—the bardy sons of the ocean mingled their sympathies with each other. They seemed to think of their own mortality. Conscience was at her post. And I believe their minds were somewhat impressed with the realities of eternity.

They spoke of the virtues of their deceased messmate—Of his honesty, his sensibility, his generosity. One remembered to have seen him share the last dollar of his hard earned wages with a distressed shipmate. All could attest his liberality. They spoke too of his accomplishments as a sailor. On the nerve of his arm, and the intrepidity of his soul. They had seen him in the hour of peril, when the winds of heaven were let loose in all their fury, and destruction was on the wing, seize the helm and hold the ship securely within his grasp till the danger had passed by.

They would have indulged longer in their reveries, but they were summoned to prepare for the rights of sepulture, and pay the last honors to their dead companion. The work of preparation was commenced with heavy hearts, and many a sigh. A rude coffin was soon constructed, and the body deposited within it. All was ready for the final scene.—The main hatches were his bier. A spare sail was his pall. His surviving comrades in their tar stained habiliments stood around. All was silent. The fresh breeze moaned through the cordage. The main topsail was hoisted to the mast. The ship paused on her course and stood still. The funeral service began and as 'we commit his body to the deep' was pronounced, I heard the knell of the ship bell—I heard the plunge of the coffin—I saw the tears start from the eyes of the generous tars. My soul melted within me, as I reverted to the home scenes of him whom we had buried in the deep—to hopes that were to be dashed with—to joys that were to be drowned in lamentation.

THE HUSSAR FRIGATE.

The remains of this vessel, sunk in Hell Gate, in the revolutionary war, and supposed to contain specie to a large amount, has long been a subject of speculation with the curious and enterprising. By means of diving bells, her [brass] deck guns, and various articles from the hatches and passages through her deck, have been discovered and brought up. Of late a Mr. Samuel Davis, from Baltimore, has invented machinery and projected a scheme for raising the whole frigate in bulk, (as well as the sloop of war Mercury, sunk in the Hudson,) from a depth of upwards of sixty feet water, where she lies, and is endeavouring to raise a company and funds to accomplish this purpose. We apprehend, however, that this enterprize will be abandoned, on the appearance of pretty satisfactory evidence that the supposed treasure on board the vessel never existed there. In addition to the negative proof inferred from the silence of history, a letter* from admiral Coffin is published, which mentions the denial, on application to admiral Pole, commander of the Hus-

war at the time she was lost, of his knowledge of any treasure whatever being then on board of his vessel. This exposition, we presume, will put the matter for ever at rest.—*Chas. City Gaz.*

*Copy of a letter from Sir Charles M. Pole, Baronet, to a gentleman in London, and by him transmitted to a gentleman in New York, the original of which we have ourselves seen.—*Dated January 24, 1812.*—N. Y. Post.
Sir—It was the Hussar which struck on the Pot Rock, & afterwards sunk near the shore, when I commanded her in 1780. I am not aware that there was any treasure on board her, or any thing but the stores belonging to her as a 28 gun ship, with the property of the individuals who were on board.
I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant.
(Signed,) CHAS. M. POLE.

Sea Serpent, Sea Devil, or some other Monster, seen by the ship Douglas, Capt. Brown, from N. York bound to Curacao.
—Sailed from N. York on the 2d of April. On the 6th, at 3 P. M. discovered as was supposed, a vessel bottom upwards, three points on the weather bow, braced sharp and came up within 40 feet of the serpent, being in the form of a turtle, height above water 10 or 15 feet, length 25 to 30 feet, breadth 12, with oars or flippers on each side one third of the way forward from the tail, length of them twelve to fifteen feet, one on each side near his tail 5 or 6 feet in length, tail 20 to 25 feet, with a large lion face over his tail, (or as I should say, the after part,) with large eyes. The shell or body of the serpent looked like a clinker built vessel of 30 tons, bottom up, with the seams or laps newly payed—some large barnacles about the body. It then was steering S. E.; his velocity 1½ knots per hour. A vessel to run foul of this monster would receive injury. By the course he was then steering, he would fetch Bermuda. P. S. Any gentleman having doubts of the description of this monster, are referred to Mr. John Huson, passenger, or the officers and crew of the ship.

JOHN BROWN.

THE RACES.

The New York American of the 24th instant, says—The stakes of \$20,000 a side, for the match race, were this day deposited in the Branch Bank. The hour of starting on each day will be one o'clock, punctually. Arrangements have been made for the benefit of those who not being able to go to the great race of Tuesday, feel nevertheless much interest in the result, to communicate the same without delay to the city. If Eclipse win, a white flag will be hoisted at the Liberty pole at Brooklyn; if he lose, a pendent will be hoisted over a white flag. All the horses will show this afternoon on the course. We should also state, that three boats will ply during the races on the Brooklyn Ferry, from Fulton street, which will greatly facilitate crossing. It may be well, however, in order to make sure, to attend to the recommendation of the advertisement, and let carriages be sent over as early as possible in the morning.

BOSTON, May 25.

During the present session of the Municipal Court, there have been convictions upon two indictments for robbery, committed upon strangers, in that part of our city denominated "The Hill." The circumstances of one case were of a daring and atrocious, but not uncommon character. A person, in passing by a house in this quarter, was seized by a female darting from the door, dragged into the house, assaulted by two other females and robbed.

The numerous disorders in this infected district, call loudly for the efficient interference of our city authorities, and we trust they will adopt some decisive correctives. The nuisance is of a horrible and alarming character; for scarce a week elapses, without a murder, robbery or some other violent outrage. It can be lessened if not removed, and we hope that some strong measures will be speedily taken.

LORD NORTH.

While he was engaged in discussing one of the most serious points of a question under examination, a dog which had concealed himself under the table of the House of Commons, made his escape, and ran directly across the floor, setting up at the same time a violent howl. It occasioned a burst of laughter, & might have disconcerted an ordinary man. But he knew how to convert the most awkward occurrences to purposes of advantage, having waited till the roar had subsided, and preserving all his gravity said to the speaker, "Sir, I have been interrupted by a new member, not acquainted with the forms of the house. I therefore yielded to him; but as he has concluded his argument I shall resume mine."

Wrexall.

An Irishman who had never fired a gun in his life, took it into his head to go shooting. It was not long before he saw a woodpecker busily engaged in perforating a tall cherry tree. Pat crept slyly up as far as he durst without alarming the bird, and after making two or three circuitous disquisitions around the tree as the little feathered mechanic performed a similar revolution around its trunk, he thought he had at last got a good chance for a shot; so, shutting both eyes fast, he blazed away. The bird more scared than hurt by the attack took to his wings while Pat, sure as could be, that he had brought down his game, commenced searching for it amongst the weeds at the foot of the tree. As he was thus engaged a frog started up before him and began hopping around the tree:—Pat in an ecstasy of joy at having found, as he supposed, the object of his search, seized poor croaker, and while he eyed his lantern jaws and freckled skin with some what of amazement, exclaimed, "Arrah now, but sure you were a pretty bird before I shot all the feathers off you."

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 25.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

Yesterday, after our selections were made and chiefly in type, we were politely favoured by an esteemed friend with *Bell's* (London) *Weekly Messenger* of the 21st April, in a postscript to which we find an article of the first importance, not noticed in any of the extracts published in the N. York Papers. The article alluded to is here subjoined, & should the intelligence it contains prove correct, (of which there is a good warranty in the established character and reputation of the paper which promulgates it,) we may expect soon to see all Europe lighted up by the flames of war.—*Amer.*

POSTSCRIPT—LONDON, April 21.

A report has just reached us, and we fear upon good authority, that our Government has received an intimation that the Emperor Alexander totally disapproves of the conduct of the British Government in its recent negotiation with France in regard to Spain; and, being of opinion that such a negotiation has a direct tendency to weaken all the efforts of France, and to confirm what he is pleased to deem the audacity of the Spanish Cortes, he (the Emperor Alexander) deems it necessary to notify, that he shall support the French King with the whole forces of his empire; and, to that end, has ordered the march of a Russian army towards the Netherlands. A corps d'armee of eighty thousand men is immediately to be assembled at Dantzic; and, it is understood, that this corps will be instantly marched forwards. The Emperor Alexander expresses it as his decided conviction, that the French cause is the cause of all crowned heads; and that unless a common effort be made to extirpate revolutionary principles and practices, there will not be a monarchy in Europe.

We understand, that the effect of the Spanish Revolution upon the Russian dominions in Poland, have led to this decisive step on the part of the Russian Emperor; and that, under the panic of apprehension of the result of these doctrines, he is resolved to make a direct alliance and an avowed common cause with the King of France in the war against Spain.

Now, it is impossible not to foresee, that this measure of the Russian despot may lead to the most important results, and that it becomes the duty of the British Government to take a deliberate survey of its own situation, and of the probable cost and possible issue of its neutrality under such a condition of circumstances. The question, in a word, consists of two points—the first, What would it cost us in our own immediate sacrifices to go to war; and whether the possible good of such a war be equivalent to this cost? The second point is, what will be the possible result of our remaining at peace—how will it affect our future condition?

As to the first of these questions, we have no hesitation in saying, that the country cannot go to war on a great scale without a most enormous expense, an expense both in money and suffering so great, as to render it a point of prudence to avoid it at every event short of incurring a greater peril in future. We cannot afford a war for mere principles. We cannot afford a war from sympathy or generosity to a brave and free people suffering under oppression. Three years' war would fix us with three or four millions additional taxes upon the peace which should conclude it; and where and whence are those taxes to come? We may borrow the principal; and the expenditure of the principal a moment us, so long as it lasts, may invigorate trade, commerce and agriculture, more mechanics will be employed, and there will, in every thing, be a larger consumption. But this will necessarily cease with the peace, and then the community must pay the reckoning—must pay the annual interest of the one hundred and forty millions by which the debt will be augmented. This will be the cost of war; the replacement of the taxes which have been recently removed, or of others still more burdensome.

On the other hand, let us look to the second question, what will be the event of our remaining at peace? The event will be this—first, that the Spaniards will be overwhelmed;—secondly, that a most abominable and atrocious principle will be established—so far as the Continent is concerned—in the law of Nations, namely, that it is the right and duty of Kings to superintend the interests of monarchy in all neighbouring nations; and to put down any reform, or attempts at reform, which menace to abridge the plenary power of Kings over their subjects;—and, thirdly, that the power of Russia, already so enormous as to excite a just apprehension for the balance of power, will be further confirmed and augmented, inasmuch as such a triumph over popular principles must necessarily consolidate the Russian power. In Poland, only, has Russia any thing to fear, and Europe any thing to hope, as respects the subdivision of the Russian empire; and it is the unquestioned policy of every nation in Europe, not to stop the moral effect of this cause, by the course of which, alone, Russia can be reduced within the due limits of the balance of power. Russia, as she rests at present, is an immense, a cumbersome, an overwhelming physical force, overhanging free Europe; and it is unquestionably the first interest of mankind in general, that this power should be broken by division.

What then, is the true point of policy? We think this—that we should join in the war so far as our own actual interests allow; namely, by such a naval force as would be sufficient to save Cadiz, and thereby ren-

der negatory the invasion by France; and which would not, at the same time, cost more than this country could afford; and then the object would be worth. We think that Mr. Canning's objection to this course is a mere rhetorical flourish of words—a mere fanciful point of national pride. We are bound, we think, in due policy, to do all that we can; and as we can do this, and as the object is unquestionably worth it, we think we ought so to act.

If the Russian army should enter Spain, we think that the English ministry will be inexcusable, unless they take immediate possession (for the Spaniards) of Cadiz, Corunna, Ferrol, and whatever other towns may be within our reach, and within our means of defence by sea. We should be the last to advise a war without any object proportionate to its cost; we well know, that any such war (to make use of the argumentum ad hominem) will cost ourselves and all others in the same condition of life, at least twenty pounds a year for fifty years to come; and we, and all others like us, have therefore a direct interest in the question. But even with this consideration before us, we say gravely and deliberately, let us venture a naval war; and let us assist by garrisoning Spanish towns & forts, if Russia shall enter Spain. Let neither Russia nor France have a ship on the ocean; and let us spare no efforts to excite Poland to make another venture for her independence.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The necessity of giving as much as possible of the foreign news yesterday, in the shape of extracts, left us little time or room to compare the accounts received per Leeds, with those previously given. We shall now endeavor to connect the thread of the narrative. Our former accounts left the French army, as was supposed, in a state of some insubordination, or at any rate so circumstanced, as that the King had thought it expedient, by a special decree, to constitute the Duke of Belluno, Major General of his forces, with orders to depart immediately for the Pyrenees—committing the war department in the meantime to Count Dijon. The Duke of Belluno accordingly rides post to Bayonne, arrives there on the 29th, and on the 30th, the Duke of Angoulême issues his proclamation, countersigned, not by the Duke of Belluno, whom the King had expressly appointed, but by the Count Guilleminot, who was supposed to have been superseded as Major General—thereupon the Duke of Belluno posts back again to Paris, and quietly resumes his functions of Minister at War. No account that we have seen in the papers, furnishes any satisfactory explanation of this apparently bootless errand of the Duke of Belluno. The proclamation, however, having been issued, and mass duly celebrated along the whole line, the Bidassoa was crossed, and one or two ineffectual attacks, without battering cannon, were made on the strong place of St. Sebastian. It is confidently stated that the force which has penetrated into Spain, does not exceed 26,200 men, and that about 29,000 more, of which, part under the command of Prince Hohenloë, was to march into Arragon; and another part under Money from Perpignan, was to march into Catalonia; composed the whole French army destined for the regeneration, as it is called, of the Spaniards. The Ebro, which almost traverses Spain, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean, will, it is said, be the line upon which the French will concentrate their troops, preparatory to ulterior operations. Money, who was not to leave Perpignan before the 22d or 23d of April, is watched by Mina, with a competent force, and may therefore cause some what longer, on the banks of the Ebro, that Ebro which washes the walls of Saragossa, than his impatient ardor can well brook. If however, the Prince be really at the head of only 26,000 men, and has advanced to Vittoria, leaving St. Sebastian on his right, and Pampeluna on his left, unredoubled, he may find employment enough in providing for the safety and regularity of his convoys. In this condition we must, for the present, be content to leave them: meantime, we do not think there is much hazard in predicting, that, if the French forces be not greater than is here represented, they have not at this day reached Madrid.—There is no cause yet to fear for Spain.—*American.*

From the New York Nat. Advocate, May 24.

FROM IRELAND.

By the ship *GLEANER*, Captain Pease, arrived yesterday from Londonderry, we have received the *Derry Journal*, Belfast *Chronicle* and Dublin *Evening Post*, to the 16th April.

The Dublin papers state that the work of destruction is still successfully carried on by General Rock, and his men.

A great number of dwelling houses, and out houses, with their contents, in the surrounding country were destroyed.—A Mr. C. Brouder, and Mr. Cross, had their premises fired, and the cause assigned by the general's men was, that they had taken farms over the heads of their former tenants, which was contrary to his [the Gen.] new code of laws, and had produced the usual punishment—burning the premises.

An article will be found under the Limerick head, which will show the extent of mischief in that quarter.

We have also subjoined a proclamation or two of the General's men as a specimen.

LIMERICK, April 12.

Wednesday last, W. W. Becher, Esq. M. P. arrived here from Malloy on his way to attend Parliament. He reports that several fires were seen in the County of Cork, on Tuesday night, in confirmation of which we have received the following from a valuable correspondent at Charleville, dated yesterday.

"I beg leave to send you a list of burnings that took place on Tuesday last near Charleville—Parish of Shandrum, near this, a farm house and out house, the property of the Rt. Hon. W. C. Plunkett, Attorney General; at Ardglass, Parish of Shandrum, a farm house, the property of Mr. Daniel Clancy; Rockhill, County of Limerick, two houses, the property of Timothy Shea, farmer. Same night, several houses were attacked by a well armed party, and money ordered to be sent to a house named by them."—*Chron.*

DONERAILE, April 10.

The following Notices were posted a few nights since, near Mill street.

"CAPTAIN ROCK's Chairmen's Orders."

"I am one of my Masters Men that will do his duty While I am in the service."
"Go by this Notice Charles Williams, or if you dont you will Certainly suffer for Removing if you do it therefore blame your Self for it for we are sworn not to allow any man to do it while you have a pence of your own and by this oath you will not be Spared a minute if you deservet it for we have in for you this done by brave."

"CAPTAIN ROCK."

SICILY.

A commercial friend just arrived from Sicily, informs us that the state of things in that island is still considered as very precarious by the intelligent foreign residents.—The people seem to be meditating a new attempt at a revolution. It is said that they have stores of arms and ammunition secretly prepared, and that they are only waiting for a favorable moment to rise against the foreign troops still kept among them by the king of Naples, and to establish a government of their own.—He states that while lying in the harbor frequent solicitations were made by Sicilians for supplies of gunpowder, and that there were various indications of a dissatisfied spirit.—Many of the higher orders of the inhabitants express much dissatisfaction with the present state of things; and individuals among the clergy in private utter sentiments decidedly in favor of independence and liberty.—*Gazette.*

From the Curacao Courant of the 3d of May.

Reported defeat of the Colombian blockade squadron off Isla Larga.—The Colombian schooner Carmen, Esmit, master, arrived here yesterday morning, and brings the following important intelligence.

The Colombian brig *Mosquito*, whilst chasing a Spanish felucca, which was beating up Puerto Cabello, ran ashore close to that port. The corvette *Carabobo* was immediately dispatched from Borburata to her assistance, and the corvette *Maria Francisca*, on board of which Com. Daniels had embarked, followed soon afterwards for the same purpose. While they were thus employed, a fleet of four sail hove in sight to windward, which were soon made out to be two Spanish frigates, with two merchant vessels under their convoy. The *Carabobo* and *Maria Francisca* immediately proceeded towards them, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they came to action, which lasted till half past 5.—Capt. Esmit was lying at Borburata at the time of the engagement; and the last he saw of the combatants was about sun down, when, with the help of his telescope, he perceived that the two Spanish vessels had their flags flying. The firing had ceased, and the Colombian vessels had no colors hoisted, he concluded that they must have struck. The schooner *Rayo* and a large felucca ran out of Puerto Cabello during the action, and brought in the two merchant vessels. They afterwards returned to the Spanish frigates, and were seen lying between them.

The brig *Independencia*, com. Beluche, was also in the action, but escaped, and passed this island yesterday morning, proceeding with the unpleasant news to com. Padilla, at Los Taques.

The corvette *Bolivar* was on a cruise. It was supposed that the two Spanish vessels are the same which we noticed in our last to have arrived at Aguadilla. It is most probable they are from Spain, as two vessels of that description were expected.

The *Vigia* of Puerto Cabello was evacuated about ten days ago, in consequence of the want of provisions, and has been taken possession of by the Colombians.

Confirmation of the above.—The Colombian schooner *Rayo*, from Borburata, arrived off the harbor this morning, and fully confirms the above statement. The action is stated to have been well contested by the Colombian vessels against a great superiority of force. The Spanish vessels reported to be one of 54 and the other of 44 guns. It is supposed that great slaughter must have been made on both sides. The *Maria Francisca* and the *Carabobo* have both been carried into Puerto Cabello.—The official account of the action may be shortly expected here.

Four Spanish privateers, it is reported, were cruising off La Guayra, supposed to be from Porto Rico.

COLOMBIAN SQUADRON.

Since the account below, relative to the defeat of the Colombian Squadron off Porto Cabello, was in type, a proof sheet from our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser has been received which affords a hope that this regretted disaster to the navy of the new republic is not so extensive as was first stated.

"We have it from undoubted authority, (says our correspondents) that the ship *Bolivar* was not in the engagement off Porto Cabello of the 30th ult. she being at that time off Curacao. The only Colombian vessels engaged, were the *Maria Francisca* and *Carabobo*, who fought the two frigates desperately. No account of the killed or wounded on either side has been received that is entitled to credit."

The editor of the New York Advocate has received from his correspondent at Curacao the following additional particulars relative to the capture of the Colombian squadron. It has been captured by allowing itself to fall in with a heavy Spanish fleet, under English colours—and, after a sanguinary action, was taken. The gallant Commodore Daniels, a native of the United States, was killed. He fought his vessel, until he had not a shot in his locker, and she was sinking, with his flag nailed to the mast. This is a heavy loss, but by no means calculated to destroy the spirit of the Colombians; it may prolong the war, but eventually their independence will be achieved.

CURACOA, May 3—10. A. M.

Dear Sir—The affairs of Colombia, which but a few days ago shone forth with lustre, has unexpectedly met with repulse and disasters little to have been expected. Porto Cabello was on the point of surrendering, and Colombia would have been free. Alas! how uncertain are the decrees of fortune.

Two days ago, (the 1st inst.) a fleet of vessels appeared off Porto Cabello, and was soon discovered to be vessels of war, under the British flag; they advanced slowly; the unsuspecting Colombians met them as friends; but as soon as they were under the guns of this 'would be' British squadron, down came their flags; and up went the Royal Spanish in their stead; an action took place, but the disparity of force compelled the Patriots to yield; thus was (in 7 hours and ten minutes) Colombia deprived of her highest ornament, the best of her navy.

The Spanish force consists of the

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Diamanta | 44 guns | 400 men |
| Cassirida | 54 | 630 |
| Hylene | 18 | 197 |
| Ceres | 40 | 387 |
| Constitution ach. | 14 | 90 |
| Jacinta | 16 | 100 |
| | 186 | 1804 |

Colombian force captured—

| | | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Bolivar, Com. | 24 guns | 150 men |
| Daniels, | 18 | 120 |
| Mosquito | 24 | 120 |
| Sapphire | 18 | 110 |
| Maria Francisco | 22 | 98 |
| | 82 | 478 |

Porto Cabello is now supplied with six months provisions.

Killed and wounded, according to report—Spaniards 83 killed, 49 wounded
Colombians 161

2, P. M.—Since writing the above, we learn that Com. Daniels is not among the killed, but has been slightly wounded; his ship having sustained the action for seven hours & ten minutes, against the *Cassirida* and *Hylene*, and was sinking under them when she surrendered.

The Spanish forces threatened the blockade of La Guayra, to intercept a frigate coming from England, and destined for the Colombian cause.

NOTE.—You must observe that what I give you is from report of a Spanish vessel, said to have seen the action, & been boarded by the Spanish commodore, whose name he forgets.

CURACOA, May 4—9 A. M.

I gave you yesterday the account of the action between the Spanish and patriot fleets, off Porto Cabello. I am sorry to say, I am now bound to confirm that lamentable news. The Colombian schooner of war *Ryo*, has just arrived. She is commanded by Lieutenant Robinson, a friend of mine. With him I have conversed on the subject; he tells me his schooner was also in the action a few minutes, but was obliged to haul off, as he carries but four guns. Daniels fought his ship like a hero, 'till there was not a shot in his locker,' and was taken with his flag nailed to the masts' head. Alas! he is no more. The gallant Daniels perished in the contest. In haste, yours, &c.

ALBANY, May 24.

Gondsel's Flax and Hemp Machine.

Some enterprising gentlemen have purchased the right of this machine for the county of Colombia for \$1000. We learn from Hudson that one of the machines is now in operation at that city, and will soon be found in every part of the county, as they are very substantial and simple in their construction, and cheap. A sample of hemp, which was dressed by the machine, without any additional preparation, may be seen at Mr. Cook's reading room. By good judges it is pronounced worth thirty dollars more a ton than the best Russian. One man can get out about 150 lbs a day, or 100 lbs. flax ready for spinning; or 10 bushels clean clover seed; and two men will thresh and clean from 80 to 100 bushels wheat with the same machine, with a very little variation. They are getting into general use in South Carolina, for cleaning rice, instead of the expensive mode of pounding as heretofore. Their invaluable properties will soon be known, as they are spreading in all directions; and ocular demonstration will remove all further doubts.

They are manufactured at Hoboken, where a machine is in constant operation, getting out the flax and hemp of Messrs. Swartwouts, who have appropriated all their rich reclaimed lands this year to raising flax and hemp.

The operation is daily visited with high gratification by citizens and strangers from New York, and the manufacturer of the machines we are told, is unable to supply the demand from different quarters, especially from Dutchess and Orange counties, Connecticut and the southern states.

Another manufactory is established in Oneida county, and we learn with pleasure, that it is also in contemplation shortly to establish one in this city, and another on Lake Champlain.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 31.

We insert in our paper of to-day an article from the National Intelligencer, on the Presidential question, at the particular request of a subscriber, although we differ widely with the writer in the plan he proposes for the election of that high officer; yet, having determined, it being a question of great importance to the people at large, to insert in our paper all well written essays on the subject that may be handed to us, or that we may see in other papers, we of course comply with this request. At the same time, perhaps, it will not be considered amiss in us to repeat the opinion already expressed by us, on this interesting subject,—that the election of a President of these U. States was wisely and honestly intended to be confided to the people—and in case so nice a division of opinion should occur as an equality of votes between opposing candidates, or that such a division should exist as that no one should have a majority of the people's votes, then the adjustment of this great question was cast upon the popular representatives in Congress, who in the form of a tribunal of appeal or body of arbitration, are under the sanction of an oath to select one of the three highest candidates as President of the United States. Under such a constitutional arrangement of this matter, how totally unfit it is, that Congress should in the first instance resolve itself into a caucus, or body of advice or dictation, if you please, to point out the man the people must vote for? The constitution dreaded and therefore forbade that Congress should have anything to do with the suggestion of a candidate for the Presidential chair, by interdicting any member of Congress from being an Elector, both because it would prevent a series of early intrigue, and because the tribunal in the last resort should be kept pure and free from bias.—If the people of the country loved their constitution better than party, or venerated the illustrious founders of their republican government more than their place hunting political rulers, they would lay it down as an invariable maxim never to be departed from, always to oppose the man who was recommended by a congressional caucus for a President of the United States.

The article copied yesterday from the Charleston Mercury, announcing the marriages in England of two ladies of Baltimore to two British Noblemen, there is every reason to believe is incorrect.

American.

The Spanish Corvette reported to have been taken into Martinico, by a French ship of war, turns out (says the Charleston Mercury) to be a Letter of Marque, called the Velox Mariana. She is detained and will of course be condemned in the event of a war between France and Spain.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.
CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.
Yesterday was received from Chester, Delaware County, a subscription paper, containing the subscription of a number of citizens of that place, to the amount of \$5000 dollars, towards the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

BALTIMORE, May 28.
In stating the fact yesterday that the Pirates had been driven by Com. Porter from the ocean to depredate on the land, we should have said they were well mounted instead of well manned. The fear of their being driven to the same desperate shifts hereafter, will, it is hoped, induce the authorities on shore to extirpate them altogether.—American.

WAVERLY NOVEL.
Messrs. Carey and Lea of Philadelphia have received nearly the whole of *Quentin Durward*, the new novel, by the author of *Waverley*, and expect to publish the work complete in about a fortnight.

UTICA, May 13.
ERIE CANAL NAVIGATION.

Passed this place since our last, 11072 bbls. flour, 511 bbls pork and beef, 403 do. pot and pearl ashes, 5 do. linseed oil, 5347 bushels wheat, 5730 do. water lime, 54 tons lard, 7466 gallons whiskey, 127825 feet boards and scantling, 154 tons furniture, 202 boxes glass, 303 tons merchandise, 11 tons iron castings, 13500 oak staves and many other articles.

A writer in the Richmond Compiler, offers an extract from the European Magazine of 1811, giving a statement of the number of men employed by Napoleon to subjugate Spain. The grand total was five hundred and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety six. These men were hearty in the cause, and were commanded by able generals. They fought for four years, and were finally unsuccessful. What can be expected from 100,000 men, going reluctantly to battle, and led on by incompetent officers.

Among the passengers in the *Daphne*, at New York from Hamburg, is Prince Murat, a son of the late King of Naples.

We are sorry to learn, says the National Intelligencer, from gentlemen from that part of the country, that the Hessian fly has made great impression on the Wheat in the counties of Frederick, Shenandoah, &c. in Virginia, in which counties ordinarily is grown great quantities of that grain. [Such we regret to state is also the case in many parts of this county. The crops of small grain, which a few weeks since promised to be most abundant, have been much injured of late by the fly and a small worm; and if their ravages should be continued, afford but a gloomy prospect to the farmer.—*Fredericktown Herald*.

[The same may be said of Washington county.]

The editor of the Lancaster Gazette says, "From conversations which we have recently had with persons from different parts of our county, we fear that our wheat crops are likely to be much injured by the fly."

The Belle Air (Maryland) paper states that the same insect "is making great ravages in Harford County, among the wheat. Many fields which a few weeks ago looked very promising, are said to be almost wholly destroyed."

The Democratic Press says, the manufactory at Patterson, N. J. consumes a ton of HEMP a day; more than one half of this hemp is imported because our farmers will not grow it. The same thing is true of our Linen and Woollen Manufactures, because our farmers will not raise FLAX and WOOL, and every year we import some thousand bushels of POTATOES. Is not this a strange state of things in an Agricultural Society?

Washington, May 20.

The Eastern Mail Stage arrived in this city yesterday from Baltimore, at ten o'clock precisely, being just five hours from the Post Office at Baltimore. No carriage has ever travelled that road before in so short a time.—The distance we have here tofore stated at 37 miles. That is the distance from city to city; but the distance from the Post Office in Baltimore to the Post Office in Washington exceeds, it is said, 39 miles. The road is, for the most part, hilly, and the gravel in some places makes it heavy; under all which circumstances, this is great travelling.—*Nat. Int.*

The Times at Washington City.

The general pressure on the country requires no illustration. It is one of those plain subjects which come home to every man's bosom and business. In order, however, that our distant readers may be able to form some correct estimate of the pecuniary state of this district, from a fact which speaks louder than a column of commentary, we state for their information, that the new and excellent block of 3 story brick buildings, which contains the tavern of Mr. O'Neale, and the office of this paper, as well as a third dwelling house of uniform size and appearance, was sold yesterday for only \$6800. The Metropolitan Bank, at whose suit execution had been levied, was the purchaser of the property, which cost its proprietor \$49,000; and which, as we understand, was subjected to this forced sale, in consequence of the failure of persons for whom Mr. O'Neale had become an endorser to the Bank.

Washington Repub.

FROM COLOMBIA.

The Colombian National schooner GEN. SANTANDER, John Smith, commander, arrived at New York on Saturday morning from Laguaira, having on board His Excellency Senior Jose Maria SALAZAR, Colombian Minister to the United States, and Suite, and also Senior LEANDRO PALVOLOS, Consul General.

Captain Smith informs that Commodore Daniels only received a slight wound in the action with the Spanish frigate and corvette. He also states that the Colombian ships were partly dismantled at the time of the action, and one of them had only 13 guns mounted. The loss in killed and wounded on the part of the Colombians was about 150. Negotiations were on foot between the Royalists at Puerto Cabello, and the Colombians for an exchange of prisoners, which would no doubt shortly take place.

By this vessel the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Caracas papers to the 3d inst. inclusive. The fort of Mirador de Solano, at Virgia, (back of Puerto Cabello) capitulated to the Colombians on the 24th April. One captain, one subaltern and twenty three privates occupied the fort, most of whom joined the Colombians. eight thousand cartridges were also taken.

Balt. Amer. of May 28.

PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Schooner *Decoy*, to a young gentleman in Philadelphia.

"U. S. Schr. Decoy, Key West, May 8th, 1823."

DEAR SIR—At the request of your Brother I inform you, that he sailed from here in the barge *Gnat*, on an expedition on the coast of Cuba, the 27th of April and 2d May, while alongside the Steam Galliot, he had the misfortune to lose the first joint of the fore finger of his right hand, by the accidental discharge of one of her guns. One of the men in the boat was killed (had his head taken off) and five wounded, two badly. The poor fellow that was killed was standing within 6 inches of your brother, who was literally covered with brains and blood. His finger will be well enough to write in about three weeks."

The following communication is from a Patriot of the revolution, whose views are therefore entitled to respect.

COMMUNICATED.

The importance of the election of a President of the U. States by the People—the pure organ of their own rights—rights purchased by the sword of the Revolution, and secured by the letter and spirit of the Constitution, by which the sovereignty of the People has been established, from whom alone all legitimate power must be derived—is universally admitted. The vital principle of a Republic is the voice of a majority of the People. The People, in the selection of a President, exercise their most important right: It therefore becomes the duty of every elector to endeavor, by all proper means, to obtain such information as will qualify him for the exercise of that right understandingly. Hence, the necessity of their communing with each other respecting the candidates for the Presidency; and as no individual candidate can be personally known to many of the electors, they should endeavor, by the best evidence that the case will afford, to obtain such information. In every minor election by the People, where the candidates are not known to the electors, they seek for information of their qualifications from their neighbors in whom they have confidence. In the election of a President, the electors will pursue the same course, and seek for all the information necessary to a prudent choice, from what ever quarter to be obtained; and as the election is for the nation, the information must be on a national scale, and with an eye to the benefit of the whole community. "By their fruits ye shall know them" is an infallible guide—and although the electors may not be well acquainted with the conduct of the candidates for the Presidency, their representatives cannot be ignorant of it.

If a state had the election of a President, she would, no doubt, make choice of the most suitable character which the evidence in her possession would afford; but when called to act for the nation, the local feelings of a state in making the choice, would lead her astray from the national interest, in violation of the principles of the national compact, by which the choice is to be made by the electors from every state, and on their failing to make a choice, then by the House of Representatives, where every portion of the nation is represented; where all the information necessary to a correct election is concentrated; and where the relative merits of all the candidates can be duly weighed.

Although I am a devotee to state rights, as far as they are secured by their constitutions, I am not less devoted to the rights of the nation as secured by the constitution of the United States; and I regret to see a hankering in either government after rights secured to the other. The states, in the election of a President, are secured in their just share of influence, graduated in the constitution, by their number of Senators and Representatives, which ought to form their "huc usque" and "ne plus ultra." Yet some of the states have been so anxious to bring their favorite candidates into public view, that they have proceeded to select them, and thereby press them on the nation. Although in every instance the gentlemen thus presented were of great merit, it was thought by some of the most respectable of our citizens that it was travelling out of the record, and substituting local prejudices for national interest.

A state, in undertaking to direct who shall be President, with her limited information, and natural preference of her own citizens, cannot be expected to meet or merit the national approbation, "because she is too interested to do it justly, too uninformed to do it wisely, and not constitutionally authorized to do it at all."

If an individual of a corporation was to assume the exercise of any power, not authorized by their charter, he would set the whole body against him, and very probably fail in his projects, which might have been otherwise acceptable. Such I presume, would be the opinion should any part of the great body of the American people assume the exercise of the elective franchise, the most favorite feature of the constitution, for the benefit of the whole; and, in the ratio of its importance, would the violation of it be protested against by the people.

This brings me to the GUT of my object; a choice of the President by the electors appointed by the people, agreeably to the constitution. I wish to see every planet revolve on its own axis, and kept within its own orbit; then there can be no clashing of elements, no improper conflicts.

Here let me remark, that, under the constitution, there are two modes of electing a President. The first by electors; the second by the House of Representatives, where EACH STATE HAS ONE VOTE. The first mode is by electors, selected by the people, in the ratio of their Senators and Representatives, and has a preference both in constitutional priority, and in principle; it being the Vox Populi, which has been justly called the Vox Dei, because the sovereignty, by divine right, is in the People.

The election of a Chief Magistrate by the people, in whom the sovereignty is lodged, is important, upon the principle that the portion of sovereignty possessed by the Chief Magistrate should be delegated to him by those who possess it. The people would more promptly rally round the standard of a President of their own choice, and submit to his administration with a readier approbation, than in any other mode of selection. The election by the people is the vital principle of a Republic, and is of the last importance to their happiness and prosperity; and all honorable and fair

means, such as wisdom shall dictate, their prudence will adopt, to effect the choice by themselves. If the people should not succeed in choosing the President, the second constitutional mode appears to me, in its provisions, so inconsistent with the nature of a Republic, and so much at war with the purer principles of the Constitution, whereby so small a portion of the people, by their Representatives, can effect the election of the highest officer in the Government, that I think it has an awful boding of a state of things, devoutly to be deprecated; which, as a dernier resort, has been UNNATURALLY introduced into the instrument; and ought, therefore, to be avoided by the adoption of such wise measures, as may secure the election, in the first instance, by the electors appointed by the people.

The awful experience we had in the election of Mr. Jefferson, when the most unprincipled proceedings were practised, to put Mr. Burr in the chair, who had not a single vote for the office of President, will not soon be forgotten. The mode of election at that time was, to vote for two persons on one ticket, the person having the highest number of votes to be the President; the next highest, to be Vice President. On every ticket, Mr. Jefferson's name was put first, and no doubt with a view to his being the President, agreeably to the known will and wishes of the people; and yet, such was the spirit of party, that there were endeavours to force Mr. Burr on the nation, and thus cheat the people out of their choice. This mode of balloting was found fraught with such objections, that the constitution, in that respect, was changed, before another Presidential Election took place. We ought, therefore, to avoid the risk of again subjecting this nation to such a state of things, which I think may be avoided by calling on the Senators and Representatives, at the next Congress, to meet in a joint body, and in their sober judgment and discretion recommend the man, they shall think most fit and best qualified for the office of President. This mode has no feature of party in it; it has been approved and adopted, ALTERNATELY by both parties; and the persons thus recommended have been therefore chosen, and have justified the expectations, at least of the dominant party, who made the recommendation.

The representatives who make this recommendation are the immediate choice of the people, in whom they have confided the making laws to affect their lives, liberties and fortunes. They are a body equally representing every part of the U. States, and, thus acting, conjointly, must put down all local interests; and, possessed as they are of all the information necessary to decide fairly on the pretensions of the candidates, which the electors of the people cannot know so well as their representatives, whose situation and services at the seat of government give them the advantage of all the information necessary to a proper choice, which cannot be had by the people, nor communicated in a manner more satisfactory to the whole Union.

This exercise of power by the recommendation proposed is the more legitimate and more to be respected, as, in case there is no choice by the electors of the people, the election devolves on the very persons as representatives, who make the recommendation; and the people will surely appreciate the act of their representatives in giving their advice to them, whereby they surrender the rights of election, in the last resort.

I have thus presented to the people my view of this subject, to secure them in the choice of a Chief Magistrate. I have endeavored to concentrate the information and power of the two elective departments, so that, by their united wisdom and discretion, a choice may be made, under their united influences and responsibility, and a Chief Magistrate be selected, in whom will be concentrated the confidence of the nation, and that without disturbing the public repose. I feel it due to this recommendation to assure the people I shall not be a member of either branch of Congress, though I have been a member of both.

1776.

DIED

In this county, near Wye Mill, on Tuesday the 27th inst. after a very short illness, Mr. William Leaverton.

\$40 REWARD.

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

SAM,

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

JAMES DENNY.

Talbot county, Md. May 31, 1823—tf

Notice.

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

The Managers are requested to meet at the same place on the same day at 10 o'clock A. M. The punctual attendance of the Members and of the Managers is particularly requested. T. H. DAWSON, Rec'g. Sec'y. May 31—3w

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

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

GOODS,

adapted to their Spring and Summer sales,

CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF

DRY GOODS,

IRONMONGERY, GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, GLASS, CHINA and

Queen's-Ware;

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

IMPERIAL,
HYSON, and
YOUNG HYSON } Teas,

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

Six Cents Reward.

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

Archibald M'Neal.

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

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

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, Trustee.

May 17, 1823



STEAM BOAT & STAGE LINE

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

THE STEAM BOAT

ALBEMARLE,

Captain A. BAKER,

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

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

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

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

POETRY.

From Freneau's Poems of New Jersey, written between the years 1768, 1794.

ADVICE TO THE LADIES NOT TO NEGLECT THE DENTIST.

Since time too soon the race of man impairs,
And age comes on, with all its pains and cares,
Why then by nature subject to decay,
Ahl why invite what art might long delay?
Foes to the bloom of health, neglect & sloth,
Corrode the ivory of the loveliest tooth,
And that coarse breath where every sweet
might dwell,
Tempt the nice beau to slight his careless
belles,
And think no longer 'tis his heaven to sip
Love's draft of pleasure from the damask lip.
The Dentist's care, bright maids, can shield
from harms
And to your kisses lend a thousand charms.
Safe from the ills of torture and decay,
Love there would perch, and half his flames
display—
Low at their shrine more constant lovers fall,
Who leave no nature to accomplish all—
Reverse that art which thus prevents your
pain,
Which ages past have sought, but sought in
vain;
So shall your lovers to their oaths be true,
And years elapsed, each beauty still be new;
While she who proudly would all art despise,
And trusts alone to conquests of the eyes,
Too soon beholds her wanton influence lost,
Neglected wit, and love congealed to frost:
In vain her paints the mask of health restore,
No more her lovers sigh, her slaves adore:
Insulting prudes no more a rival fear,
But cruel whispers thus insult her ear;
"In loves bright circle why should they be seen,
Whose toothless charms encroach on gay sixteen?"

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.

Valuable Farm, FOR RENT.

The Subscriber, will rent to an approved tenant for a term of years, his VALUABLE FARM, adjoining, & part of it within the limits of the city of Baltimore. This Farm contains

535 ACRES,

Of which there are about 250 acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, the residue in wood. The land is well calculated for wheat, tobacco, corn, timothy, &c. and contains a number of springs of water, which in the driest seasons have never failed.

The improvements on this Farm consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, one story and a half high, containing three rooms and a kitchen on the first floor, with chambers above. A Two Story Log House, for the farm hands. A large stone Dairy. A brick Barn, sixty feet front, and thirty feet deep, with an overjet of 10 feet, and containing twenty four stalls. The improvements are all substantial, having all been erected within a few years. The land is divided into fields, and enclosed with substantial chestnut post and rail fences. There is a crop of wheat, rye and oats in the ground, and a part of the land well set in timothy.

There is a valuable Apple Orchard on the Farm which in good seasons for fruit has produced a hundred and fifty barrels of Apples—from the nature of the soil and the improvements, and the vicinity of the city of Baltimore there is no farm better adapted, than this, to the purposes of a large dairy farm.

There is in front of the overseer's house, a vegetable garden of five acres, inclosed with a pale fence, and in which were raised the large turnips which were exhibited at the Exchange, the year before last, one of which weighed 12 3/4 lbs. and another 14 pounds without the tops.—There is also on this farm a Race Course which is considered by competent judges to be the best course in the state, and which will be rented either with or separate from the rest of the Farm.

E. L. FINLEY:

April 12—8w

P. S. The Editors of the Easton Gazette and Fredericktown Herald will publish the above eight times and forward their accounts.

For Rent,

That VALUABLE FARM on which Mr. Blaney E. Cross now lives, within a mile of Easton. It contains upwards of three hundred and fifty acres of cleared land, with a good proportion of meadow; and is divided into three fields. The improvements are a

Brick Dwelling House, a Framed Kitchen, with a good Smoke House, Corn House, Barn and Stabling.

To an approved tenant the subscriber would lease it for a term of years. Liberty will be given to seed wheat this fall. Apply to

JOHN M. G. EMORY,
Easton, Talbot county.

May 3—

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

This Establishment is in complete repair for the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. His Table will at all times be furnished with the best products of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

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

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—1f

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

Office of the Lottery Commissioners,
BALTIMORE, April 15, 1823.

MARYLAND

State Lottery.

The Commissioners hereby announce that in consequence of the already spirited sales of the tickets, the drawing will commence in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of NEXT MONTH (May) and will be completed with all possible dispatch.

THE PRIZES IN THE SCHEME ARE

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 100,000 Dollars | 10,000 Dollars |
| 20,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |
| 10,000 Dollars | 5,000 Dollars |

Twenty of 1,000 Dollars, &c. &c. and none of less denomination than TWELVE DOLLARS.—The whole scheme will be completed in twenty drawings.

By order,

D. I. COHEN, Sec'y,
to the Commissioners.

April 19—8w

Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Has just received a further supply of Philadelphia

Porter & Ale.

He intends keeping DRAUGHT ALE during the summer.

ALSO,

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

C. HAYDEN,

Dentist;

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden, of Baltimore

Respectfully offers his services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton in the line of his profession. He forbears entering into a detail of the various operations that are occasionally requisite for the preservation of the teeth, or for supplying their deficiencies when lost by premature decay, disease or neglect; suffice it to say, that he performs every necessary operation that may be required in his profession, and in all of which he is regulated (and that with the most scrupulous attention) by the maxima and experience of his preceptor, which have been warranted by more than twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore.

If tenderness and care in the different operations—If beauty and elegance in the finishing and setting natural and artificial teeth, and the most implicit candour in his advice are inducements, those who may honour him with their confidence, may be assured of meeting with satisfaction. Any person wishing to be waited on at their residence, will please send a line or servant to his lodgings at the Easton Hotel.
Easton, May 10, 1823

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE at the Court House in Easton, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 4th day of June next, all the property in and about the said town of Easton, containing part of a tract called Abraham's Lot, part of a tract called Londonderry and part of another tract; which was devised by the late William Rose to his daughter, Elizabeth Nice and her children; and which is now vested in Susanna M. Nice and James H. Nice, as survivors of their mother and brother, for the lives of the said Susanna and James; the said property having been laid down by the surveyor of Talbot county and found to contain the quantity of

25 ACRES,

more or less, including 3 Acres, subject to a right of dower in Mrs. Scott, relict of the said William Rose, and now in the occupancy of Thomas P. Smith, Esq.

As, from the proximity of the above property to the town of Easton, and the capacity of a part of it to be converted into an excellent Meadow, joined with numerous other advantages, it is presumed there will be many bidders for it; I would accommodate them by dividing it into lots of convenient dimensions.

The terms of Sale are, one fourth of the purchase money in cash, and the remainder in 6 and 12 months from the day of Sale, with bonds or notes and approved security for the payment of the same, with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale.

ALEX'R. C. BULLITT, Trustee.
April 10—ts

Land for Sale.

The subscriber would sell his FARM on Choptank River, opposite Cambridge, well known by the name of Aker's Ferry.—Also, a FARM adjoining the Trappe, containing about two hundred and eighty acres, nearly one half of which is in wood land, and near to a pretty good market.—Also, a HOUSE and LOT, at the south end of the afore said village (Trappe.) The afore

mentioned property, or any part thereof, would be disposed of on easy terms to those disposed to purchase. Should the said property not be disposed of before the first day of July next, it will then be for rent for the ensuing year. WILLIAM JENKINS.
Easton, May 10—4w

N. B. The subscriber has about one hundred thousand BRICKS, which he would wish to sell.

W. J.

MASONIC.

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

A good Country Stand FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

In Council,

Annapolis, May 7, 1823.

The governor and council will proceed, at their next meeting, on the second Monday in June next, to make appointments of agents to distribute the laws and votes and proceedings of the Legislature, passed at December session, 1822. Proposals for delivering the same to the clerks of the several counties of this state, will be received at this department, until the first of June next, one agent will be appointed for each shore.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

To be published six times in the Maryland Republican, Maryland Gazette, Patriot, American, Federal Gazette, Star & Easton Gazette and National Intelligencer.
May 17—6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS;

Amongst which are a great variety of

GINGHAMS,
CALICOES and
IRISH LINENS.

Which have been selected with much care from the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and are believed to be as Handsome and as Cheap as they have been at any former period.

ALSO,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

Groceries, &c. &c.

Amongst the former are Spades, Shovels and Hoes of the most approved English Manufacture.

Easton, April 5—tf

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF

New Spring Goods.

CLARK & GREEN

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

ASSORTMENT OF

Choice Goods,

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

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

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

1500 WEIGHT COTTON YARN.

ALSO,

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

Likewise,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

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

Easton, May 20—(24)—6w

ALSO,

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

Likewise,

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE.

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

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Easton, May 24—8w

Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia a large ASSORTMENT OF



BOOTS & SHOES,

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

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO,

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

He intends keeping a constant supply of Philadelphia and Easton made Boots & Shoes, which he will sell cheap for Cash.
Easton, May 17—1f

Property for Sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of one

FRAMED HOUSE & LOT, situate on Harrison street, next to the Church. Also, a Framed House and Lot situate on Dover street near Dr. T. Thomas' Dwelling, and one Framed House on Dover Road within half a mile of Easton.

The above property will be sold low on the following terms, viz: One half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving their note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

HENRY M TOOMEY,

mark

May 17—3w

Land for Sale.

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

230 ACRES.

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

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

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

THOMAS WOOLFORD, Trustee.

Dorchester county, May 24, 1823—3w

Public Sale.

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



Schooner,

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

ARTHUR HOLT, Ex'r.

May 24—

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public Sale, on Wednesday the 4th day of June next, at the late residence of Mr. Jesse Kirby, deceased, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the personal estate of said Kirby, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Household and Kitchen Furniture—Also, a quantity of Corn, & Corn Blades, one Canoe and likewise, a quantity of Bacon. A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and above six dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—the cash will be required on all sums under six dollars. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

ELIZABETH KIRBY, Adm'r.

of Jesse Kirby, deceased.

May 24

Locust Posts.

Locust Posts seven feet long for post and railing, and five feet long for banking, may be had, by application to the subscriber upon reasonable terms. Several persons joining in a purchase may have them delivered at a convenient landing due allowance being made for freight; or they may be received at the mouth of the Susquehanna. Letters post paid shall be attended to.

LEVIN GALE.

Elkton, Jan. 25, 1823—4w—outJ