

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, APRIL 5, 1823.

NO. 16.

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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.

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 15th of April 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. Michael's 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, six head of Cattle, one horse Cart, and two pair of old Carriage Wheels. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid fieri facias.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of John Tighman, us. of James Baynard, against William Harrison and Thomas Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April next, on the court house green in Easton, between ten and five o'clock, all the equitable right, title and claim of the said Harrison, of, in and to a Farm in the Bayside district, bordering on the waters of Harris creek, called the Three Nicks, containing 165 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named Venditioni.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardesty, use of Longstreth and Bailey, and sundry fieri facias, to wit: George W. Pratt, use of Matthew Driver, James Moynihan, use of Robert Henderson, Edward B. Hardesty, Culbreth & Hardesty, use of John Camper, and a fieri facias issued from the court of Appeals at the suit of George & William Reed, against Thomas Hardesty, will be sold for cash on Monday the 21st day of April next, on the court house green in Easton, between 10 and 5 o'clock, all the equitable title right, interest and claim, of him the said Thomas Hardesty, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, also, one Carriage and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni expositas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 22d April next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,' containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, in and to the same tract or parcel of land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

March 22—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni expositas, 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 N. Hammond, Esq. one Waggon, 3 head of Horses. Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims.

March 29 ts

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Daniel Caulk, dec'd. Kings Creek, on Thursday the 3d day of April next, all the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, Top Fodder & Straw.

ALSO,

The Farm with the Wheat seeded for the present year, and a large quantity of Bacon and Lard, some Flax with a variety of Farming Utensils and other articles, which will be shown on the day of Sale. The terms of sale will be six months credit on all sums of five dollars and upwards, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the date; for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required on removing the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN ARRINDALE,
Adm'r of Daniel Caulk, deceased.
March 29—

New Grocery Store

Henry Newcomb

Is now opening at his Store, at the corner of Washington and Dover Streets, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Nicols Layton, opposite the Market House,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES & LIQUORS,
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE,

HARDWARE, &c.

among which are the following articles:

Lisbon Wine	Buckwheat do.
Cognac Brandy	Oats
Peach do.	Jamison's Crackers
Apple do.	Shovels, Spades, Hoes,
Jamaica Spirits	Penknives & Razors
N. E. Rum	Nails
Old Rye Whiskey	Packs for Coachmakers
Common do.	Brushes of all sorts
Sugar & Coffee	Raw Cotton
Soap	A great variety of Tor-
Mould Candles	toise-Shell Combs
Dipped do.	Common do.
Tobacco & Snuff	Best Ink Powder
Spanish Segars	Shoes & Monroe Boots
Country do.	Bridles & Whips
Corn, Meal & Flour	Irish Potatoes, &c. &c.

ELEGANT LARGE MANTLE & PIER Looking Glasses.

All of which he will dispose of very low for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce.
Easton, March 22, 1823.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Jenkins & Stevens

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

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH
Seasonable Goods,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest importations, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. They earnestly solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, and view their assortment.

N. B. A quantity of good choice Tow Linens on hand.
Easton, March 29—3w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

March Term, 1823

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the lands made and reported by Matthew Driver, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, in the cause of William Pleharty, for the use of William McKee against Thomas Hopkins and others, children and heirs of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord, 1823; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county before the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$511 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES B. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

Test, Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.
March 29—3w

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Book of assessment of the real and personal property within the limits of the Town of Easton, is in the possession of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, for the examination of those concerned. And that the Commissioners of the said town, will meet at the Court House on the 9th, 10th and 11th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and will sit until 5 o'clock each day, for the purpose of hearing appeals, and making such alterations in the assessment as justice and equity may require.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,
this 26th day of March, 1823.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Clk.
March 29—2w

DON'T SCALD POULTRY.

A writer in a Connecticut paper remarks upon scalding poultry, as follows: Scalded fowls are ill looking and will not sell for as much as those that are picked, and soon spoil, often before marketed; otherwise the feathers although not of the first quality will amply pay for plucking. By scalding, poultry is deprived of all its delicious flavour, is made insipid, often producing what is termed rising on the stomach.

In London, a married lady of the most respectable connections has been convicted of stealing lace from a shop, and sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor. The Judge said the case was similar to four or five which had come before him. An Advocate said, 'if human ingenuity had previously invented lace, the D—l would not have tempted Eve with an Apple.' In this instance the lady was under 20 years had been married a few months, and was in a delicate situation—A love of Extravagant dress had led to her crime. She pleaded guilty to her offence—and went incessantly while at the bar. Her husband stood at her side, and made every effort that mercy might be extended to her—but in vain.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, March 25.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Boston Mail, which arrived at a late hour this morning, furnishes us with our regular files of Paris papers to the 31st January, brought by the arrival at Boston of the brig White Oak, in 48 days from Havre. The intelligence they contain is two days later than that received by the last arrival from Liverpool; and is conclusive, if rational doubt remained, of the determination of France to enter Spain with her armies, which, it will be seen, (by the extracts furnished by the Boston Patriot, copied below, and which comprize all that we find worth extracting from our own files,) are to be commanded by the Duke of Angoulême, assisted by Victor as Major General, and under them by Marmont, Oudinot, and the Marquis de Lauriston, at the head of three distinct divisions. These are the principal of the old officers that we find named. The Lieutenant Generals and Marechaux de Camp are all titled novices in the field of Mars, including a variety of noble but uncouth names, from Princes to mere Viscounts. No plebeian General is on the list to give offence to legitimacy. The two Chambers were in session on the 29th and 30th, but their proceedings are of no interest, relating principally to their respective organization, and in settling questions as to the admission of new members. The seas of the Liberals on the first day were mostly occupied. A few details of the petty intestine warfare of Spain are given, but they merit little notice. Russia appears to have determined on a perseverance in her pacific policy towards Turkey. The captain of the White Oak reports that a late Paris paper contained an address of the Duke d'Angoulême, commander of the French armies, setting forth the object of their march to Spain, which was to reinstate King Ferdinand on the throne. We do not, however, perceive that this document is noticed in the Constitutionnel, and consequently infer that it is incorrect. The French troops were marching from all parts of the kingdom, either to take their places in the invading armies or to supply the places of such as were destined for that service. The Spanish Ambassador at Paris had left that capital for London, together with a great number of Spaniards, who take that route to their native country, or possibly to wait the event of the war. Among them we see the Marquis Casa Yrujo, formerly Minister here. A cordial understanding seemed to exist between the British and Spanish diplomatic corps. It was remarked that the English Ambassador was not present at the opening of the Chambers, while the envoy of the same court to Madrid, Sir William A'Court, attended the session of the Cortes at which the answer to the notice of France, &c. was read. We are informed also that private letters received in town speak of a probable misunderstanding between England and France. Produce of all kinds had risen in France.

The following extract of a letter from Havre (received by the Oak, arrived at Boston) communicates important intelligence as to the effect produced on that market by the expectation of war. The caution, however, expressed in its close may be well worth observing, as we are assured by the commercial friend who favours us with this extract that the writer is well qualified to advise on such subjects. "There has been a great rise in every article of produce in our Market, tobacco excepted. Cottons have risen 3 or 4 sous. Georgia may be quoted at 28 sous, and as the demand is great, will no doubt go higher. Thirty sous have been refused for Louisiana. St. Domingo Coffee has sold at 42 sous. French sugars at 110 per cent. profit although they have fallen a little in Paris. All kinds of dye woods have risen very much, and rice is worth 42 francs—some even ask 45. In any event, the French cannot make war before the first of April, and great caution should prevail on your side not to give too high prices, counting on the certainty of war, for I cannot yet think, as many do, that it is inevitable. I will write to you by the Montano, to sail in a few days. The Hector is in the roads."

Boston, March 23.

The arrival at this port of the brig Oak, capt. Weeks, from Havre, whence she sailed on the 2d February, furnishes us with a few days later intelligence from Europe. Captain W. states verbally that war was considered unavoidable, and at the time he sailed, the troops were leaving Paris to join the main army, preparatory to their march for the Spanish capital. Produce of all kinds had risen in prices. He also states that a late Paris paper contains an address of the Duke d'Angoulême, commander of the French armies, setting forth the object of their march to Spain, which was to reinstate King Ferdinand on the throne. The Spanish Ambassador the Duke of San Lorenzo, left Paris for London the day before Captain Weeks sailed. He

was present at a grand party, given by the English Ambassador at Paris, on the evening of the 28th January.

It was generally believed in Paris that no other declaration of war would be made than that already in existence.

Accounts from Perpignan, of 22d January, state that about 3500 of the factious entered Olet, and after pillaging and levying contributions upon the inhabitants, were attacked by 1100 men from the divisions of Generals Labarra and Milans, and defeated with the loss of 350 killed, a great number wounded, and 800 stand of arms.

BALTIMORE, March 23. FROM FRANCE.

At an early hour yesterday we served our city readers with an extra sheet, containing the following news from France to the 2d February, received by an arrival at Boston from Havre. In the haste of publication an error occurred in the Postscript of the letter from Havre, which was discovered and corrected after a few copies had been given out.

The news, our readers will see, goes strongly to confirm the belief created by the previous advices, that War must inevitably ensue between Spain and the members of the Holy Alliance. And the letters from Havre all lean to the opinion that England will make common cause with Spain. Although it is remotely possible that matters may be adjusted and peace be preserved in Europe, all the probabilities are decidedly against such a result. A few days only can now elapse before we shall be in possession of positive intelligence on the subject, and we shall make it our duty to lay it before our readers with the least possible delay.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser slip of Tuesday noon, says:—

Numerous letters from Havre of the 2d of February, are received in this city, corroborative of the intelligence which will be found below under the Boston head. We have one of that date, which states—"War is all the talk here at present; and it is the general belief that England will make common cause with Spain, Cotton rose yesterday three cents per lb. and all in market was bought up. It is now 26 sous per lb." The following is a postscript to a letter from a very respectable French house at Havre, of the same date.

A house in this city, yesterday received by express, from Paris, orders to purchase all cotton remaining in market, for account of a house in Paris, which is very intimate with our prime minister, M. de Villele. We are assured the minister is interested in the speculation.—If it be so, you may consider it certain that war will take place between France and England.

American.

FROM LIMA AND RIO JANEIRO.

The elegant brig Harriet, captain MATHEW KELLY, from Lima, and forty three days from Rio Janeiro, arrived below last night. Captain K who came up in the steam boat Maryland, has politely communicated for the American the following interesting intelligence.—A Revolution had taken place in Chili, and an army was on its march from Concepcion against Santiago. The crops in Chili were good; American flour was prohibited, and eighty per cent duty charged on all other imports from the United States.

There were for sale in Rio Janeiro about twelve thousand barrels of flour. A Russian vessel with wheat from Archangel arrived on 13th January, and a brig from London with wheat came in on the 5th of February. No sales of flour were making. The nominal price was 6 to 9 millreas on credit for old and new. Alexandria brand was worth two millreas less than Baltimore or Philadelphia. Produce was scarce and high—Spanish Dollars one millrea each—Exchange on London 33 per cent advance.

The Brazilian Congress had not assembled, and it was doubtful if they ever would. Some of the provinces refused to send deputies—Pernambuco had declared for a Republic.

A Russian frigate bound to the North West Coast, had put into Rio and was refitting, accompanied by a store ship.—ib

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. CUBA.

Much alarm has been expressed in regard to the occupation of the island of Cuba by the British. That such a measure has been in question between the Spanish and British governments, and that it may have been agreed upon, is probable; but it would not appear certain from any evidence hitherto received. The appearance of British squadrons in the West India seas could be explained by other considerations relating to the rupture of France & Spain, two cabinet councils may have been held at Washington to deliberate upon other subjects; the National Intelligencer may have been silent, because it had nothing to communicate; and the despatches upon which were endorsed the word 'important,' may refer only to the threatened convulsions in Europe. The statement made at Charleston that the people of Cuba were making the most active preparations to

resist the British, would seem to be incorrect from the advices as late as the 7th inst. brought the day before yesterday to this port, directly from the Havana.

The people of the island are indeed, known to be averse to the British domination, but whether their antipathy is so strong that they would encounter in arms the British power, rather than submit to pass under its sway and protection, or whether the British would pursue the scheme of occupation so far as to use force for its accomplishment, are points which are yet doubtful. It is, we know, the opinion of some intelligent gentlemen who have lately been in Cuba, that its inhabitants will proceed to all extremities in resistance; and of others, that the political and municipal authorities will readily submit. One politician thinks that, however desirable in some respects the possession for Great Britain, she will not attempt it at the risk of a bloody contest with the inhabitants, or a war with the United States—another that, whatever may be the temper of the inhabitants she may succeed without great difficulty or loss; that she will not be deterred by any prospect of hostilities; and that having once made this vast addition to her means of annoyance, she will be glad to try, a second time, to cripple our Union, which her government dislikes and dreads more than the Holy Alliance.

We ourselves are not insensible to the importance of the acquisition for Great Britain, nor to the disadvantages under which her success would place the United States; and our apprehensions in regard to the general feelings and designs of her government towards this commercial Republic, are more steady and lively than those of most of our countrymen. Our institutions are perhaps more formidable to the imaginations, and more offensive to the taste of that order of statesmen who have administered her affairs for a long time past, than any which it may be the purpose of the Allied Sovereigns to revive or consolidate on the continent. The U. States in their political principles, their commercial greatness and enterprise, their naval prowess and resources; are preeminently the objects of jealousy and dislike. But we cannot think that the extension of the British power over Cuba would be fatal to this country, or so extremely perilous as has been affirmed; and we should deem the real degree of general danger or positive evil much lessened, if not almost compensated, by the unanimity of sentiment which it might produce among us, touching the immediate adoption, and unremitting, earnest continuance, of an extensive system of national defence by fleets and fortifications. The radical theory would, in all likelihood, be at once exploded, and that supineness, and all those narrow ideas and calculations, which might ultimately expose us to greater perils or actual calamities, be replaced by the energy of tone and action; and the provident wisdom proper for our situation. Considering what are the general means and dispositions of Great Britain,—with how much ingenuity and foresight her plans either of directly aggrandizing herself, or intercepting or destroying the prosperity of her rivals, are laid, and with what vigor and steadfastness they are pursued, considering also the doctrines proclaimed, and the movements made by the crowned dictators of the European continent, it is not the occupation of Cuba by the British, ominous as this would be, that should be required to awaken the intelligent men and federal councils of this republic to the soundness and urgency of that policy which President Monroe suggested in his last message—to the high importance of being timely prepared to resist aggression, from whatever quarter it may be threatened. Putting out of view the approximation of the British power, and the spirit and activity of the cabinet of St. James, the prospect of the complete subjection of the European continent to the arms and tenets of the Holy Alliance is enough to rouse Americans to anxious reflection and precaution on their own account. The United States are menaced from more than one side—they are not safe from mighty combinations abroad—but they may bid defiance to all external intrigue and attack, provided they be on the alert and avail themselves seasonably and expertly of their abundant means of self-protection. Their coasts must be fortified; their navy cherished and enlarged; their militia trained and disciplined; the skeleton of their regular force perfected: a national spirit cultivated and the Federal government converted to other national uses, such as the formation of roads and canals. Their resources, moral and physical, will, if judiciously and strenuously employed, enable them not only to struggle with success against Great Britain as mistress of Cuba, but finally to gain a complete ascendancy over her in all the American seas, whatever stations in them she may seize for the moment.

Cuba.—The following is from the pen of the Editor of the New York National Advocate.—Probably our ministers at foreign courts, have already received precise instructions on a point so deeply interesting to our commercial security. It must

have been forced upon the attention of the cabinet by the pressure of recent circumstances. Without any precise or specific information on this head, we will venture to assert, that our cabinet could not avoid decisive measures on this subject, without forfeiting the confidence of their countrymen and betraying a criminal apathy in the discharge of their duty.—*Chronicle.*

The question presents itself, how will this measure affect the United States, and what is the alternative? Cuba, in the hands of the Spaniards, is and must be harmless to the various powers in the neighbourhood, because her resources are all internal and their means of doing injury are circumscribed: far different would be the result by placing that valuable island in the hands of the British, and in that event the United States have much to apprehend. It is the Key to the Gulf of Mexico, and to all the great and growing trade of the Western States. From the effect of the trade winds pressing the waters until they reach the Florida Gulf, the rapid current from the Gulf of Mexico, is produced, and vessels are compelled to beat to the windward, and by no other route can they obtain a passage into the Atlantic; and the passage opposite the harbor of Havana, between the Floridas and the West end of Cuba, is not more than 60 miles wide, vessels therefore, leaving ports in the Gulf of Mexico, La Vera Cruz, Tampico, the Mississippi, Pensacola, Alabama, &c. must pass the West end of Cuba. All the commerce of that portion of country is thrown inevitably in the power of a nation holding that Key, and a great naval power like the British, may close the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, stopping the trade and prosperity of the West and South, and hemming us in on all sides. It will be to the British what the Sound is to the Danes, and fees may be exacted, and licences issued for egress and ingress, to the great Belts in the Baltic. From Havana, Matanzas, &c. British manufactures may be spread throughout the Spanish Maine and South America, while the revenue of Cuba, upwards of four millions and a half dollars, will be equivalent to all the expenses of garrisons, troops, &c. Our limits will not enable us to point out half the evils which we as a nation have to apprehend from Great Britain possessing that Island. It is neither consistent with our interest nor our policy, that we should possess it, but as the Spanish nation, enervated by troubles, can no longer exercise a sovereignty over her colonies, and as a transfer to a power of a different language, genius and religion, cannot be acceptable to the citizens of Cuba, the example and the alternative are left of declaring themselves sovereign and independent, coming under the Colombian Government as a distinct and representative State, or erecting themselves into a free government at once.

CUBA.

We learn from Warren (R. I.) that a schooner had just arrived there in a short passage from Havana, with news that the Island of Cuba had actually been ceded to Great Britain. This vessel is probably the schooner Zephyr, which was left at Havana on the 3d inst. ready to sail for Warren.—*Chronicle.*

CHARLESTON, March 23.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Mary Catharine, arrived this morning we have received Liverpool papers to the 13th ult. inclusive. The prospect of war between France and Spain is strengthened by the London papers and by accounts from Paris. The Spanish Minister had received orders from the Castero to leave Paris. The Duke D'Angoulême's baggage had left Paris for the frontiers and several trains of artillery and regiments of troops had set out for the Spanish frontier.—Spanish bonds in London 35. It is asserted in the French papers that the armies of France will not pass the Pyrenees before March. Consols on the 11th February at 12 o'clock 734. Markets for cotton lively and a small improvement. Wheat was up in England.

LONDON, Feb. 11.

City, half past 12 o'clock.—The alarm in the money market continues excessive. Consols which closed yesterday at 74½, opened at 74, and declined to 73; since then a reaction has taken place, and this moment they are at 73½. Spanish Bonds have declined from 37 to 35.

Paris papers of Sunday last have arrived, which inform us that the address of the Chamber of Deputies to his Majesty, in the form in which it was presented to the Chamber, was adopted, after a stormy discussion, in a secret session by a majority of 202 to 93; all the amendments proposed to it having been rejected.

The Seo d'Urgel has been taken by Mina. The brave, the heroic Romagosa, has abandoned a place which was destitute of provisions: two convoys which the Baron d'Eroles sent to the Seo never arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, Feb. 4. This being the day to which Parliament was prorogued for the dispatch of business, it was opened by commission. The Lord Chancellor read the Speech, which was as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unremittingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, a-constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And

his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments; and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France & Spain.

In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for a satisfactory reparation.

We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Address presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his Majesty and the governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has directed the estimate of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland has made the deepest impression upon his heart.

The provision which you made in the last session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principle branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many of the interests of the country cannot fail to contribute to the gradual improvement of that great interest, which is the most important of them all."

FRANCE.

PARIS Feb. 4.

This day, Tuesday, the 4th of February, at eight o'clock in the evening, the king received in the hall of the throne, the grand deputation of the Chamber of Peers, appointed to present to his Majesty the address voted by the Chamber. The deputation was introduced to the audience of majesty by the grand master, the master and the assistants of the ceremonies of France, and was presented by the grand master. The Chancellor of France read to his Majesty the address, which is conceived in these terms:

"Sire—Your faithful subjects, the Peers of France, approach on this solemn occasion, to renew, at the foot of the throne the homage of their love and of their respectful devotion.

Yes, Sire, the internal situation of the kingdom is ameliorated, under a parental government, agriculture and industry are daily advancing, while security is increased in consequence of its being seen, that justice represses with energy criminal attempts, the impunity of which would, at once, augment their audacity and their number.

By concerting with the holy See measures which are about to restore to the churches the pastors of whom the revolution had deprived them, your Majesty has provided for the first want of your people, and consolidated social order on its long convulsed basis.

The prosperous state of our finances has proved, in a striking manner, what he had a right to expect from a system founded on the free voting of the taxes, the auditing of the accounts, the publicity of transactions, order and economy. Hence the excess of the revenue over the expenditure; an excess which amounts to forty millions, and would have permitted your Majesty, this year, to have fulfilled the dearest wish of your heart—the relief of your people, had not the genius of evil, which hovers over a neighboring country, interposed to retard this great benefit.

Why must the memorable example of the rapid, unexpected return of prosperity after unheard of misfortunes and losses, be lost to Spain, when that return is evidently due to the triumph of legitimacy, as well as to the intimate alliance of religion, order

and liberty? And by what fatality has the disinterested counsel of a monarch, whose wisdom is respected and whose good faith is honored by Europe, been rejected by those who hold under bondage a nation with which we have not only the relations of vicinage and reciprocal wants, but also the ties which arise from political interests, a common faith, and consanguinity of sovereigns?

Sire, to preserve Spain from imminent ruin, the consequences of which would be fatal to our own tranquillity, you have summoned to arms 100,000 Frenchmen; at their head marches a prince of your family; of that august family always prodigal of its blood when its glory and ours are at stake. Such an army is worthy of having for its chief a prince of tried valor; his virtues form the true pledge which your Majesty presents to the people whom you wish to deliver; to the people whom it is offered as a salutary support, to assist them in finally escaping from the anarchy which devours them, in guaranteeing, at the same time their own happiness and the repose of nations, under the protection of institutions freely emanating from the legitimate authority.

In your just solicitude for one of the most interesting classes of your subjects, your Majesty has ordered that cruising squadrons should be sent to the points most necessary for giving security to French commerce. Our navy, we doubt not, will execute this protecting mission with the same zeal and activity which recently displayed in the seas of the Levant, when our vessels offered refuge to the unfortunate of all nations, and when, for the first time, perhaps a warlike equipment received the benedictions of the friends of humanity.

"It belonged to your Majesty alone to determine on the great questions of war and peace. This function of the high prerogative confided to you by Providence, you have exercised with that deliberation which such gave circumstances demand. For ourselves, Sire, certain of your love for your people, which will induce you to confine the war, if it be inevitable, within the narrowest circle; confident in your prudence, which will allow no opportunity for concluding an honorable peace to escape, we receive with respect this important communication, and we repeat with you, that we are Frenchmen. Yes, Sire, the Peers of your kingdom, to whom the name of Frenchmen is the proudest of titles, possess the sentiments and know the duties of that name, and they will, with all their efforts, concur in maintaining the dignity of your crown, and the honor and security of the country."

The King replied: "I receive with great pleasure the address of the Chamber of Peers; this union of sentiments and wishes, of which you give me the assurances, can alone guarantee the security of France and her felicity."

The Constitutional states, that the following amendment was proposed by Baron Barante, in the Chamber of Peers, to the address which has been presented to the King:

"We eagerly seize the last hope, which your Majesty seems still to preserve, of the maintenance of peace. We are assured, that the first wish of your paternal heart must be to save your people from the calamities of a war which might expose to danger the dearest interests of the country, and compromise the sacred principle of national independence on which repose the honor and security of the throne."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 19.

The journals publish the following answer of his Majesty to the message of the Cortes.

"Messieurs Deputies—I have received with lively satisfaction the message which the Extraordinary Cortes addressed to me on the 11th inst. and, perceiving it in the conformity of their sentiments with my own, I anew, congratulated myself upon being placed at the head of a nation which so many qualities distinguish. The sentiments of honor and national independence, so profoundly rooted in the hearts of Spaniards, offer me the securest guarantee that the existing political institutions, the object of their predictions, will continue unalterable, notwithstanding the efforts of their most violent enemies. How, in this respect, can I entertain the slightest doubt, when I am witness of the effusion of the patriotic sentiments and generous resolutions which will render the sitting of the Congress on the 9th and 11th of this month eternally memorable? Those days have shown gentlemen, what a nation is capable of when the conformity of elevated sentiments gives so generous an impulsion to confidence. They are the most positive and most eloquent answers to the calumnious imputation with which the communications of foreign cabinets are filled, and which have excited the surprise and indignation of the Extraordinary Cortes. Nations will at once see the free manifestation of my sentiments and principles, they will be convinced that the constitutional King of the Spains enjoys the free exercise of all the rights vested in him by the fundamental code, they will form an exact idea of the true origin of the disorders which afflict the country. The sacrifices which, under these circumstances, the honor & independence of the state require will be great, but nothing is considered too great a sacrifice by a nation habituated to suffer, and to hear no other cry than that of liberty and honor. For myself, convinced more and more of the imperious necessity, that all the children of this great family should assemble round the constitutional throne. I will steadily follow the route which my duty prescribes to me; and if the spectacle of a nation destined to defend her independence and laws do not restrain those who meditate to invade her, I will place

myself at her head, certain of victory in the most just of causes, which is at the same time that of all the free nations of the earth."

(Signed) 'FERDINAND.

"At the Palace, Jan. 11, 1823." Having finished the reading of this message the President observed, that the Cortes had heard and justly appreciated the sentiments manifested by the King; and that the assembly were persuaded that, united to the constitutional throne, and to the government of his Majesty, they would effect the triumph of the cause of liberty, of the nation, and of the constitution by which they existed.

FRANCE.

FROM THE ETOILE.

Paris, Tuesday evening, Feb. 4.—The sitting of the Chamber of Peers yesterday was very remarkable.

Several Peers spoke in the same sense as the Whigs might have done in the House of Peers in England, and in a war undertaken against the military insurrection, the sovereignty of the people and for the freedom of the King, they showed themselves much more struck with the dangers than with the honor of such an undertaking. The opposition on the left wished to introduce into the address to the King, proposed by the Duke de Levis, an amendment to the same effect as the articles we have read for the last two or three months in the Constitutional and Pilote upon peace and war.

The Minister of Finance (Villele) and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took upon themselves all the responsibility of the speech from the Crown; and both professed openly 'that France would act as France, and that she would not lay down her arms till order should be restored to Spain.' The Minister of Finance observed how important it was to France, not only as a point of honor, but as a positive interest, that the dynasty of the Bourbons should not be shaken at Madrid.

After the speech of the Minister of Finance against the amendment, which depicted war as replete with dangers to our dearest interests (which is not true in any manner) a part of the opposition was so impressed with this, that they proposed another amendment; the chamber rejected the amendment, and adopted the address by a great majority.

The Duke of San Lorenzo received yesterday from the government of the Cortes the order to quit Paris immediately with his legation.

Count Lagarde, our Ambassador, has left Madrid.

A letter from Brest, of the 21st January, furnishes the following details: "The courier brought yesterday orders to fit out immediately the Centaure of 80 guns, and the Flora frigate. We have already in our harbour two 74's, a ship of the line cut down, two frigates and several corvettes. They are all ready to sail. Orders have been given to re-establish the Semaphores on the coasts, powder, balls and bombs have been sent to Bayonne, levies of sailors are already ordered here, and will be ordered also in all parts of France."

The king has appointed M. Ravez, President of the Chamber of Deputies for the session. Yesterday morning, the King deigned to receive General Quesada, and addressed him in very flattering terms. Viscount de Chateaubriand and Count de Corbiere yesterday transacted business with his Majesty after mass. The King also received the homage of numerous persons of distinction, amongst whom was M. de Casteljajac, colonel of the dragoons of the guards. His Majesty said to this superior officer, whose army forms part of the army of the Pyrenees—"I shall be with you in heart, not being able to be so otherwise." "Sire," answered M. Casteljajac, "we shall conduct ourselves as if we were under the eyes of your Majesty."—*Quotidienne.*

It is reported, that the amendment, which was yesterday proposed by M. de Barente, in the Chamber of Peers, and opposed by M. de Villele, expressed wishes for the maintenance of peace. It is added, that the debate was closed before all the Peers who wished to support the amendment had spoken; and amongst those were the Prince de Talleyrand and the Dukes de Broglie and de la Rochefoucauld, and several other Peers.

There was not much business doing at this day's Corn market. Wheat, of which the supply was small, supported Monday's prices. Oats were abundant, rather lower. The prices of Barley were nominal. No alteration in other articles.

PIRACY.

The following letter from the captain of the schooner Lady's Delight of this port to his owners, forms another addition to the already lengthened catalogue of lawless outrage and robbery which American commerce has experienced from the pirates of Cuba. We trust the day is not far distant when these miscreants will receive the heavy debt of retribution which is so justly their due.—*American.*

NEUVITAS, February 21, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—It is with horror still deeply imprinted on my mind, that I sit down to address you. We arrived here on the second of February all well, and anchored about a cable's length astern of a Spanish schooner from Havana, with a cargo of wine, flour, &c. I went on shore to get all the information I could, and prepare for my journey to town on the following day, pending the boat off with orders to return for me before sun-down, which they did with three men in her. When returning to the schooner I saw a boat pulling from the shore towards the schooner towards my schooner with three men only visible in her. Being within hail, I called to the mate to keep that boat off; but to my astonishment she went

alongside, and put sixteen armed men on board, knocked the mate down, and threw the cook overboard.—Seeing the decks full of armed men, I put the boat's head for the shore to get assistance, but to my surprise saw a sail boat from the same schooner with about twenty men in her all armed, and eight or ten men standing up with muskets, threatening to blow my brains out if I did not leave too. Finding I could not reach the shore I was obliged to comply; they boarded the boat, when two men seized me and threatened to run me through if I moved.—They went along side my schooner, when they tied my arms and placed two sentinels over me, with orders to shoot me if I made any resistance. They then tied the rest of the crew, using the same threats.

Having broken open the hatches, they proceeded to the most wanton plunder—stript myself and three of the crew of every article of clothing but what we had on; took from the vessel about 20 barrels of flour, 74 kegs of lard, all the hams, cheese, onions, provisions, stores, cabin furniture, small bower cable, boat, guns and small arms, squaresail, bunnets of jib and foresail, and not leaving even a teaspoon. They continued their plunder until about 11 o'clock at night, hauled their schooner from alongside, and ordered me to get farther off, telling me that if I did not, they would come on board, burn the schooner and kill all hands. They had cut two strands of the best bower cable, and having nothing left to weigh the anchor with, gave orders to cut the other strand and run the vessel on shore; but upon further reflection with the assistance of the crew of the schooner Lively bent the cut end of the cable to the larboard anchor and brought her two in ten feet water. I went as ore, made a complaint to the Alcald, and solicited his assistance to have the thief stopped at the fort, but after mustering twenty volunteers could get no arms nor ammunition.—So the thing was dropped and the thief allowed to pass the fort with his ill-gotten plunder.

The next morning I went to town to note my protest and make a declaration to the proper authority. About 10 o'clock of the night of the 10th the watch on deck gave the alarm, that two boats full of men were pulling for the schooner, I rushed on deck, but found that one boat had landed on the starboard bow, and the other was in the act of boarding on the larboard quarter. I went below to keep myself from being cut down. They then commenced bending the foresail and mainsail, ordering my people to assist them. They next sent a boat with six or seven men to take possession of the schooner Lively of Philadelphia. They got both vessels under weigh and commenced beating down.—After getting 6 or 7 miles below the town, came too 'till day light. In the morning finding the Lively to sail dull, they hauled her alongside my schooner, stripped her of her sails, running rigging, stores, and every thing of value—removed the captain and crew on board my schooner; got under weigh and beat down. At 10 A. M. anchored three or four miles above the fort. About the middle of the day they sent their boat to the fort with a barrel of onions, a ham, and I believe some flour and lard. Shortly after the boat's return, they had a long and high dispute about taking our lives, but the Spaniards, I must say, took our part, and it was agreed to give us the Lively's boat and let us go. At 10 o'clock at night passed the fort in a calm with sixteen sweeps, and was not hailed although the night was clear. The captain of the pirate told me he wanted the schooner for a cruiser, and intended putting a 24 and two 18 pounders on her with 50 men. The next morning he gave us the Lively's boat, and to our unexpected joy let us at liberty. The schooner that robbed me is called the SARAGOZANA, and I am told has given bonds in Havana to the amount of \$25,000, and the commandant has laid hold of \$2000 which he has brought here from Havana. The first robbery was perpetrated in presence of the whole town of Baga, as well as in the view of the crew of the Lively, by the Spanish schooner SARAGOZANA.

I cannot close my letter without mentioning the humanity of Mr. ANDREW VIDALL, a native of old Spain, and an inhabitant of this place. He took my crew in my absence under his roof, gave them every thing that his circumstances would admit, being himself poor, and would not charge them any thing for it; and offers the same humane treatment to others similarly situated—I therefore recommend him to any of my countrymen who may come this way. I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG.

MESSRS. VON KAPFF & BRUNZ.

RACES.

The new York Association for the promotion of the breed of Horses have given notice that the annual Spring Races, will commence on the 26th of May, and continue for five days in succession, in the following order viz: 1st day a sweepstakes for 3 year olds—2d day the Great Match Race—3d day four mile heats, prize \$1000—4th day three mile heats, \$600—5th day two mile heats, \$300. The rate of entrance to the course for a coach \$1 50—for a gig, a one horse pleasure wagon, or country wagon \$1—for a saddle horse 50 cents. Nine horses have already arrived in the neighbourhood of the course and commenced training. Among the number is *Cock of the Rock* from Vermont, brother to *Eclipse*, and a horse from Charleston S. C. Should one half of the horses come on which we have heard named, there will be a greater show of these useful and beautiful animals than was ever before witnessed together in this country.

N. Y. Post.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 5.

ISLAND OF CUBA.

Much concern is expressed, and very naturally, upon the report which has gone abroad of the expected session of the Island of Cuba by Spain to Great Britain. It is much to be desired by us, for a thousand strong reasons, that Spain should not relinquish the possession of Cuba, and there are two thousand stronger ones why we do not wish that Island to go into the hands of Great Britain—But we marvel much at the war tone to which some strive to arrive at on this matter, as if they thought or wished the United States to go to war with Spain or with England, or with both, because a Spanish possession has passed into British hands and not into ours. We have gone south to the Gulf and the Ocean and a little further—We have got off the Continent and got on upon Key West, about forty miles south of Cape Florida—there we make a stand and a fortification, as a stopping place for trade and as a sallyport against pirates—What more do we want? This is all that is necessary—but some appetites that are not to be gorged with acquisition of territory say, we want Cuba—if not for its intrinsic worth, at least to keep it out of dangerous hands—this argument applies to many West India Islands and is the ready argument of insatiable avarice—But will you go to war for Cuba? that is the point that seems to be desired to be advanced to, but which is yet cautiously and timidly touched. What ground have we to entertain any just idea of going to war for that possession? because it has passed into other hands by contract? let us no more talk of the injustice of the Holy Alliance in waging war against Spain, because they doubt like the government that Spain wishes to establish, if we think of going to war with Great Britain because she may have made an advantageous bargain with Spain.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The intelligence offered to-day, is in exact unison with that before published, and is a regular sequel from the first proceedings—the public papers from every government in Europe speak but one language, and the universal opinion is that, in this, the blow of a bloody and perhaps lasting contest has been struck, from which events may flow that no human foresight can predict.

We learn from Harrisburg, that the act re-chartering the Philadelphia Bank for fifteen years, has passed the senate of Pennsylvania, without amendment, and therefore only requires the governor's signature to become a law. Agreeably to the provisions of the bill, the bank is to subscribe 100,000 dollars to the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal company.—*Philad. Sentinel.*

HENRY CLAY, Esq. of Kentucky, is now at Philadelphia, and on Saturday last, a number of the citizens of that city dined with him at the Western hotel.

It is stated that Irtubide, who was appointed by the friars to be a trustee over the church plate, in the absence of the Bishop of Mexico, is converting it into more active purposes, by causing it to circulate in the shape of doubloons and dollars.

The steam boat Surprise, which plies regularly between Alexandria & Georgetown, was nearly destroyed by fire at Georgetown on Wednesday morning 26th ult. It is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Georgetown Metropolitan states as an evidence of the pressure of the times, that there were *fourteen hundred* applications for the vacated situation of a clerk in one of the public offices.

Captain Sturgis, late commander of the steam boat Missouri, lost his life on his passage from Louisville to Pittsburgh, by being caught in the machinery of the boat.

It is said, 1500 houses are annually built in the city of New York; that since 1814 its personal property has diminished seven millions, but real estate had increased 18 millions.

On Friday evening 28th ult. another attempt was made to set fire to the city of Norfolk. The fire was discovered before any damage had been done.

Dr. John H. Rice, of Richmond, Va. has declined the office of President of Princeton College, New Jersey.

The Board of Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain is yet sitting, and will continue in session for some weeks longer, or at least until they get through all the business ready to be acted upon.

Nearly all the members of the last

Congress have now left the city. The only remaining members that we know of are Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Colden, Mr. Jeremiah Nelson and Mr. Sawyer. Mr. Scott and Mr. Rhea left the city a few days ago.—*Nat. Intel.*

"SOMETHING NEW"

By an arrival at Providence, R. I. we are informed that the Congress of St. Salvador de Guatemala, in its session of 12th November, 1822, after reciting that the province of St. Salvador, comprising all the territory formerly composing the kingdom of Guatemala, declared itself independent of Spain on the 21st of September 1821, proceeded to state the object of the meeting to be to deliberate whether it should erect itself into one independent nation, or unite itself to some other. It was finally concluded that in consequence of the smallness of its population, & other peculiar circumstances, it could not exist as an independent nation. It was therefore determined to unite with Mexico, provided the Mexicans complied with their terms; these terms, it appears, the Mexicans did not comply with, and the Congress resolved to unite with the United States of America, on condition of being admitted into the Union, with equal privileges, &c. That in consequence of invasion from the Mexicans, the Congress in its session of December 20, declares, that they will defend the province in the name of the United States, to which government it considers itself as belonging! It is proper to observe, that the above news comes in a very questionable shape; and the substance of it, if nothing else, would make it apocryphal.—*Patriot.*

FREDERICKTOWN, March 28.

An alarming riot took place in Funk's town, Washington county, on the 17th inst. (St. Patrick's Day) which was occasioned by the appearance of what is generally termed a Paddy. The hands employed on the turnpike being generally Irishmen, exhibited no small indignation at the attempt thus to ridicule the anniversary of their tutelary saint, and charged some of the citizens with having been the authors of the insult. A quarrel ensued, and order was not restored until the appearance of a strong military corps, from Hagerstown. The mob then dispersed, and several of the ring leaders were secured and committed to prison.—*Citizen.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.

It gives us pleasure to announce the arrival in this city, of his Excellency Don Jose Manuel Zozaya, Minister Plenipotentiary from Mexico. This gentleman has apartments at Miss McElroy's, at the corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, and proposes to reside in this city during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Zozaya's family consists of:—Colonel Torrens, Secretary to the Legation.

Don T. T. Villaseñor, Chaplain.
Don Francisco Tamariz, Don Manuel Villaseñor, Don Andres Zozaya, attached to the legation. We doubt not our fellow citizens will do all in their power to make the stay of these respectable strangers agreeable to them.—*Poulson.*

ALBANY, N. Y. March 20.

One of the most novel and extraordinary sights ever before witnessed in this city was seen last week and this day. 50 Canadian studs, coupled before a sleigh, arrived in this city from Montreal, and this day, harnessed in a similar manner before a pleasure wagon, started from the livery stable of Messrs. Wasson and Jewett on their way to the city of Philadelphia, for a market, in charge of Mr. Wasson and Mr. Eaton of Schenectady. These horses were recently purchased in the vicinity of Montreal, in Lower Canada, by Maj. C. Humphrey and Mr. J. Wasson for the concern, and were perhaps never excelled by an equal number of this fine and hardy breed.

CAPITOL.

The Capitol at Washington is 350 feet in front, and covers more than one and a half acres. The height to the top of the centre dome is 120 feet. The length of the Representatives' Hall is 90 feet, and height 60 feet. The Senate Chamber is 74 feet long and 42 broad.

BALTIMORE, April 1.

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 00
Howard-street wagon	7 00
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 55
Do white do	1 60
Rye bushel	80
Indian Corn bushel	57
Oats do	27 1-2

DIED

On Monday 24th ult. after an illness of near eight months, Mrs. *Lucetta Benson*, consort of Nicholas Benson of this town.

In Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Wednesday the 26th ult. Mrs. *Margaret Dyant*, after a short illness.

On Sunday last Mrs. *Susan*, consort of Dr. Samuel T. Kemp, of this town.

On Sunday night last, Mrs. *Sarah*, wife of Mr. William Hopkins of this town.

In this county on Tuesday last, the 1st inst. *Richard Baker, Jr.* aged 18 years, after a lingering illness.

On Thursday morning, in this county, after a short illness, Mrs. *Ferguson*, consort of Mr. William Ferguson.

In Caroline county, on Thursday the 3d inst. Mr. *Isaac Hyatt*, after a very short illness.

The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore April 5th, 1823.

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgments to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS & PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.
One Hundred Thousand Dollars
HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY and will progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

- 1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dols.
- 1 Prize of—20,000 is 20,000 Dols.
- 2 Prizes of—10,000 is 20,000 Dols.
- 2 Prizes of—5,000 is 10,000 Dols.
- 20 Prizes of—1,000 is 20,000 Dols.
- 50 Prizes of—100 is 5,000 Dols.
- 60 Prizes of—50 is 3,000 Dols.
- 6000 Prizes of—12 is 72,000 Dols.

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00
Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

- 1 prize of \$20,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000—3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20 & 5000 of \$10.—The whole to be completed in SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50
Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market street.

BALTIMORE:

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, & where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.

April 5—3w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

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

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Beg 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

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

HOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Hoptank Bridge Company, that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of the Company, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on seventh day the 12th inst, between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

4th mo. 3d 1823.

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
- 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
- Tears of Superior quality
- Tobacco
- Stone Ware
- Earthen Ware.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS-WARE

hourly expected.

JAMES BOWIE.

Easton, April 5. 1823

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1823.

Richard D. Cooper, complainant, vs. James Buckmaster & Comfort his wife, William Tomlinson & Eliza his wife, Henry McClements & Sally his wife, and Maria Cooper, wife of the complainant, defendants.

The bill in this case states that William Walton, in his lifetime, was indebted to the complainant in the sum of six hundred & seventy eight dollars and ninety five cents, clear of all credits and discounts; that the said William Walton died intestate, without having personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was, at the time of his death, seized and possessed of lands, real estate lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law.

The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate, and the court being satisfied that all the said defendants, except the said Maria Cooper, reside in the state of Delaware—it is thereupon this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill and of the object thereof, by causing advertisements to be inserted for three successive weeks, and at least three months before the 14th day of October next, in the public newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, warning the said non resident and absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court in person or by solicitor, on or before the said 14th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

JAMES B. ROBINSON

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

Test: Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

NOTICE.

To James Buckmaster, and Comfort, his wife, William Tomlinson and Eliza his wife, and Henry McClements, and Sally his wife.—

You are hereby notified of the bill of complaint, stated in the foregoing order of Caroline county court, and you are warned to appear to the same on or before the 14th day of October next.

JOHN LEEDS KEER,

Solicitor for Complainant.

April 5—3w

Notice.

At a meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Easton, its funds being found inadequate to give employment to the industrious poor, it was resolved that the committee appointed for that purpose, be authorised to solicit all persons both in town and country, to deposit in their hands all such raw materials as they may have to manufacture and they will have the work done on as low terms as possible. It will be expected that either money, meal or meat, will be deposited with the committee for the payment of the same, as soon as it is done. All persons disposed to patronise the society, are invited to attend the monthly meeting at the Miss Harris' school room, on the 26th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
ELIZABETH T. MARTIN, Sec'y.

April 5—

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

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 Paolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Paolet. 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 Ann'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 seller in the absence of the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.

April 5—6w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court.

April 1st, 1823.

On application of John Turner, executor of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent 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 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.

JOHN TURNER, Ex'r. of Nathaniel Sappington, dec'd.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court.

April 1st, 1823.

On application of John Turner, administrator of Wilson Stavley, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.

JOHN TURNER, Adm'r. of Wilson Stavley, dec'd.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court.

1st April, 1823.

On application of Joseph Redue, administrator of Elizabeth Conegys, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent 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 proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1823.

JOSEPH REDUE, Adm'r. of Elizabeth Conegys, deceased, late of Kent county.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphan's Court.

22d day of March, 1823.

On application of Jesse Knock, administrator of Luke Howard, Jr. late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day of March, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent 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 twenty second day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March 1823.

JESSE KNOCK, Adm'r. of Luke Howard, Jr. dec'd.

April 5—3w

Just Received
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
EWELL'S
MEDICAL COMPANION,
OR
Family Physician,
Price Five Dollars.
January 25, 1823.

To Money Lenders.

WILLIAM HUGHLETT of Greensborough,
Caroline County, Maryland.

Wishes to borrow a sum of money not exceeding TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the rate of six per cent. per annum interest, to be returned with the interest thereon, in six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of May next. No sum less than Fifty Dollars will be received on loan. The payment will be secured by bond and if required, security. Applications will be received at his Office in Greensborough, until the first Monday in May next.

Greensborough, March 22, 1823—3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office, in the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, and will continue to sit on Saturdays and Tuesdays in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alienations and alterations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law. By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Clerk
to the Commissioners of the tax for
Talbot County.
March 8

Notice.

The proprietor having taken into his own hands the valuable FISHERY, at the mouth of Mattawoman Creek, on the Potomac River, in Charles county, Maryland, will conduct it the coming season, upon a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto done. He has prepared new and excellent Seines and Boats, erected large and commodious buildings, both for storing salt, barrels, &c. and for curing fish. These are in complete order, with a considerable number of stands for striking, ready for the use of those who may wish to occupy them, with every necessary convenience for persons from a distance to carry on the business with effect and comfort. This situation, from the great quantity of fish always taken, the many advantages afforded by the excellence of the harbor, the best, and indeed the only safe one on the river at that season of the year, with the extensive accommodations now offered, which will be found to be surpassed by none elsewhere—The proprietor flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for those who frequent the river for putting up fish, to favor him with their custom. Those who may desire to make engagements at any time before the commencement of the season, will be immediately attended to, on application to **FRANCIS R. SPEAKE**, principal adjunct in the business, on the spot, or addressed by mail to Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland.

March 8—6w

Notice.

The Members of the "Female Auxiliary Tract Society of Talbot county" are respectfully requested to attend an Annual Meeting of the Society, to be held in the Church at Easton, on the second Wednesday in April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

March 22—3w

Notice.

The annual Meeting of the "Female Sabbath School Society" will be held at the Church in Easton, on the 1st Saturday in April at 11 o'clock; the members are all respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
A. C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
March 8—3w

Notice

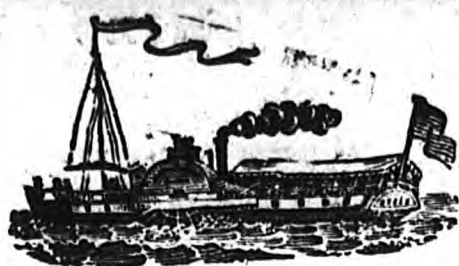
Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the Act, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; I request a meeting of my Creditors at the time appointed by law, I having given three months notice to them as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

GEORGE W. JACKSON.
February 12—3m

NOTICE.

Was committed on the 22d February 1823, to the Jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a black man by the name of Bristol, who says he is free, that he was sold by Mr. Augustin Gambrill, of this county, to Mr. Vau Wyk in Baltimore, for a term of years, which term he says has expired, he is about five feet five inches high, about thirty years of age, had on when committed, a coarse country cloth jacket and trousers, coarse hat, shoes, stockings and shirt. 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.

WILLIAM O'HARA,
Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.
The Editors of the National Intelligencer at Washington, the American at Baltimore, and Eastern Gazette, are requested to insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this office.
March 23—4w



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of November, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, 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 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



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 Turnpike 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 Subscriber answer with the price.

ASA SMITH.

March 8, 1823—9w

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,
GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Sept. 14 1f

Notice.

Was committed to the public jail of Charles county, in Maryland, on the 19th day of February last, as a runaway, a negro Man, called

MOSES,

aged about 26 years, about five feet ten inches high, very black and slender made—had on when committed an old blue cloth coat and kersey pantaloons—he says he belongs to Nimrod Owens, who lived at the time he runaway in Frederick county, Maryland, within about five miles of Frederick town—that he runaway about 18 months ago under the impression that his master had sold him to a Foreigner—that said Owens purchased him about four years ago of John Campbell, Esq. who lives in Charles county, Maryland. The owner of the above runaway is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

ALEXR MATTHEWS, Sh'ff.
of Charles county.

March 22—2m

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

March 20, 1823.

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

By Order,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

March 22—3w

\$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

DARK BROWN HORSE,

about 14 hands high, large Mane and Tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Easton Hotel.

January 26th, 1823,

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 produce of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. of the first quality, and are attended by faithful Ostlers.

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,
RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—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 labours 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 at all times be 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

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

The Subscriber has again commenced the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture, in the Store House of Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street, near the corner of Dover street. He has just received from Baltimore a Stock of first rate Materials, selected by himself, and intends keeping a constant supply, which will enable him to furnish those who may please to favour him with their custom, with every variety of work in his line, he will endeavour by punctuality and attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

JAMES NEALL.
N. B. Also, Turning executed in its different varieties.

Easton, Nov. 23 5w

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

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

27th day of March, A. D. 1823.

On application of Arthur Holt, administrator of Henry Casson, 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 27th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred 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 10th day of October next, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, Anno Domini, 1823.

ARTHUR HOLT, Adm'r.
of Henry Casson, dec'd.

March 29—3w

Young Top-Gallant

Will again travel short distances the ensuing Spring—He is in good stout condition—Six years old and nearly sixteen hands high—of a beautiful bay color, and strain well crossed for service—half running blood—the other half of Canadian and Naraganset—a breed of horses highly distinguished in Connecticut for activity, great spirit, and he is a sure—His Colts are approved—and he is a sure foal getter—His particular stands will be at the Trappe, Easton & Chapel districts—The Season will commence the 1st day of April, and end 28th June, at five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom for every Mare he covers, payable on the 10th day of Oct. next—but \$4 and 25 cents paid by the 10th day of September, will discharge the claim—and \$2 for a single leap, immediately paid thereon.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. The above mentioned Horse is offered for Sale—the Purchaser may take all the season to himself.

March 29—2w

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 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 1f

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 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 \$500 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.

HORSES.

The English blood horse, is the best for every purpose; ours should be improved by such as bear the test of the Turf; the innocent sports of which should be regulated and patronized.

Sir—I have just read the letter from Captain Jones to you, and am decidedly of his opinion; although a Spaniard may boast of his Andalusian horse, with a hog rump, long tail, and strait tail, almost glued to his buttocks. But why should we not continue to go to the fountain head, for the horse, which is the best of all others for the sports of the field, for the race, for the harness or the plough? England, at immense expense, aided by great skill and long experience, has obtained every variety of this noble animal, and for more than a century, has applied the best of all possible tests, to ascertain the relative value of the various strains. The Turf does not merely ascertain speed, but by the distance run, and high weights carried, the strength and stamina of the animal is fully tried.

A king's plate horse would well perform his part in one of our stages, or in the gears of a Pittsburgh wagon.

Without the private wealth to support the expense, without the leisure, patience or experience absolutely necessary, it is wise in us to neglect the fine English horse, almost perfected by the unbounded wealth of kings and nobles.

The Arab horse rarely more than fourteen and a half hands, and seldom that, is no doubt the source from which the greatest improvement has been made, but his descendants are now bred to sixteen and seventeen hands high, with great bone and muscle, perfect symmetry of form, and fine action.

Discard the blood horse of England, and select from all the world, and you would not

in two hundred years, have as fine a strain of horses—as far as my own experience goes, I agree with Lawrence, that the blood horse of England is the best for every purpose; best for the chase, for the coach, gig, stage, plough and wagon. I only stipulate, that they have size proportionate to their labour, and food and care to enable any horse to labour; a good big horse under equal circumstances, will always beat a good little horse. I also stipulate, that we breed from thorough bred horses of size and form. The thorough bred horse is not only a capital performer himself, but his ancestors both male and female, have all been successful upon the turf, and their produce has been fully tried and approved; while the mere full bred horse may trace a long line of ancestors, none of whom have ever been distinguished by their speed, power of continuance, or ability to carry high weights and probably many of them absolutely worthless.

You can import from England, a horse of high form, of tried powers and of generous approved ancestry, for less money than a worthless Andalusian would cost. That we have greatly deteriorated in our breed of horses, for the last twenty years, is indisputable, and it is equally certain that immense sums of money are annually sent out of the state, to procure harness horses; twenty thousand dollars a year is a moderate estimate, yet a large deduction from the circulating medium of the state. To which of the counties of Maryland will you go to procure a pair of fine carriage horses, a fine gig or parade horse? With few exceptions, these are all imported from the east or west, the north or south, and this serious evil can only be remedied by encouraging the breed of blood horses.

With the same good care and expense which it would require to rear two three year old heifers or steers, one fourth of our horses at three years old, would command high prices for harness or saddle, to supply our towns, or to export; the residue would be useful and valuable for our country roads, for farm horses, and in a corn field, during the heats of summer, the best of all. Provided, however, that they are not made altogether of legs and bones.

We must again patronize the turf, and avoid the evil which destroyed it. A farmer of moderate resources, will run his horse bred by himself, against the same kind of horses of his neighbours, but he will not, and cannot, race with any prospect of success, against gr at wealth, having the power and liberty to pick the world; he knows that it is vain to contend against such odds, and prudently withdraws from the turf and contest. Let us, therefore, in the first instance, and until we have reared a stock of fine horses, patronize Maryland bred horses, and to create a fund, I recommend the following scheme:—

Compel the owner of every public stallion, to take out a license for the season, paying for the same, at least the price which is demanded for the season of one mare, exempting from this tax every blood horse, who has won a purse of four miles and repeat, carrying one hundred, and forty pounds for aged horses, and giving a premium to such winner, if he measures sixteen hands or upwards.

Let there be a three year old sweepstake, one mile and repeat, carrying one hundred pounds, at the county town of each county, in the month of October annually, free for all colts and fillies, foaled and raised in the county, and none others, each paying twenty dollars entrance, and in case the sum of one hundred dollars is not made up for want of numbers, let the deficiency be made good out of the tax money; and under a high penalty, do not allow any other racing in the county but for this one day.

Authorize a person to give a certificate to the winner, which certificate shall entitle the colt or filly to start for the four year old sweepstake, for the Western Shore, at Annapolis; and for the Eastern Shore, at Easton, in the month of October annually, two miles and repeat, carrying 110 pounds. The purse to consist of entrance money, each fifty dollars, together with all the tax money remaining, after county sweepstakes, &c. have been satisfied, and at which race any four year old, of the respective shores, may start upon paying double entrance, and at all these sweepstakes let it be the duty of the sheriff and constables of the county to attend, for the purpose of keeping good order, and to prevent all kind of gaming, the really ruinous branch of horse racing.

During the week that the four year old sweepstake is run for, allow a jockey club, or subscription race, four miles and repeat, for all ages, one hundred and forty pounds the standard weight, and another purse three miles and repeat, the same standard, and for bid all other racing.—Should your funds permit, you may give a premium for the best pair of Maryland bred carriage horses, and for the best hackney.

And here, while speaking of hackneys, I will remind you of that valuable horse, the Chilean natural pacer, said to be sure footed, spirited, in good form, and remarkably handy.

If this horse has not been cultivated in England, it is because their climate does not require the same indulgence, which our hot summers and glowing sun, compel us to seek for. The celebrated Naraganset pacer, is no longer to be found, and although from the blood horse we often raise fine hacks, yet Hamilton's old Doree was the only imported horse within my knowledge, whose stock were generally fine saddle horses of all paces. If my remarks meet your approbation, you are at liberty to make use of them. I am your obedient servant,

John S. Skinner, Esq.

March 29—3w

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Seven years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 2d of April and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at the stable of Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Easton, on Tuesday the 1st of April, where he will attend every Tuesday during the Season. On Wednesday & Thursday following (second and third of April) in Miles River Neck, on Monday the 7th, in Ferry Neck, and will attend the two Necks once a fortnight on the above named days during the Season. TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Talbot county, near St. Michaels?

March 29, 1823.

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, APRIL 12, 1823.

NO. 17.

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.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
Jenkins & Stevens
Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH
Seasonable Goods,

Selected with great care and attention from the latest importations, which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH. They earnestly solicit their friends and the public generally to give them an early call, and view their assortment.

J. & S.
N. R. A quantity of good choice Tow Linens on hand.
Easton, March 29—3w

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, viz.

French Brandy	Molasses
Jamaica Spirit	No Orleans Sugar
Antigua Rum	Loaf of all qualities
Holland Gin	Spices do
Fishon Wine	Teas of Superior quality
Whiskey old and 4th 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,

A LARGE SUPPLY.

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

Just received and for sale by

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Easton, April 5—6w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphan's Court,

22d day of March, 1823.

On application of Jesse Knock, administrator of Luke Howard, Jr. late of Kent 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, that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and seal, and affixed the seal of my office this 22d day of March, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent county.

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

That all persons having claims against the estate aforesaid are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty second day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March 1823.

JESSE KNOCK, Adm'r.
of Luke Howard, Jr. dec'd.

April 5—3w

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Beg 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

The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore April 5th, 1823.

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Schemes, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS & PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. 11.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begins drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 28th of MAY and will progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dols.

1 Prize of 20,000 is 20,000 Dols.

2 Prizes of 10,000 is 20,000 Dols.

2 Prizes of 5,000 is 10,000 Dols.

20 Prizes of 1,000 is 20,000 Dols.

50 Prizes of 500 is 25,000 Dols.

60 Prizes of 100 is 6,000 Dols.

6000 Prizes of 12 is 72,000 Dols.

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00

Halves, 6 | Eighths, 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY.

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of \$20,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000—3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20 & 5000 of \$10.—The whole to be completed in SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50

Halves, 5 | Eighths, 1 25

Tickets and Shares in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market street.

BALTIMORE:

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DIS-TANT ADVENTURERS, & where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphan's Court,

27th day of March, A. D. 1823.

On application of Arthur Holt, administrator of Henry Casson, 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 the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and seal of my office, this 27th day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty three.

JA. 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 10th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of March, Anno Domini, 1823.

ARTHUR HOLT, Adm'r.
of Henry Casson, dec'd.

March 29—3w

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

March Term, 1823.

Richard D. Cooper, complainant,

vs.

James Buckmaster & Comfort his wife,

William Tomlinson & Eliza his wife,

Henry McClements & Sally his wife, and

Maria Cooper, wife of the complainant, defendants.

The bill in this case states that William Walton, in his lifetime, was indebted to the complainant in the sum of six hundred and seventy eight dollars and ninety five cents, and that the said William Walton died intestate, without having personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was, at the time of his death, seized and possessed of lands, real estate lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law.

The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate for the payment of the debt due by the said intestate, and the court being satisfied that all the said defendants, except the said Maria Cooper, reside in the state of Delaware.—It is thereupon this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by causing advertisements to be inserted for three successive weeks, and at least three months before the 14th day of October next, in the public newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, warning the said non-resident and absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the said 14th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN

JAMES B. ROBINS

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

Test: Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

NOTICE.

To James Buckmaster, and Comfort, his wife, William Tomlinson and Eliza his wife, and Henry McClements and Sally his wife.—

You are hereby notified of the bill of complaint, stated in the foregoing order of Caroline county court, and you are warned to appear to the same on or before the 14th day of October next.

JOHN LEEDS KEER,

Solicitor for Complainant.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphan's Court,

April 1st, 1823.

On application of John Turner, executor of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent 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 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.

JOHN TURNER, Ex'r.

of Nathaniel Sappington, dec'd.

April 5—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphan's Court,

April 1st, 1823.

On application of John Turner, administrator of Wilson Stavley, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.

JOHN TURNER, Adm'r.

of Wilson Stavley, dec'd.

April 5—3w

'WHAT ARE WE TO DO'

A man by the name of Henry Brown

was at the Mayor's Court, now in session in this city, indicted for Larceny and convicted. When he was about to be sentenced, he informed the Court that he believed there were some legal exceptions to the indictment which would induce the Court to grant him a new trial. Being desired to state the exceptions, he did so with such force and clearness, that the Court granted a new trial. A new bill having been found, he was again arraigned and pleaded not Guilty. The evidence being closed on the part of the prosecution, the prisoner read a speech of considerable ingenuity in his own defence. The Jury however thought the evidence conclusive, and, without leaving the box, brought in a verdict of Guilty. Being asked if he had any thing to say previously to the passing of sentence, he stood up and with good natural eloquence, delivered the following address:

'A consideration of the distressing situations in which I have been placed, for several years past, must induce a belief that I have been led by the unfeeling hand of adversity, & that misfortune has presided over all my undertakings through life. Whether my motives were good or bad, or my objects legal or illegal, nothing has prospered with me. Every thing has perished and rotted in my hands. I am now conscious, from the debilitated state of my health, that in the event of my receiving a long sentence, it will terminate my existence before I shall be able to comply with the half of it. I do therefore, in the most humble manner, implore an extension of Mercy from this Court, and pray that my sentence may be as light as possible. By such an act of generosity, the Court would eventually make me a parent of my life.—A severe and long sentence would to me, in my present state be a sentence of death. To be honest and candid in return, I do most fervently declare, that should this honorable Court think proper to comply with this humble request, I will obligate myself to leave this city or the country entirely, which ever the court may deem most advisable—and never return to it again.'

The Recorder enquired of the prisoner how long he had before been confined, when he was liberated and for what offence he had been imprisoned. In reply, Brown said, 'I was in Prison here five years, having been convicted of three several larcenies, and was liberated on the 7th of last January.'—When you have so recently been confined, and so lately liberated, what possible reliance, said the Recorder, could the Court have on any promise you might make? 'It is indeed hard, said Brown, even though said, as I say it, from the bottom of my heart. But I have nothing else to offer to the consideration of the Court, and I respectfully hope they will consider my hard fate and my wretched state of health. The Court will consider the miserable condition to which Convicts are reduced, when they are turned out of Prison, destitute of character; without clothes, food, money, or any thing to sustain life—what are we to do?'—Again the prisoner sat down, and the Court enquired whether when he was liberated, he had received any money for overwork, done during the time he was confined? 'The Court,' said the prisoner, 'will please to consider, that during a great part of my imprisonment, I was too sick to work, but I know not how it is, continued he, I never heard of any convict who received any money for overwork. They are all turned out in the same desolate condition I was.'

The Recorder then informed the prisoner that it was usual on a second conviction to sentence for three years, but that duly considering that he had restored the property, and all the other circumstances of his case, the Court adjudged him to 2 years imprisonment. The Recorder then feelingly and earnestly besought the prisoner to reform to so conduct himself in prison, as to convince the Inspectors of a change of disposition, and induce them to apply for a pardon, in which case the Court would feel well disposed and assist to shorten his term of servitude.

We have been especially moved to bring this case before the public, to induce them seriously to reflect upon the desolate condition of those who are, as Henry Brown feelingly expressed it, turned loose upon Society, 'without character, clothes, food, money, or any thing to sustain life.' Further, we adopt his language, and ask, 'WHAT ARE THEY TO DO?'

This is a question of deep concern to Society. If the object of our Penitentiary System be Reformation, can it then be effected?

Would not the establishment of a Society to find work for such desolate beings as soon as liberated, be a most honourable and humane institution?

We most respectfully, but yet most earnestly press the consideration of this question upon the constituted authorities and upon humane and generous individuals. The man who would liberally and public spiritedly undertake the organization of such a society, could not but succeed, and he might be the instrument of incalculable

blessings to individuals and to the community. The rescuing of one such man as Henry Brown from the paths of vice would be worth a mighty effort.—*Dem. Press.*

The following advertisement, from an Alabama newspaper, is remarkable for its frankness, as well as for its novelty. As Mr. Igelhart may have friends or connections among our readers, the publication of his advertisement may also be useful—we therefore copy it.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In making the following communication to the public, I am actuated by a disposition to remove all suspicion which may result from my present situation: I am a native of Maryland, and was a resident in that state until 1808. From the occurrence of inevitable misfortunes, I was reduced to penury, involved in debt, and harassed by unrelenting creditors. My property to the last shilling had been sacrificed to their claims, and the apprehension of my person was the ultimate object of their implacable persecution. Under these circumstances, I left the state, and removed to Kentucky: Being young, thoughtless, and inexperienced, and unwilling that the obliquity attending my departure from Maryland should affect my character among my new acquaintances, I assumed the name of Howard. Under this disguise, by persevering industry and rigid economy, I acquired a fortune amply sufficient to meet every pecuniary engagement. I returned to the place of my nativity, discharged the debts which I had incurred and re-established the good reputation which had been partially forfeited. I am now a resident of Madison county, state of Alabama. From the circumstance of all titles which I hold, and all the transactions in which I have been engaged for the last fourteen years, being under the name of Howard, I deem it necessary still to retain it; and therefore, though with deep regret for the imprudence that first imposed this necessity, yet with feelings of manly dignity and honest pride, I announce to the public my declaration of the name of Rezin Igelhart, which I received from my parents: and I wish that I shall hereafter be known by the name of Joseph Howard; and that a petition to that effect will be presented to the next Legislature of this State.

JOSEPH HOWARD.
Madison County March 5, 1813.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Captain Thomas, of the brig Abigail, from New York, recently arrived at Mobile, states, that on the 25th of February, in lat. 29, 14, long. 86½, he saw a strange fish or serpent, which appeared to be between 50 and 60 feet in length, and it was judged that not more than half its length was visible, as the size of its body at the surface of the water, appeared to be nearly as large as any other part, except its head, which was considerably larger, being about the size of a ship's long boat, which, being erect, he had a full view of it—the head supposed to be about 18 or 20 feet in length, appearing like the bottom of a long boat only that it was apparently made up of joints, about 6 feet each, resembling a row of casks lashed together. The body gradually tapering from the projection of the lower part of the head; of a dark alligator or copper colour. Velocity through the water, estimated at 30 miles per hour. At first it appeared in a coil or heap, resembling a floating tree; by some supposed to be a flock of wild fowl, but it straightened and remained in sight but about five minutes, when it disappeared below the surface. The weather was calm and pleasant.

Two old bachelors meeting after a long separation, and each finding that the other continued in a state of 'single blessedness,' one exclaimed 'Well, I am sorry for your forlorn condition.'—'And I,' replied his friend, 'am equally sorry for yours.' 'Then,' rejoined the first, 'we are a couple of sorry fellows.'

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 Paolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Paolet. 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 Ann's county, out of Mr. John Nubb'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

FOREIGN.

New York, April 6.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Columbia, Captain Rogers, in 23 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the New York American has received his regular files of London papers to the 5th, Liverpool to the 7th of March, from which we hastily sketch the following brief summary of events since our last previous advices:—*American.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 24th of February, the Marquis of Lansdowne put to the Earl of Liverpool as minister, the question whether the prospects of peace in the west of Europe continued to exist in the same degree as at the commencement of the session, and whether any expectation at all was entertained by the government that a conflict could be avoided.

The Earl of Liverpool replied by deprecating any premature enquiry as to whether matters had or had not yet come to that pass, which made the preservation of peace absolutely impossible. He further stated however that other and special circumstances had very recently occurred, which made him still more strenuously oppose any discussion of the existing relations between France and Spain.

The marquis followed up his inquiry by asking whether the British government remained unshaken as to the part it might take in the event of a war; to which the Earl replied by a general affirmative.

In the House of Commons on the 28th of Feb. Mr. Brougham put to Mr. Canning the question whether or not the Duke of Wellington at the conference at Verona expressed the opinion of the British government that the measures of precaution adopted on the Spanish frontier were not objectionable.

Mr. Canning in reply intimated that the concessions alluded to by M. Chateaubriand were garbled from a long paper presented by the Duke; and in the course of his observations Mr. C. observed that the hopes hitherto entertained by government of adjusting the differences had considerably diminished, although they were not entirely destroyed.

From these circumstances, connected with the uniform impression which evidently exists in England, together with the still more unequivocal indications developed in France and Spain, we are led to believe that war is inevitable, although it was not known in London to have been declared down to the evening of the 4th of March. Strong efforts are undoubtedly making by the British Ministry to avert it. It is possible they may be successful; but it is evident, from the reply of Mr. Canning, that no well grounded expectations were entertained by the British Cabinet.

Mr. Hume stated in the house of Commons, on the 25th February, that the annual expense to the government of Great Britain of retaining the Canadas, exclusive of the revenue collected from them, was no less than \$34,731,111 sterling, or \$1,574,961.

A Mr. William Bullock, who has left England for Mexico, is said to have invented a fire ball, which can be thrown a distance of 800 yards, and at once ignite the sail of a vessel.

We are enabled to communicate intelligence of the arrival of the speech of the King of France, in Madrid, and the impression produced by it in that city. The Spaniards have answered in a manner worthy the illustrious character they bear in Europe. We have now lying before us letters and journals to the 7th inst. inclusive, from Madrid, received by express. Their contents are most important. The speech of the King of France reached the Spanish Ministry on the 5th inst. They immediately came down to the Cortes, then sitting, with a proposition for placing the army on the full war establishment, and the nation in a state of defence by land & sea. They consider the speech, as every other independent nation would, if applied to them, a declaration of war! The debate in the Cortes on the 6th, which followed this proposition, was animated by the same enthusiasm which marked the celebrated discussion on the 11th January, on the notes of the Allied Powers. We shall give one specimen of the spirit that pervaded that assembly. It is from the speech of Ganga Arguelles, and is an answer to that passage in the King's speech, of France, which contains the memorable invocation to the God of St. Louis. "Let us," said the orator, "reply to the proud power which threatens us with an army protected by the God of St. Louis. We will invoke the aid of that God who protected the Spaniards in Rancasvalles; to their appeal to the God of St. Louis, we will answer by calling on the God which gave us victory in the battle of St. Quintin; and if the beloved son of the King of France comes hither at the head of the French troops, we will show him the tower in which Francis the First was detained a prisoner. Finally we will say, not to the French nation, but to its Government under the influence of a bigoted faction, that Spaniards, who will not be slaves, shall invoke the God of justice, and trust in him for the victory." The other speeches manifest the greatest confidence in the national resources and the utmost enthusiasm to support the national honor. May this spectacle of a united nation have its effect on the French councils, or a war is about to commence of which it has been well observed, that "we may hear the first cannon, but the child unborn will not hear the last."

FRANCE.

The French government has resolved to publish no manifesto or declaration of war against Spain. Papers of this kind, says

the correspondent of the Times, especially if they contain promises or engagements, are dangerous things; they are apt to be remembered when they should be forgotten. Besides, when no good reason can be given for an undertaking, it is well to give no reason at all.

We give the following extracts from a speech of M. Villele, minister of finance, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday the 24th of Feb. It is of a character to repress the faintest hope of peace. Our limits will not enable us to give the speech entire.

"The hon. speaker whom I have followed did me justice when he said, the President of the Council of Ministers would wish to preserve peace to avoid war. He had no need to speak of a Minister; he had only to refer to the sentiments of the Monarch to be certain that no Minister could have continued in office, had he given counsels such as we are at this moment supposed to have followed; that is to say, to advise an unjust war—a war which, in the situation of our country, we could not avoid. (Again an expression of approbation on the right.) Yes; and I have already declared from this tribune, in the secret committee, that it is with regret—it is only because honor and safety require it—that we have recourse to arms: if it had been possible to avoid war, we would have avoided it. We have tried every means to maintain amicable relations with Spain—we have tried by every means to avoid the calamities of war; but things being brought to the situation in which they are, and as long as the state of Spain shall continue what it is at present, I declare that there is but one way of attacking the proposition of Government, and that is to prove that it can with honor, with safety, with less injury than will result to the interests which are represented to us as being compromised by war, maintain peace with that country."

A state of peace appears to me a hundred times more preferable than a state of war; so also does a state of war to disgrace—to seeing the most solid interests of my country compromised; and this undoubtedly is the situation in which the Spanish revolution has placed us. (Numerous voices on the right. Yes, yes; bravo.) For, as has often been said in the course of this debate, it is only the blindness and obstinacy of the Spanish revolution which is to blame for all the evils which may result from the present situation of things; and herein exists a great difference between the probability of events, and the comparisons which it has been wished to make with what has previously occurred in Spain.

A disturbance took place at Lyons on the 16th of Feb. occasioned by the opposition offered by the authorities and the military to the progress of a procession of masks, who under the privilege of *Carnaval*, represented the *Funeral of Canale*. The next day, in the afternoon, an individual uttered aloud several times, on the Place de Bellecour, the forbidden cry of *Vive l'Empereur*.

The merchants of Lille and Rouen have signed petitions for peace, to be forwarded to the Chamber of Deputies.

A sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of Feb. was marked by a degree of violence and indecorum unexampled even in that body. It grew out of a debate upon the proposition of an extraordinary credit of one hundred millions for the prosecution of the crusade against Spain.

M. Manuel observed, that foreign war would, instead of suppressing the excesses of civil war, only aggravate them. If they wished to save the life of Ferdinand, he implored them not to renew the circumstances which had hurried to the scaffold those whose fate inspired them with regret so intense. [Here he was interrupted but on order being at length restored, he resumed by asking,] What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength and by an energy wholly new?

Here the uproar was so violent that the President was obliged to suspend and ultimately to adjourn the further sitting of that day.

Among the most boisterous on the occasion was M. Hyde de Neuville, late ambassador to this government.

A proposal was made to expel M. Manuel, but had not been finally acted upon. It was supposed that the fermentation in the Chamber of Deputies would accelerate the departure of the Duc d'Angoulême, and induce the government to move the army forthwith.

SPAIN.

The municipality of Barcelona have declared in anticipation of war, that the city ought to be provisioned and placed in a situation to sustain a siege.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 16th of February the following project was submitted and read a first time:

1 The Cortes declare, that should the war with which we are threatened take place, it will be absolutely national, and more perfidious and more atrocious than the invasion of Napoleon; and that no transaction which is not conformable to the fundamental law will be admitted.

2 The Generals of the National Army, the provincial deputations, and other authorities, are desired to consult together for levying corps of troops, and the impôts necessary for their subsistence.

3 The time of service of the troops of the local militia shall be reckoned to them from the commencement of the war, in the same manner as if they formed part of the army.

4 The government is authorised to

complete as promptly as possible the arming of the local volunteer militia.

The extraordinary Cortes terminated its labours on the 19th of February. Among its last acts was a provision for the transfer of the seat of government to Cadiz, or some other town in case the capital should be menaced by an invading army.

After the dissolution of the extraordinary legislature, the ministers waited upon the King, to consult him about the execution of the decree. His majesty showed an invincible repugnance to comply with their wishes, or to authorise any arrangements for leaving the capital, accusing them of having acted contrary to his commands in making the proposition which had received the legislative sanction. After declaring that he would not comply with the decree, he required the ministers to surrender their seals of office. The decree of destitution was countersigned by Egea, the minister of finance, upon an understanding with his colleagues, according to the *Respectador*, that any one of them to whom his majesty should apply for such a purpose would first sign the decree, and tender his own resignation.

As soon as these events became public, great agitation took place in the masonic clubs, among the partisans of the ministers, and the party that had supported the decree of the Cortes to which his Majesty showed such repugnance. A crowd collected around the palace, vociferating menaces against the person of the King, calling out for a Regency, and testifying, in every way, their indignation at the dismissal of Ministers, and its cause. The crowd was not great, and appeared to be guided by some persons of higher station and great influence: they would probably have even entered and proceeded to the apartments of the King, had they not been restrained by the grenadiers or the militia, who dispersed them. Egea, who had remained with the King, at length obtained from him another decree to restore the seals to the Ministers, at which he had deprived them. The dismissed Ministers were therefore replaced in their respective situations, and the public tranquillity restored. On the following day the 20th a multitude met in the Place Major, and signed a petition demanding a Regency.

This effort of Ferdinand to paralyse the operation of the constitutional government, at the time when he thought the peninsula on the point of being invaded, was rendered abortive by the measures of the friends of liberty, or what is equally probable, by the weakness of his own council. For on the 21st February the following royal ordinance appeared in the *Diario de Madrid*:

At this very moment, I inform Don Evaristo San Miguel, Don Francisco Fernandez Gascón, Don Jose Manuel Vadillo, Don Felipe Venicio Navarro, Don Miguel Lopez Banos, and Don Dionisio Capax, as follows:—The King has pleased to order, that the royal resolution which was communicated to your excellency this morning, acquainting you with your dismissal from the office of Secretary for (leaving a blank for the office) is from this moment annulled and void, and that consequently your excellency will immediately proceed to the continuance of your functions. I send you a copy of the Royal order, that, being by you made known to the public, it may restore tranquility; such is the hope of his majesty, founded on your known patriotism, no less than on that of the worthy inhabitants of this heroic capital. God preserve your excellency many years.

Dated at the Palace, half past 10 o'clock on the night of the 19th February, 1823. [Signed] MARIANO EGEA.

On the 18th the Ministers began to make preparations for removing, in pursuance of the authority of the Cortes.—This early measure greatly displeased the inhabitants of Madrid. On the 19th, in the morning, the Ministers waited on the King, and informed him that it was necessary his Majesty should make preparations for his departure. The King replied that he would not leave the capital, except in case of the enemy approaching it. The Ministers replied that his Majesty would be compelled to go to the place on which the Cortes should determine. The King, being irritated, drove them from his presence, and immediately signed the decree for their dismissal.—This measure naturally produced a great excitement. The disturbances, however, were not productive of bloodshed.

Despatches arrived at London on the 3d of March from Madrid, dated on the 22d of February, which is the latest intelligence we have from that capital. It is said that the foregoing accounts, coming through the French channels, have been exaggerated. It is true that the removal of the King from Madrid was pressed by his Ministers, but his Majesty refused to quit the capital, and the Ministers in consequence, resigned. A considerable ferment then took place; and the Cortes and the Palace were assailed by the populace with violent and treasonable outcries. The King became alarmed and refused to receive the resignation of the Ministers, entreating them at all events to keep their *portefeuilles* for the present until he could form a government. To this they assented, and it is supposed the King will accede to their recommendation, to leave Madrid and keep them. Lord Fitzroy Somerset and Lord Levison Gower were expected to quit Madrid on their return to England on the 24th Feb.

PORTUGAL.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th of February, Senhor Moura, observing that Portugal (though not named) was included in the aggression of France, "since it is not their territory, but principles that are the object of the insolent, hypo-

critical and unjust attempt, proposed the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the expediency of raising an additional force to repel the unprincipled aggressions of France, and of identifying itself, as in a common cause with Spain. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

In the same sitting it was proposed to suspend the expedition to Bahia, and that all citizens, from the age of 18 to 25 and qualified for the service, be liable to be taken as recruits. These propositions were reserved for further consideration.

Eleven transports and a frigate with troops for the Brazils sailed from the Tagus on the 15th of February.

The statement that information had been received at the Admiralty from Captain Parry is declared to be "utterly without foundation." The last intelligence from that intrepid navigator is dated in June, 1821, when the *Nautilus* transport left him in Hudson's Bay.

We copy the following essay, on Internal Improvement from the Federal Gazette of the 3d inst. and particularly recommend it to the attentive perusal of our readers, as a subject in which they, indeed every citizen of this state, are deeply interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BY CANALS.—No. 1.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

SIR—I have uniformly been one of those politicians who have been decidedly opposed to increase the political power of large commercial cities, but no man has been more aware of the important advantages to be derived from them as means of improving the wealth and strength of a state; and as such, as well as for the sake of justice to those citizens who compose their inhabitants, I have always been ready to aid in every plan that would conduce to their improvement, their opulence, and their grandeur. The interesting topics of the day afford an opportunity to every man to be heard, and I ask a common privilege in claiming the attention of the people of Maryland, through the medium of your Gazette, to the following remarks:—

The feeling of interest is the strongest that operates in man, and that has been highly excited by the late propositions which have been presented to the General Assembly, at their last session, upon the subject of the Potomac Canal. This canal, as contemplated, is a stupendous work, eminently interesting to a large portion of the people of Maryland, as well as to large sections of Virginia and Pennsylvania—nor is it in this point of view, extended and imposing as it is, that we are to be limited in our contemplation of it. We must expand even this view and consider it also as a national work of the highest and most important bearing, tending to connect, by an indissoluble tie, a grand portion of the Western with the Atlantic country of this nation, which is to make the ports of Maryland the marts for the redundant products of the former.

Under this view of the subject, it is impossible to believe, but that the work must, and will be, accomplished.—and if there are, as there certainly are, large portions of this state which have no sectional interests in the completion of this work, and which, for that reason, appear lukewarm, or rather, averse to it; instead of fighting the battles of contrarian interests, which can have no tendency but to keep things stationary and to sharpen asperities, it will be more wise and more profitable to meet this question with the liberality of honest politicians, and with the magnanimity of enlightened citizens, by extending even this great plan, and thereby rendering it most acceptable to, and popular in every part of the State.

We are then called on to examine and to decide on great questions of internal improvement, and to that end we are to look, as well to our local position and resources, and to the results that may be rationally anticipated at a future and not distant day, as to the effects that will be most likely to be produced on the different parts of the State.

Situated as the State of Maryland is, possessing a fertile and highly improving territory of its own—abounding in navigable waters and fine harbours, and near to the ocean—skilled in agriculture, ship building and navigation—containing, in its bosom, a large and splendid commercial city, powerful in capital, rich in trading talents, renowned for enterprise and industry—placed, by nature, as the receptacle of all the wealth that is borne upon the waters of two of the noblest rivers in our country with its destined augmentations—it cannot be considered romantic either to affirm that these advantages may easily be improved, or when improved, that Maryland could fairly look into futurity with equal hopes of aggrandizement with those which now seem to await the progress of New York or Louisiana.

There are three great projects in hand, which, when completed, must give to the State of Maryland, a degree of wealth and importance, that cannot be surpassed by that of any State in this Union. All of which are perfectly practicable and within the compass of the means that can be directed towards them, viz: The Potomac canal from Cumberland to tide water, with a cross cut to Baltimore—a canal from the nearest eligible point above the obstructions in the Susquehanna river to Baltimore—and the Chesapeake and Delaware canal. There is not a section of this State that is not deeply interested in one or all of these works, and I am persuaded the true means to effect one of them is to secure the accomplishment of all. Throwing out of view, for a moment, the national importance of any of these measures, and taking

them up upon the ground of State interest exclusively, the subject presents itself in this form, viz: The counties of Allegany, Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, P. George's, Charles, St. Mary's & Calvert are interested in the Potomac canal. The first five are deeply interested—it is in them every thing—to the three last it is of less importance, though their interest is still strong—for the augmentation of the capital and population of George Town and City of Washington, is of great concern to them, as being their most proximate markets. George Town and City of Washington being placed one hundred and sixty miles up the Potomac from the Chesapeake Bay, cannot be the markets for the produce of any part of Maryland, but of those counties above enumerated, and it is believed there are a few parts of some of them that are equally convenient to Baltimore, of course, upon the mere subject of local interest, the Potomac canal is unimportant to any other part of the State. The other portions of Maryland that are interested in the growing prosperity of Baltimore, as a market for articles of consumption, as Charles, St. Mary's and Calvert are in those of George Town and the Federal City, would be, in a considerable degree, advantaged by the cross cut from the Potomac canal to that city, as the increase of business is always accompanied with an increase of capital and population.

The canal from the Susquehanna to Baltimore, would deeply interest the counties of Harford and Baltimore, and cause the city of Baltimore to take a second growth equally rapid and greater than her first unprecedented rise. This project, however might be considered as classing, in a great degree, with the interests of the several counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, so far as it would diminish the demand for a portion of the products of their industry. The county of Anne Arundel will be interested in both the Potomac & Susquehanna Canals—and the city of Annapolis, continued, as it ought to be, the Seat of government of the State, will be thus distinguished as 'The ancient City,' and gradually become embellished by the refined liberality of a State, that is destined, if it is true to itself, to be the richest and most splendid part of this magnificent empire.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal (still speaking of sectional state interests) is of vital concern to every county on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and of high importance to every county on the Western Shore, upon or neighbouring to the Chesapeake Bay—To Cecil county it will be a boon of inestimable value, and ought, in justice, to be accorded to her for diverting from her shores, by the Canal to Baltimore, the commerce of the Susquehanna. To every other county on the Eastern Shore it is essential, and the clearest principles of distributive justice, sustain and urge their demand for a fair participation in the two markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia, by means of this Canal. For how much of the produce of the Susquehanna will go to Philadelphia, when all of it can find an unobstructed water conveyance to Baltimore? As then eight counties on the Eastern Shore must contribute their full quota of State wealth, in a degree to their own local disadvantage, to the Canals of Potomac and Susquehanna for the immediate aggrandizement and full gratification of every county and city on the Western Shore; the opening of the Peninsula Canal cannot be denied to them, it being a work essentially necessary for their participating in benefits in some degree corresponding with those enjoyed by all other parts of the state. Nor can the objection to it be sustained with any colour of right, that the produce of the Eastern Shore may thus go out of the State.—Bearing an equal portion of the burden to draw the immense products of several other States into Maryland, which in point of worth are a million of times greater than her own, and centering that produce in marts on the Western Shore exclusively—it is but a small return to give the Eastern Shore a choice of markets for her produce, which without it, would go to markets surfeited with rich produce with which her own fair minded liberality had equally contributed to feed them. Dependant alone upon the productions of their soil, the counties on the Eastern Shore have no other hopes than in this competition of markets—and if, on the one hand, they cheerfully yield up their full proportion of State wealth for one public work, from which they can gain no possible return but in the pleasure of witnessing the growing riches and prosperity of one portion of their sister counties—and on the other hand, if they do the same for other sister counties and for the city of Baltimore, thus rendering their own products of less value in their only market by supplanting them with much greater from other quarters, surely no stronger instance of liberal policy can be given and no stronger claim can exist to receive in their turn, similar consideration and favour.

If these brief views of this subject are just, and they are believed to be so, is there any man who can hesitate to think that these works must be simultaneously secured to be accomplished, or not at all? Should a fear exist that the whole scheme is too vast and gigantic to be completed, that timidity, it is thought, can be removed by a reference to what has been done by others, by a general and hearty disposition to co-operate, and by zealous and energetic exertions. The age of slumbering, it is hoped, has gone by, and that of enterprise and improvement is at hand.—Experience unfolds necessities and points out the course of effort, whilst the noble examples of others, prove the practicability of things and inspire a spirit of emulation.

AN EASTERN SHORE MARYLANDER.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 12.

New arrangement in the Post Office.

We omitted in our last paper to advertise to our readers, that since the first week of this present month of April, all letters and packages sent by Steam Boats, regular Packets, or other boats, running from this to Annapolis and Baltimore, or elsewhere, there being a Post Office at the place of arrival, must be deposited by the commanders of said Steam Boats, Packets or other Boats under a heavy penalty, in the post office of the place at which they arrive, and the letters and packages be subject to the same cost of postage as if sent by the mail of the United States.

FROM THE STAR.

Circular from the Postmaster General.

General Post Office, March 4, 1823.

Sir—The public having made arrangements for transmitting correspondence along the sea coast; as well as through the country, at great expense, found itself a loser on that account, in consequence of the numerous establishments of steam boats.

To prevent these losses, and to subject all letters and packets of letters conveyed by steam boats, to the regular postage, Congress, by an act passed on the 3d inst. have established all routes on which those boats pass, as post roads.

You will therefore charge all letters which you receive or send by Steam Boats, with postage according to the distance they are conveyed at the same rates as if sent through the mail by land.

The account of steam boat letters should be kept by itself, and may be kept on the common blanks for ship letters received, merely substituting the words, 'Steam Boat,' for Ship.

It is important, particularly on account of the state of the receipts and expenditures of the department, that the act of February 27, 1815, be duly enforced and carried into effect, (see page 20 and 21 of the Post Office laws) and I hope you will not fail to prosecute, should the law be violated.

Yours, respectfully,
RETURN J. MEIGS,
Post Master General.

To the Post Master at Easton, Md.

The act of February 27, 1815, referred to above, is in the following words:

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be authorized to have the mail carried in any steam boat, or other vessel, which shall be used as a packet in any of the waters of the United States, on such terms and conditions, as shall be considered expedient: Provided, That he does not pay more than three cents for each letter, and each packet, and more than one half a cent for each newspaper, conveyed in such mail.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of every master or manager of any steam boat, packet or other vessel, which shall pass from one port or place to another port or place, in the United States where a post office is established, to deliver within three hours after his arrival, if in the day time, and within two hours after the next sunrise, if the arrival be in the night, all letters and packets addressed to, or destined for such port or place, to the post master there, for which he shall be entitled to receive of such post master two cents for every letter or packet so delivered, unless the same shall be carried or conveyed under a contract with the Postmaster General—and if any master or manager of a steam boat, or other vessel, shall fail so to deliver any letter or packet, which shall have been brought by him, or shall have been in his care, or within his power, he shall incur a penalty of thirty dollars for every such failure.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every person employed on board any steam boat, or other vessel employed as a packet, shall deliver every letter, and packet of letters entrusted to such person, to the master or manager of such steam boat or other vessel, before the said vessel shall touch at any other port or place; and for every failure, or neglect so to deliver, a penalty of ten dollars shall be incurred for each letter and packet.

Passed February 27, 1815.

Foreign News.—By an arrival at New York from Liverpool, London dates to the 5th and Liverpool to 7th March have been received.—It will be perceived by a reference to our foreign news, that actual hostilities had not yet commenced between France and Spain, but great preparations were making by both powers for that event.—The Spanish Ambassador at London had contracted with one manufacturer alone for 2,300 barrels gun powder to be shipped with the least possible delay.—Large quantities of arms had also been shipped for Spain. It is said that the Spanish Cortes had decreed that letters of marque should be issued against France.

Captain Fowler, from St. Thomas arrived yesterday, states that Lieutenant Cox, commander of one of the vessels in Cox's Port's squadron, was killed in the harbor of St. John's, (P. R.) by a shot from the fort, fired into the vessel as she was entering the harbour. He was buried at Porto Rico, and his funeral attended by the English Officers of that place.

N. Y. American.

MEXICO.

The John, Captain Hillard, at New York, brings accounts from Vera Cruz, to March 13th. The country continued in a very unsettled state. The Republican partizan Chiefs were concentrating their forces at Puebla, preparatory to attacking the Emperor in Mexico, who has about 2000 men attached to him, with the Indian population in his favor. But the general opinion appeared to be, that there will be no fighting, and that the Emperor will soon either seek his personal safety by flight, or make some arrangement with the Republicans, by which he may be permitted to retire as a private citizen.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

FROM HAVANA.

The brig Alonzo, captain Gold arrived here yesterday in 10 days from Havana. Five days prior to her sailing, the brig Alert, late Blunt arrived from New Orleans. The night previous to her arrival off the Moro, she was boarded by the pirates, some of which had been entirely unloaded and their cargoes publicly offered for sale in Matanzas. The pirates continue to infest the coast more numerous than ever. The *Noticioso Mercantil* of the 25th March contains an account of the proceedings of a meeting held at Havana, at which the Captain general presided. Addresses to the King and Cortes of Spain were adopted, in which the meeting cordially approve of the stand taken by the Spanish Government against the contemplated interference of the Allied Powers in the internal concerns of Spain.—*Pat.*

BALTIMORE, April 8.

THE LATE DUEL.

On Saturday last, a duel was fought near Newport, in Delaware, between Professor PATTERSON of this city, and General CADWALADER of Philadelphia. We learn that at the word, they both fired almost simultaneously, and that Gen. C. received the ball of his antagonist just above the right wrist, which came out near the elbow. The wound though severe, is not conceived dangerous—and thus the affair is settled. JONATHAN MEREDITH, Esq. of this city appeared as the second of the Professor, and Captain DALLAS, of the Navy, for the General. The whole proceeding appears to have been conducted with great secrecy and dispatch. On the ground, it is remarked, that both parties conducted with the utmost propriety and coolness. This encounter arose, as we learn, from the General having spoken of the Professor in a very disrespectful manner, a few days since, when he was on a visit to Philadelphia. A duel was the consequence, and we have thought proper to give the result, as we understand it, seeing several statements in the Philadelphia papers. General C. is the brother-in-law of Dr. Chapman, between whom and the Professor, it is generally known, there has been recently a long controversy in the newspapers and in pamphlets.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

An American whig stands on principles, not on dollars and cents.—A citizen may be imposed on as much in a sixpence, as in a hundred pounds, though the pecuniary loss is not so great.

As every person ought to know the burdens that are to be imposed on him before he feels them, and the taxes to which social and business intercourse is to be subjected before he pays them, we offer the following remarks to our fellow citizens concerning a law of the last Congress upon the subject of taxing all letters, packages, &c. sent by Steam Boats, Packets, or other Vessels, which we hesitate not to say is inconvenient, embarrassing, unnecessary, and tyrannical.

It is the characteristic of an American citizen to yield obedience to a bad law, whilst it is in force; but it is also his prerogative to arraign that law before the bar of public reason, to point out its defects, its hardships, its impolicy, and to use all constitutional means to have it repealed.

By the constitution of the federal government the power to establish post offices and post roads is given to Congress, and it has been seriously doubted by a great many very judicious, learned and able men, whether it was proper or politic to look to the post office establishment as a source of revenue. Post roads & offices are essential parts of improvement in a country—not only do fine roads adorn, but post offices and post roads are necessary to facilitate business, to improve and accelerate intercourse, to convey intelligence and to promote the happiness and interest of private life, as well as subserve the great uses of the government.—If such an indispensable establishment as this can be kept up in our country, by paying its own expenses of every kind and leaving a good annual surplus for the extension of routes into new settled and unprofitable districts, is there any one who will say that that is not enough or will he be unreasonable enough to say more ought to be exacted? The receipts from the post office a few years ago, paid all expenses of every sort and kind, and often left a balance of fifty and fifty thousand dollars a year, applicable to treasury expenditure.—When therefore the receipts from the post office can do this, we say, no higher or further tax of postage ought to be imposed upon the people.

A tax of postage upon letters and papers ought never to be laid, was it not for the purpose of defraying the expenses of carrying the mail and those of the different post offices—and the price of postage upon each letter and paper or package ought to be as low as possible, no more than sufficient to meet those expenses.—Because the intercourse of friends, the communications on private business (all communications on public business go free) and the transit of intelligence or literature, are all concerns of too delicate, interesting and serious a nature ever to be intermeddled with by the authoritative hand of government for any other purpose than to promote them.—What in human affairs, can be considered more sacred in its nature or more dear to man than the epistolary correspondence of friends and relatives, and the communications between citizens touching their own private interest and affairs? and what but the barbarous intention of keeping a nation benighted in ignorance could ever suggest the idea of taxing the passage of intelligence or literature from one part of the country to another? Every body must feel the propriety of private contribution to support the carriage and distribution of the mail, and for the convenience of such an establishment every body is willing to contribute by postage on letters papers, &c. borne by mail.—If private, individual tax supports the whole establishment, and government receives the advantage of it gratis on all its communications, what more ought to be asked? But now we see letters and packages that are sent by an accidental route and conveyance, forced into the post office for the purpose of being subject to a tax that is to add a hundred or two dollars to a revenue, that but lately was overflowing, and to feed a few post officers with a little higher fees fished from the convenience of the citizens at large.—This ought not to be.—This is an unnecessary and improper interference to create an inconvenient and oppressive tax.

If it is said that the multiplication of Steam Boats and Packets increases the means for the postage of letters, and thereby deducts somewhat from the profits of the mail.—We answer first, that, admitting the assertion, there ought still to be a large surplus of post office receipts beyond expenditures, applicable to new routes, which have been thrown into the treasury of the United States, and from thence disbursed for miscellaneous purposes; for the increase of population and of business more than keeps pace with the multiplication of packets and steam boats; and if the augmentation of post office revenue is not wanted for post office disbursements (which it ought not to be) it is cruel and oppressive to exact it—and secondly, that the increase of population and of business will, with good management keep the receipts from the mail lines always increasing, without this new addition which is snatched at and coerced into the line.—And lastly, so grievous and unreasonable is this interference by law extended to be by all, that letters will cease to be sent by steam boats and packets, and other boats, or the arrangement will be circumvented, and that openly too, in a manner that the law cannot reach, and this unworthy stratagem must fail of success.

There is not a farmer in our country who can now send a letter up to Baltimore by any grain boat that carries up his little grain, but that letter, be it to whom it may, must be delivered at the post office in Baltimore, and a tax levied on it of twelve and a half cents at least—no person, of any sort, can now send a letter to a friend either in Baltimore or Annapolis, by any little sailing boat, even his own boat, without paying a tax of twelve and a half cents upon each letter. Any captain who dare to take such a letter without first putting it into the post office to be taxed, is liable to a fine of thirty dollars for every offence, and any hand on board of a boat, who undertakes to carry such letter without delivering it first at the post office to be taxed, will be fined ten dollars.—Can any thing be more unreasonable or more vexatious than this petty device, to screw a few cents out of every man in the community, to hinder a free intercourse across the bay with friends or on business? It is an actual oppression, not in consequence of any enormous exaction, but from its vexation, its frequent recurrence, and its influence, necessarily, upon correspondence.

Should the views here presented meet the approbation of the people generally, we shall hope to witness their operation in causing a strong remonstrance to be made to the next congress, complaining of the grievance and demanding its immediate repeal.—And the sooner such a step is undertaken the more force it will acquire and the more effect it will have.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

EMPEROR.

To all Country Gentlemen, Huntsmen, and men of fashion.

An admirer of fine horses begs you all to avail yourselves of the present opportunity of getting into the finest strain for hunters, saddle horses, carriage horses, and horses of strength, beauty and spirit.—You may not again have a chance; and if this horse is encouraged, the owner may be prevailed on to let him here for another season—this is what we ought to obtain—and they are not words of course, but words of truth, to say, you will be sorry if you do not breed every good mare you have from this horse Emperor.

The writer of this has no interest or concern in the horse, but believing that there never was so fine an animal offered to the public eye in this part of the world (not wishing to disparage others) and being fond of seeing fine horses, he suggests to all those who have mares, to come and look at the Emperor before they make choice of a horse to breed from. I have never seen any thing in the form of a horse so truly majestic and grand—as I gazed on this magnificent and noble animal, I

thought I could discover all the qualities and beauties of the horse in Job or those of the more modern Bucephalus.—In truth, if gentlemen don't wish to breed from him, it is well worth their while to spend a day in travelling to see him.—A half dozen of wine is offered with any gentleman who has not seen him, that upon sight, he will agree that this horse Emperor combines more admirable points in superior form, figure, and style, than any horse they ever saw.

In regard to so superior an animal as this, it is a privilege to be a little romantic in an attempt to describe him as having a head of the finest Roman cast—"the glory of his nostrils as terrible"—his eye is as a flaming spear—his ears are two graceful turrs on a beautiful mosque—his neck is the rainbow adown which his ample mane falls in majesty of thunder—his breast looks like a tower of defence against the armed men, the glittering spear and the javelin" whilst his whole body sparkles with splendour.—It seems as if he smelteth the battle afar off, he paweth the ground and rejoiceth in his strength, he mocketh at fear and is not affrighted, he looks as if he could swallow the earth with fierceness."

AMATEUR.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will sit on Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

Public Service.

The Rev. Mr. SCHROEDER will preach in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Easton this evening, at half past 7 o'clock—and at St. Michaels tomorrow at 11 o'clock.
April 12th, 1823.

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, Sh'ff.
Anne Arundel county.

March 12—4w

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 Matthias Williams, also at suit of Matthias Williams, use of Levin and William Moore, Jr. and John L. Keer, 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, all the right title, interest and claim of the said Turbutt, to a

HOUSE AND LOT

in Easton, one Carriage & Harness, two Beds and Furniture, one Horse, one Cow and calf, 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, Sh'ff.

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 McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker and Lambert Reardon, against Richard and Nathan 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, one farm on Broad Creek, one Horse and Grog, also, 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 3.4 acres. 1 Cow, 1 Cart, 1 Mare and Colt, 2 Beds and Furniture, 1 Bureau, 1 Sideboard & 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, Sh'ff.

April 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed at the suits of James Wilson, Jr. use Hugh W. Evans, James Wilson, 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 Wilson, use Hugh W. Evans. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'ff.

April 12—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 Rhyebeth or Rhyebethly 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, Sh'ff.

April 12—ts

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 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 is 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.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

8th day of April, A. D. 1823.

On application of Peter Stevens, Jr. administrator of Thomas Stevens, 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 8th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred 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 24th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, Given under my hand this 8th day of April, Anno Domini, 1823.

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Thomas Stevens, dec'd.

April 12—3w

Notice.

At a meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Easton, its funds being found inadequate to give employment to the industrious poor, it was resolved that the committee appointed for that purpose, be authorised to solicit all persons both in town and country, to deposit in their hands all such raw materials as they may have to manufacture and they will have the work done on as low terms as possible. It will be expected that either money, meat or meat, will be deposited with the committee for the payment of the same, as soon as it is done. All persons disposed to patronise the society, are invited to attend the monthly meeting at the Miss Harris' school room, on the 26th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
ELIZABETH T. MARTIN, Sec'y.

April 5—

MARYLAND.

Kent County Orphans' Court,

1st April, 1823.

On application of Joseph Redue, administrator of Elizabeth Comegys, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of April, 1823.

Test,
C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent 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 proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1823.

JOSEPH REDUE, Adm'r.
of Elizabeth Comegys, deceased,
late of Kent county.

April 5—3w

Just Received
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
EWELL'S
MEDICAL COMPANION,
OR
Family Physician,
Price Five Dollars.
January 25, 1823.

Notice.

The proprietor having taken into his own hands the valuable **FISHERY**, at the mouth of Mattawoman Creek, on the Potomac River, in Charles county, Maryland, will conduct it the coming season, upon a more extensive scale than has ever been hitherto done. He has prepared new and excellent seines and boats, erected large and commodious buildings, both for storing salt, barrels, &c., and for curing fish. These are in complete order, with a considerable number of stands for striking, ready for the use of those who may wish to occupy them, with every necessary convenience for persons from a distance to carry on the business with effect and comfort. This situation, from the great quantity of fish always taken, the many advantages afforded by the excellence of the harbor, the best, and indeed the only safe one on the river at that season of the year, with the extensive accommodations now offered, which will be found to be surpassed by none elsewhere.—The proprietor flatters himself will be a sufficient inducement for those who frequent the river for putting up fish, to favor him with their custom. Those who may desire to make engagements at any time before the commencement of the season, will be immediately attended to, on application to **FRANCIS R. SPEAR**, principal adjunct in the business, on the spot, or addressed by mail to Port Tobacco, Charles county, Maryland.
March 8—6w

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

NOTICE.

Was committed on the 22d February 1823, to the Jail of Anne Arundel county, as a runaway, a black man by the name of Bristol, who says he is free, that he was sold by Mr. Augustin Gambrill, of this county, to Mr. Van Wyk in Baltimore, for a term of years, which term he says has expired, he is about five feet five inches high, about thirty years of age, had on when committed, a coarse country cloth jacket and trousers, coarse hat, shoes, stockings and shirt. 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.

WILLIAM O'HARA,
Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer at Washington, the American at Baltimore, and Eastern Gazette, are requested to insert the above 4 times, and forward their accounts to this office.
March 22—4w

\$10 REWARD.

Strayed from Mr. Lowe's Stable Yard on Monday the 23d of December, a

DARK BROWN HORSE,

about 14 hands high, large mane and tail, carries his head high—about twelve years old. The above reward of Ten Dollars will be given for delivering the said stray Horse to Mr. Solomon Lowe at the Eastern Hotel.
January 25th, 1823.

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT,

Sitting as a Court of Equity.

March Term, 1823.

Ordered by the Court, that the sale of the lands made and reported by Matthew Driver, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, in the cause of William Fleahy, for the use of William McKee against Thomas Hopkins and others, children and heirs of the said Nicholas Hopkins, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the second Monday in October, in the year of our Lord, 1823; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, in Talbot county before the first day of July in the year aforesaid.

The report of the Trustee states the amount of sales to be \$511 00.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES H. ROBINS,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

Test, **Jo: RICHARDSON, Clk.**

March 29—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



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 Eastern, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Eastern, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Eastern 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 Eastern 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 Eastern to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Eastern.—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 Chestertown, 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—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

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the **COACH & HARNESS MAKING**, in the town of Eastern, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Sept. 14 tf

Fountain Inn TAVERN.

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

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

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Choptank Bridge Company, that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of the Company, will be held at the Court House in Eastern, on seventh day the 12th inst. between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

4th mo. 3d 1823.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON
REASONABLE TERMS.

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 tf

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 Eastern, between 10 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz: a tract or part of a tract of land, called St. Michael's Fresh Run, containing by a late survey one hundred and eighty two and a quarter acres, situated about 6 miles from Eastern, 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—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of John Tilghman, use of James Baynard, against William Harrison and Thomas Harrison, will be sold on Tuesday the 15th of April next, on the court house green in Eastern, between ten and five o'clock, all the equitable right, title and claim of the said Harrison, of, in and to a Farm in the Bayside district, bordering on the waters of Harris's creek, called the Three Necks, containing 165 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named Venditioni.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Venditioni to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardesty, use of Longstreth and Bailey, and sundry fieri facias, to wit: George W. Pratt, use of Matthew Driver, James Moynihan, use of Robert Henderson, Edward B. Hardesty, Culbreth & Hardesty, use of John Camper, and a fieri facias issued from the court of Appeals at the suit of George & William Reed, against Thomas Hardesty, will be sold for cash on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, on the court house green in Eastern, between 10 and 5 o'clock, all the equitable title right, interest and claim, of him the said Thomas Hardesty, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, also, one Carriage and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 22d April next, at the Court House door in Eastern, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side district, called "Hambleton's Discovery," containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, and to the same tract or parcel of land called "Hambleton's Discovery."

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 22—1s

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni exponas, at the suit of Robert Moore, Executor of William Montey, 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 1s

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—ontf

Young Top-Gallant

Will again travel short distances the ensuing Spring.—He is in good stud condition—Six years old and nearly sixteen hands high—of a beautiful bay color, and strain well crossed for service—half running blood—the other half of Canadian and Narganset—a breed of horses highly distinguished in Connecticut for activity, great spirit, and handsome form.—His Colts are approved—and he is a sure foal getter.—His particular stands will be at the Trappe, Easton & Chapel districts.—The Season will commence the 1st day of April, and end 28th June, at five dollars the spring's chance, and twenty five cents to the Groom for every Mare he covers, payable on the 10th day of Oct. next—but \$4 and 25 cents paid by the 10th day of September, will discharge the claim—and \$2 for a single leap, immediately paid thereon.

GREENBURY GOLDSBOROUGH.

N. B. The above mentioned Horse is offered for Sale.—The Purchaser may take all the season to himself.

March 29—2w

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 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 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 Eastern, 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 \$500 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.

HORSES.

The English blood horse, is the best for every purpose; ours should be improved by such as bear the test of the Turf; the innocent sports of which should be regulated and patronized.

Sir—I have just read the letter from Captain Jones to you, and am decidedly of his opinion; although a Spaniard may boast of his Andalusian horse, with a hog rump, long tail, and strait tail, almost glued to his buttocks. But why should we not continue to go to the fountain head, for the horse, which is the best of all others for the sports of the field, for the race, for the harness or the plough? England, at immense expense, aided by great skill and long experience, has obtained every variety of this noble animal, and for more than a century, has applied the best of all possible tests, to ascertain the relative value of the various strains. The turf does not merely ascertain speed, but by the distance run, and high weights carried, the strength and stamina of the animal is fully tried.

A king's plate horse would well perform his part in one of our stages, or in the gears of a Pittsburg wagon.

Without the private wealth to support the expense, without the leisure, patience or experience absolutely necessary, it is wise in us to neglect the fine English horse, almost perfected by the unbounded wealth of kings and nobles?

The Arab horse rarely more than fourteen and a half hands, and seldom that, is no doubt the source from which the greatest improvement has been made, but his descendants are now bred to sixteen and seventeen hands high, with great bone and muscle, perfect symmetry of form, and fine action.

Discard the blood horse of England, and select from all the world, and you would not

in two hundred years, have as fine a strain of horses.—As far as my own experience goes, I agree with Lawrence; that the blood horse of England is the best for every purpose; best for the chase, for the coach, gig, stage, plough and wagon. I only stipulate, that they have size proportionate to their labour, and food and care to enable any horse to labour; a good big horse under equal circumstances, will always beat a good little horse. I also stipulate, that we breed from thorough bred horses, of size and form. The thorough bred horse is not only a capital performer himself, but his ancestors both male and female, have all been successful upon the turf, and their produce has been fully tried and approved; while the mere full bred horse may trace a long line of ancestors, none of whom have ever been distinguished by their speed, power of continuance, or ability to carry high weights and probably many of them absolutely worthless.

You can import from England, a horse of high form, of tried powers and of generous approved ancestry, for less money than a worthless Andalusian would cost. That we have greatly deteriorated in our breed of horses, for the last twenty years, is indisputable, and it is equally certain that immense sums of money are annually sent out of the state, to procure harness horses; twenty thousand dollars a year is a moderate estimate, yet a large deduction from the circulating medium of the state. To which of the counties of Maryland will you go to procure a pair of fine carriage horses, a fine gig or parade horse? With few exceptions, these are all imported from the east or west, the north or south, and this serious evil can only be remedied by encouraging the breed of blood horses.

With the same good care and expense which it would require to rear two three year old heifers or steers, one fourth of our horses at three years old, would command high prices for harness or saddle, to supply our towns, or to export; the residue would be useful and valuable for our country roads for farm horses, and in a corn field during the heats of summer, the best of all. Provided, however, that they are not made altogether of legs and bones.

We must again patronize the turf, and avoid the evil which destroyed it. A farmer of moderate resources, will run his horse bred by himself, against the same kind of horses of his neighbours, but he will not, and cannot, race with any prospect of success, against a wealthy, having the power and liberty to pick the world; he knows that it is vain to contend against such odds, and prudently withdraws from the turf and contest. Let us, therefore, in the first instance, and until we have reared a stock of fine horses, patronize Maryland bred horses, and to create a fund, I recommend the following scheme:—

Compel the owner of every public stallion, to take out a license for the season, paying for the same, at least the price which is demanded for the season of one mare, exempting from this tax every blood horse, who has won a purse of four miles and repeat carrying one hundred and forty pounds for aged horses, and giving a premium to such winner, if he measures sixteen hands or upwards.

Let there be a three year old sweepstake, one mile and repeat, carrying one hundred pounds, at the county town of each county, in the month of October annually, free for all colts and fillies, foaled and raised in the county, and none others, each paying twenty dollars entrance, and in case the sum of one hundred dollars is not made up for want of numbers, let the deficiency be made good out of the tax money; and under a high penalty, do not allow any other racing in the county but for this one day.

Authorize a person to give a certificate to the winner, which certificate shall entitle the colt or filly to start for the four year old sweepstake, for the Western Shore, at Annapolis; and for the Eastern Shore, at Easton, in the month of October annually, two miles and repeat, carrying 110 pounds. The purse to consist of entrance money, each fifty dollars, together with all the tax money remaining, after county sweepstakes, &c. have been satisfied, and at which race any four year old, of the respective shores, may start upon paying double entrance, and at all these sweepstakes let it be the duty of the sheriff and constables of the county to attend, for the purpose of keeping good order, and to prevent all kind of gaming, the really ruinous branch of horse racing.

During the week that the four year old sweepstake is run for, allow a jockey club or subscription race, four miles and repeat, for all ages, one hundred and forty pounds the standard weight, and another purse three miles and repeat, the same standard, and for bid all other racing.—Should your funds permit, you may give a premium for the best pair of Maryland bred carriage horses, and for the best hackney.

And here, while speaking of hackneys, I will remind you of that valuable horse, the Chilean natural pacer, said to be sure footed, spirited, in good form, and remarkably handy.

If this horse has not been cultivated in England, it is because their climate does not require the same indulgence, which our hot summers and glowing sun, compel us to seek for. The celebrated Naraganset pacer, no longer to be found, and although from the blood horse we often raise fine hacks, yet Hamilton's old Doree was the only imported horse within my knowledge, whose stock were generally fine saddle horses of all paces.

If my remarks meet your approbation, you are at liberty to make use of them. I am your obedient servant,

John S. Skinner, Esq.

March 29—3w

YOUNG TOM,

A Chestnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white.—Seven years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case.—The season to commence the 2d of April and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare.—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a Judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at the stable of Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Eastern, on Tuesday the 1st of April, where he will attend every Tuesday during the Season. On Wednesday & Thursday following (second and third of April) in Miles River Neck, on Monday the 7th, in Ferry Neck, and will attend the two Necks once a fortnight on the above named days during the Season. TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.

WILLIAM HAMBLETON.

Talbot county, near St. Michael's,

March 29, 1823.

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, APRIL 19, 1823.

NO. 18.

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.

MARYLAND,
Kent County Orphan's Court,
22d day of March, 1823.
On application of Jesse Knock, administrator of Luke Howard, Jr. late of Kent 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, that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 22d day of March, 1823.
Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the estate aforesaid are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty second day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of March 1823.
JESSE KNOCK, Adm'r.
of Luke Howard, Jr. dec'd.
April 5--3w

MARYLAND,
Kent County Orphan's Court,
April 1st, 1823.
On application of John Turner, executor of Nathaniel Sappington, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed this 1st day of April, 1823.
Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent 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 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.
JOHN TURNER, Ex'r.
of Nathaniel Sappington, dec'd.
April 5--3w

MARYLAND,
Kent County Orphan's Court,
April 1st, 1823:
On application of John Turner, administrator of Wilson Stavley, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, printed in Easton.
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphan's Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of April, 1823.
Test, C. HALL, Reg'r.
of Wills for Kent 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 first day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st April 1823.
JOHN TURNER, Adm'r.
of Wilson Stavley, dec'd.
April 5--3w

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

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 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 th

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 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 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.

YOUNG TOM,

A Chesnut Sorrel handsomely marked with white—Seven years old this Spring, is in fine condition, and will be let to Mares the ensuing season at the moderate price of Four Dollars the Spring's chance and twenty five cents to the Groom in each case—the season to commence the 2d of April and end the 26th of June, money payable the first of September.

Young Tom

Was got by Old Tom, (whose progeny are universally admired on the Western Shore of this State as first rate Saddle Horses) out of a half blooded Canadian Mare—It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of him as the slightest examination cannot fail to convince a judge of horses that he possesses in an eminent degree the three grand requisites for either saddle or harness, strength, activity and invincible spirit. He will be at the stable of Mr. James C. Wheeler, in Easton, on Tuesday the 1st of April, where he will attend every Tuesday during the Season. On Wednesday & Thursday following (second and third of April) in Miles River Neck, on Monday the 7th, in Ferry Neck, and will attend the two Necks once a fortnight on the above named days during the Season. TOM has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his colts are much admired for form and action.
WILLIAM HAMBLETON.
Talbot county, near St. Michaels, 2
March 29, 1823.

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

SPRING GOODS.

Clark & Green

Beg 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

IN CAROLINE COUNTY COURT, March Term, 1823.

Richard D. Cooper, complainant,
vs.
James Buckmaster & Comfort, his wife, William Tomlinson & Eliza his wife, Henry McClements & Sally his wife, and Maria Cooper, wife of the complainant, defendants.

The bill in this case states that William Walton, in his lifetime, was indebted to the complainant in the sum of six hundred & seventy eight dollars and ninety five cents, clear of all credits and discounts; that the said William Walton died intestate, without having personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was, at the time of his death, seized and possessed of lands, real estate lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law.

The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands and real estate for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate, and the court being satisfied that all the said defendants, except the said Maria Cooper, reside in the state of Delaware—it is thereupon this 8th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty three, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by causing advertisements to be inserted for three successive weeks, and at least three months before the 14th day of October next, in the public newspapers published in Easton, in Talbot county, warning the said non-resident and absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the said 14th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN
JAMES B. ROBINS
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.
Test: Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

NOTICE.

To James Buckmaster, and Comfort, his wife, William Tomlinson and Eliza his wife, and Henry McClements, and Sally his wife.—

You are hereby notified of the bill of complaint, stated in the foregoing order of Caroline county court, and you are warned to appear to the same on or before the 14th day of October next.

JOHN LEEDS KEER,
Solicitor for Complainant.
April 5--3w

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 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.

Notice

Is hereby given to all my Creditors, that having applied to the Honourable Judges of the Orphan's 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 22--3m

LATE FROM MEXICO.

An arrival at N. York from Vera Cruz furnishes intelligence from that quarter to the 21st March.—The accounts (which follow) are highly interesting & go to show that the crown of the imperial despot Truett is tottering and will soon be torn from the usurper's brows, and trampled in the dust—never, we trust, to be again uplifted. When once rid of the tyrant, may we not presume that the recollection of the oppressions under which they have groaned will teach the people of Mexico the true value of liberty, and cause them to adopt such a system of government as will not permit it to be easily wrested from them?

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser from the files of the Vera Cruz Diario, from the 1st of February to the 13th of March, 1823.

The re-establishment of the Sovereign Congress of Mexico was unanimously proclaimed in the city of Vera Cruz, by the army and inhabitants of that place, on the 21st of February; and was followed by an energetic address of Santa Anna to his soldiers. An address of congratulation and thanks was likewise presented to the Capt. Gen. D. Jose Antonio Echavarri, wherein the army declared their firm determination to continue united in the great and patriotic enterprise of restoring the Congress, and defending their country against those who are opposed to her liberties. This document is headed by the signature of Santa Anna.

On the 5th, the towns of Cordova, Orizava and Alvarado declared for the Independents.

By a letter dated Chilapa, 25th January, from Gen. D. Jose Armiño to the Capt. Gen. of the province of Mexico, D. Jose Antonio Andrade, it appears that Armiño defeated the forces under General Guerrero and Bravo, on the heights of Armo-longa, where they had posted themselves in order to harass him on his march. Guerrero was mortally wounded, and was supposed to have died of his wounds. Four pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Imperialists, together with a park of artillery and a printing press, stationed in the town of Chilapa. In the engagement, the Imperialist General, D. Epitacio Sanchez, was killed.

An express from Gen. Echavarri to Santa Anna, Governor of Vera Cruz, dated Jalapa, 13th February, states, that the city and province of Puebla proclaimed the Constitution on the 11th instant; and that Sig. D. Negrete, the Imperial Governor, fled with all haste to Queretaro, hotly pursued by dragoons.

On the 17th, the Republican Chief, Guadalupe Victoria, entered Vera Cruz with every manifestation of joy. In anticipation of this event, the crown of Iturbide had been burnt in the public square, and the Tree of Liberty planted upon it, under which Victoria passed on his way to the Palace. On arriving at the palace, he with Santa Anna, presented themselves at the balconies with wreaths of laurels on their brows, which the people insisted upon their wearing.

On the 23d, the brig Buenos Amigos, of 16 guns, Captain de la Mata, arrived at Vera Cruz, via Havana, from Cadiz in 64 days.

On the 24th, General Echavarri informs Generals Victoria and Santa Anna, that he has just received advices from the Marquis de Vivanco, Captain General of the province of Puebla, dated Puebla the 21st, acquainting him, that on the 13th, the Emperor left the capital, accompanied by one battalion of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry, carrying with him four hundred and thirty four soldiers of the cavalry, and 34 soldiers of the cavalry deserted to General Bustamante, who was stationed at San Martin, and were shortly after followed by 30 dragoons and 2 subalterns, all declaring they came to embrace the Congressional Cause—that afterwards 29 officers of the different corps, joined the Liberators, among whom were Colonel D. Domingo Noiega, and Lt. Col. D. Ignacio Mora, who assured the Marquis, that the troops in Mexico were extremely desirous to unite with the army of Vera Cruz.—The Marquis further states, that the whole province is enthusiastic in the cause of liberty furnishing the Constitutionalists with all the requisite supplies, and had appropriated from 70 to \$80,000 for the subsistence thereof.

Soon after the Emperor left the city, he experienced a desertion of 200 men, with 14 pieces of cannon and 70,000 cartridges. An officer was despatched in pursuit, who succeeded in capturing 20 persons and the cartridges; the 180 with the cannon succeeded in joining Bravo.

On the 22d the English frigate Rangel, Captain Jiservi, arrived at Vera Cruz, in 56 days from Plymouth.

The Republics of Peru and Colombia concluded a treaty offensive and defensive—it is dated Lima, 6th July, 1822.

A letter dated Mexico 19th February states, that the insurrection in the Province of Vera Cruz and the advance of General Echavarri towards the seat of government, caused the greatest inquietude in the mind of Iturbide, and that his uneasiness was greatly augmented when he understood the unexpected defection of the Marquis

de Vivanco and the Province of Puebla. It likewise says, that great disorders prevailed in the capital, and public feelings ran high against the Emperor. It also mentions, that the artillery corps with their officers had arrived at Puebla, and that the 11th Imperial Regiment of Infantry had taken the road to Toluca to form a junction with the Patriots.

By a private letter dated Nopalucan, Feb. 28, it appears, that the Intendencies of Coahuila and Cuernavaca were up in arms, and had sent an express to Echavarri, that they were ready to bring 500 determined soldiers into the field.

The entire jurisdiction of Toluca had declared for the Congress, and the Chiefs at the head of 700 Infantry and cavalry advised an immediate advance on the city. The arrival of the 11th Imperial Regiment of Infantry had increased their numbers to 1200. General Bravo was advancing from Oajaca with 600 men.

The Marquis Vivanco will soon set out for Temeleuca.

The Emperor has written to General Echavarri that he has concluded to retire to a country residence with his family, but to prevent danger, desires a conference with the General, to be holden at such place as the latter may appoint, to which he will not hesitate proceeding alone, relying as sole guarantee on Echavarri's word of honor for the safety of his person.

[Another account, published in the Mercantile Advertiser says, the Emperor, hearing of the general defection, proposed to establish the Congress, and to proceed agreeably to its decrees. This was refused, and a demand was made of his Crown, with a promise of protection to his person, until a Congress should convene, who alone should direct in what manner he should be disposed of.—The Emperor, on receiving this, left the city of Mexico, after arming all the Indian population with swords, knives and muskets, for Tocabayo, one league distant. He also formed an alliance with the Grand Cado, an Indian Chief of the interior, who has engaged to furnish him with ten thousand Warriors, upon condition that he shall be Emperor of one half of Mexico for the purpose of fulfilling the terms of the co-partnership.]

The town of Istlahuca declared for the Congress the 26th of February.

A HORRID ACT.

The wife of a Captain Hall, one child, and two servants, were desperately poisoned in King and Queen county, on the 17th January, but by whom and with what material, is still a secret.

The cook was getting the breakfast for the family when she was suddenly seized with a vomiting. However, Mr. Hall, not apprehending any harm, went forward and finished the cookery, & when done, she gave a piece of bread to a little negro who was minding an infant in the cradle, and also a piece to her oldest child, about two years old; and then sat down to breakfast herself. She then gave her child a cup of coffee, and in a very short time all three were sick and vomiting. This filled Mrs. Hall with the utmost horror, believing that they all must die before any person or relief could be obtained. The little child, about two years old died in the evening—but the rest obtained assistance and were saved. From the best information, the cook had received no sustenance that morning, except a small portion of water. The little negro at the cradle had only eaten a small piece of bread, the white child had a piece of bread and a cup of coffee—and Mrs. Hall had but just begun her breakfast—and it had a similar effect on each of them. But the child who died had certainly received the greatest proportion; inasmuch as the fond mother, eager to serve her little prattler, innocently poured in the dreadful poison. What is still more remarkable is, that a hen eating some of the vomit died. Two days after, a neighbour visited the family, accompanied by her faithful dog. The dog finding some of the bread that had been cast out doors, ate of it, was taken sick, returned home, seized with vomiting, & died the same day. Three hens & two turkeys ate of the dog's vomit, and died. But there is another circumstance perhaps more remarkable than any of the rest. The hens were thrown over the fence, and 8 or 10 days after were found by a sow belonging to a Mrs. Smith. The sow ate one, was taken with vomiting, retired to her bed, and lay in a stupor for some days. However, strange these things may appear to some, they are too well known to be doubted in the neighborhood where they all took place, and are well known by the writer. There have been various conjectures as to the wretch who committed this enormity; but he is known only to the Ruler of the Universe.

Richmond Eng.

To preserve Bacon at all seasons and in all places.—Mr. EDITOR—You have published in your valuable 'New England Farmer' several methods for preserving smoked meats. It seems none of them have perfectly well answered the purpose; and the numerous methods prescribed are the evidence that none of them have succeeded satisfactorily. Much experience has enabled me to offer you a prescription on the subject that never has, and never will fail.

To preserve Bacon at all seasons and in all places.—Mr. EDITOR—You have published in your valuable 'New England Farmer' several methods for preserving smoked meats. It seems none of them have perfectly well answered the purpose; and the numerous methods prescribed are the evidence that none of them have succeeded satisfactorily. Much experience has enabled me to offer you a prescription on the subject that never has, and never will fail.

of answering the purpose, viz: preserving those meats safe from the ravages of all small animals, and pure and sound for any length of time, and in any climate. It is the use of CHARCOAL. The nature of this material is well understood by Chemists and its properties and effects fully explained. My mode of putting down any kind of smoked meats, is thus: Take a tierce or box and cover the bottom with charcoal, reduced to small pieces, but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper sewed around so as to exclude all dust; lay them down on the coal in compact order, then, cover the layer with coal, and so on until your business is done, and cover the top with a good thickness of coal.

The use of charcoal, properly prepared in boxes, is of great benefit in preserving fresh provisions, butter and fruits in warm weather, also in recovering meats of any kind, when partially damaged by covering the same a few hours in the coal. Let those whose situation requires it, make the experiment on any article of food subject to decay, and they will more than realize their expectations.

[*From England Farmer.*]

A Doctor in Scotland was employed by a poor man to attend to his wife who was dangerously ill. The Doctor gave a hint amounting to a suspicion, that he would not be paid. I have, says the man five pounds, and if, says he to the Doctor, you kill or cure, you shall have it. The woman died under the Doctor's hands; and after a reasonable time, he called for his five pounds. The man asked the Doctor if he killed his wife? "No." "Did you cure her?" "No." Then said the poor man, you have no legal demand, and turned upon his heel.

WEST INDIA NEWS.

From Jamaica papers, received by the schooner Scott, of Baltimore, arrived at Charleston.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) March 15.

Pirates.—The schooner John, Symonnet, of Kingston, was captured by a pirate on the 1st inst. on the coast of Cuba, and burnt.—Captain S. has furnished the following particulars:

"The John sailed from Kingston, in ballast, on the 25th ult. bound to Santa Cruz Cuba. On the 1st inst. when doubling the Cape, saw a schooner got under way and came out. She hoisted American colours, fired into, and instantly boarded us. Ordered us immediately to come to anchor alongside of her. The second officer wearing an epaulette on his left shoulder, came on board with seven men, and ordered the shaves to be knocked out of the fore yard, and the carpenter a d carpenter's tools to be sent on board his vessel. They then hung up the mate W. Kelly, and flogged us all, most unmercifully to make us confess where the money was hid. When the mate was nearly dead they let him down, and upon being assured there was no money on board, they left us for the night, but ordered that none of us should go on shore, on pain of being murdered. The pirate was busily employed in landing boxes, barrels, and half barrels, which the fishermen at the Cape received from them. The next morning the same officer returned on board the John with 12 or 15 men, armed with cutlasses and axes. They commenced splitting up the ceiling and cabin, and turned up the ballast to look for money. Finding their search to be in vain, they tied us all up by our arms and lighted several fires around us. At length, satisfied that our assertions were true, that there was no money on board, they unbanded and left us. In the afternoon, about five o'clock the officer returned and told us that his vessel was a pirate—that he would endeavor to save my (captain S's) life, but that the schooner would be set fire to in the night, and all hands destroyed; he then left us. At night fall myself and crew, to escape the impending destruction which threatened us, took to the boat with a compass and small supply of provisions, and proceeded to sea; but it coming on to blow violently, we were compelled to put back and arrived at a small village called Nicario, whence we made the best of our way to the boat to Manzanilla."

The above pirate is a long, low, black schooner, of about 90 tons, has two pivot guns (the foremost one painted green), two waist guns mounted, & several in her hold ready for hoisting up. The crew are of a motley description, but nearly the whole speak good English.

A letter from captain Symonnet to his owners in Kingston, received by post on Thursday, states, that previous to his quitting the John, the boats of the pirate landed several barrels and half barrels, which were supposed to be plunder taken from some vessel that had been previously boarded; and that the men of war schooners had touched at Cape Cruz, from whence they made all sail to leeward, but did not stop to obtain particulars of the piracy, which they could easily have done from the fishermen at the Cape.

The following is an extract of a letter from captain Kay, of the brig Prompt, to his consignees in this city, dated Manzanilla de Cuba, March 8, 1823:

We left St. Jago de Cuba on the 4th inst. and on the following day were off Cape Cruz. On approaching the Cape we discovered a suspicious sail riding under it, which soon made sail and stood to windward. She came along side hoisted Columbian colours, fired over us and made us leave to. A boat was hoisted out, in which was an officer, with an epaulette on. On his coming on board, I kindly saluted him by shaking his hand. He told me to follow the schooner and come to an anchor under the Cape. I replied, this is a British vessel with British property on board, I therefore conceive the papers and cargo may be examined without doing so. He

immediately laid his hand upon his sword, and threatened that if I did not do what he desired, he would kill me in one minute. His looks bespoke he was in earnest. The Prompt was then anchored near the pirate, and I taken down to the cabin, where I was surrounded. A fellow, about six feet two inches high, with large whiskers, seized me by the collar with his left hand, and with a large knife in his right, he applied it to my breast. The question was then put from all—Where is the money? Confess, or you will be killed instantly; the fellow at the same time just pricking me through the skin. Notwithstanding threats, I would not discover where our money was. They then threatened to burn the brig and all in her; at another time to hang me; I was, however, firm to my purpose, and they released me, after plundering the vessel of about ten casks of wine, our clothes, stores, and many other things, which I have not time to enumerate.

Late and Important News from Mexico.

The schooner F.V. Captain Boyer, arrived last evening in 15 days from Vera Cruz—sailed 25th March. The news by this vessel is of a very important nature. Another Revolution has taken place in that interesting country. The Emperor Maximilian had fled from Mexico for the interior, with about three hundred men. His intention was to reach Valladolid. The prevailing opinion at Vera Cruz was, that he would be taken prisoner and beheaded as several different forces were in pursuit. The last advices from Mexico were of the 13th of March; the Emperor was then at Tachava, with all his forces, ammunition state carriages, &c. on his way to Valladolid. The whole country has turned against him, and the revolutionary army would soon enter Mexico.

On the 21st of March, General Santa Anna sailed from Vera Cruz, with 300 troops, on board a brig and schooner and several small vessels, supposed to be bound to Tampico, where, it was said, a large amount of specie had been sent by the Emperor to be embarked on board a brig then waiting at that place.

The Br. sloop of war Ranger arrived at Vera Cruz from Plymouth with a messenger on board, but finding a change in the government sailed on the 2d of March for Havana.—*N. E. D. 9th.*

BALTIMORE, April 12.

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

By the southern mail of yesterday afternoon we received a slip from the Charleston correspondent, from which we learn the arrival of the U. S. ship Peacock, com Porter at Matanzas.

We have also seen a letter from an intelligent officer on board the Peacock, from which we have been permitted to make the following extracts. Our readers will be enabled to form some idea of the perilous and arduous service which the squadron has to encounter—and at the same time they will be gratified to learn that these duties have been performed with all the alacrity and attention which belong to the character of the gallant Commodore his officers and men.

"U. S. ship Peacock,

MATANZAS, March 24 1823.

The fifteenth day after leaving the Cape of Virginia, the squadron arrived at St. Thomas, and hearing of some Porto Rico Privateers on the south side of the Island the SHARK and three schooners were dispatched an hour after they anchored, and the next morning proceeded with the rest of the squadron for St. Johns (P. R.) to call on the government for co-operation, countenance and support, in our operations, and for information to enable the squadron to know and respect the regular cruisers. A letter to this effect was sent in by one of the vessels of the squadron, which was in a little before a British squadron, with whom the Commodore had previously communicated. She was directed to wait two days for the Captain General's answer. On the second day, as we intended to bear away for the west end of the island for water another schooner was sent to apprise the Commander of the first to that effect, and on approaching the batteries they opened their fire on her, and the fourth shot killed her commander, Lieut. Com. Cocke. The outrage, no doubt, will be represented in its true colours to our government, and nothing can or ought to satisfy it but the punishment of the officer who gave the order, which was to sink the squadron if it attempted to enter the port. Nothing can justify their conduct, and it is in vain for them to say that they did not know the true character of the vessel.

Finding the vessels did not rejoin the squadron as soon as was expected, we repaired to the west end of the island and went into Aguadilla, where in a few days the whole squadron was concentrated. Those which went down the south side boarded several cruisers of the Parrot and Spanish service, all of which were of good character, and produced certificates from American captains of good conduct.

The squadron was now divided into four parts, two of which were sent down the south sides of St. Domingo and Cuba, and two on the north sides, to scour the coast, and rendezvous at Thompson's Island. The Peacock and two schooners formed one division, and left no hole or corner unsearched, but thus far without success. For a week past and more, all the boats and most of the crew of the Peacock, (having barely sufficient to work the ship in the most dangerous navigation in the world, the old Straights of Bahama) have been engaged with the two schooners in examining the keys and coast for about three hundred miles to the windward of this place, and joined the Peacock the day after her arrival at Matanzas.

Several vessels and parties of a suspicious character have been fallen in with,

but how they are ever to be known as pirates, except they are caught in the act, it is impossible to say. If all were apprehended that are suspicious, every coasting vessel about the island would be stopped, as there is good reason to believe they are all concerned. They are one day drogers, the next wood cutters, salt gatherers or fishermen, as best suits them; and every Spaniard being armed with a knife, they require no other weapon in their mode of warfare.

The most horrid atrocities committed by them have come to our ears—whole ships' crews have been indiscriminately murdered.—A Dutch vessel was a few days before our arrival burst in a bay to the windward of this, with all her crew. Several vessels had been taken by them, but not a soul is left to tell their fate.

On our arrival we found a fleet of American merchantmen waiting for convoy—some had been ready for twenty days, and not a vessel of war on the coast to protect them. The consequence is that we are now delayed here to give the commerce that protection to which it has a right. Part of the force which was intended solely for the pursuit and destruction of pirates will have to be employed in conveying our merchant vessels.

Four piratical vessels have been moored in a bay called Seguass, watching for the American fleet, but as soon as they heard of our arrival, they disarmed and dispersed. Last evening we heard of one with her prize to leeward, and the schooners and boats were dispatched after them. We shall soon know the fate of the expedition, which there is every reason to believe will prove successful.

We were surprised to hear on our arrival that the Governor of the Island had given orders to all the governors and commanders of districts, forbidding our entrance into any of the ports. It is to be hoped we may have no difficulty with them; but if we do, the fault will not be on our side."

SPANISH ACCOUNT

Of the death of Lieut. Com. Cocke of the U. States schooner Fox.

A respected friend has handed to us a Porto Rico newspaper of the 24th March, from which we have procured a translation of the (Spanish) account of the circumstances which occasioned the melancholy end of Lieut. Cocke. It is as follows:—

From the *Fco of Pto Rico*, of the 8th of March, 1823.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!

On the 6th instant an event, which has excited the greatest impression in every heart, took place in this harbor. It will no doubt afford an opportunity to the Americans to raise clamours against us, dictated by the various feelings and passions in every individual.

But we appeal to sensible men and beg them to suspend their judgement until they will be thoroughly informed of all the particular circumstances of the occurrence. We allude to the death of the Captain of one of the United States Sloops, which belongs to a small squadron that was in sight from the fourth instant, and of which we entered the harbor on the morning of the 5th. The incident happened thus:—

His Excellency the Captain General being absent, the place remained under the command of the Lieutenant, who supposed that he ought not to permit the small squadron to enter until his Excellency should either arrive, or send positive orders. We do not wish to investigate the reasons, or motives, which induced him to act in this manner; we must however do him the justice to believe that they are just and weighed with that solid judgement which characterises him.

We have been informed that to effect his intentions he gave orders to the commander of the castle of *Mora* to report all the movements of the squadron, and to the commander of artillery not to permit it to enter until the arrival of his Excellency. He also ordered that the pilot should not go out, until they received further orders. At half after six o'clock in the morning he sent an adjutant to one of the sloops which had already entered the harbour on the preceding evening, to request her captain, to go to the government, and to arrange measures by which the squadron off the harbor, might receive information, that it should not enter. The captain of the sloop delaying until one o'clock the interview with the government, the adjutant told him through his interpreter, that the case was urgent, and he then explained it to him; to which the captain replied, that he was going to dress himself and would immediately call upon his Excellency.

Between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning, a sloop directing her course towards the harbour, without having waited for the pilot, the Senior Commander of Artillery ordered a gun to be fired at her without ball, which might arrest her progress, or oblige her to take another course, but as she did neither, and still endeavored to get in, by increasing her sail, another gun with ball was fired, aimed aloft; both these shots had been from the upper battery.

The commander of the battery which stands on the shore, seeing that this vessel notwithstanding the two shots, still forced her way in defiance of the authority, fired another gun at her, which on account of her disregard was unfortunately repeated, and produced the lamentable effect of killing the captain, blowing off one of his legs. The first Lieutenant then seemed inclined to veer, but as he could not accomplish it, let down the sails, and cast anchor; he then immediately threw out the boat and came ashore.

The Lieutenant commanded the pilot to go on board the vessel, and ordered that the boats of the bay should also go to her

and see if any assistance was requisite. (of our greater future dependence upon maritime defence.) At this moment the Captain of the sloop whom he had requested to come at six o'clock, appeared.

During the intercourse of this Captain and the Lieutenant, the then commander of the sloop, which was entering, arrived and informed them of the misfortune that had happened, which might have been very easily avoided if the Captain of the sloop in the harbour had been more active in complying with the request of the Lieutenant; or if he had given an immediate reply in the negative, or if the deceased captain had fulfilled his duty, when the first and second guns were fired at him, either by veering, since he could easily have done it, according to the opinion of those experienced in naval affairs, or by making some other demonstration as was done after the circumstance.

Half an hour after this dreadful occurrence, his Excellency the Captain General arrived, who ordered that all the vessels which might wish to enter, should be permitted to do it; and would receive them with that attention which is due to a friendly nation; since the nature of the vessels and the public spirit of the natives, were such as to remove all fear of danger.

The burial of the corpse of the captain of the sloop, William Cocke, was performed with all the pomp possible. At the execution of this mournful duty all the political and civil authorities, and all the naval and land officers in this place, were present.

PIRATES CAPTURED.

The captain of the schooner Scott, (of Baltimore) arrived at Charleston, in fourteen days from Kingston, (Jam.) reports, that on the 22d March, Cape Corentia, in Cuba, W. S. 39 miles, was boarded by H. B. M. cutter Grecian, who informed him of her having completely destroyed the famous piratical schooner La Cata, on the 20th ult. off the Isle of Pines, in about 20 minutes action—she had on board 100 men and eight guns—it was supposed the pirate and 30 men killed; 3 taken prisoners; the rest made their escape on shore, where horses were in readiness to convey them inland. Considerable quantities of goods were found on board the pirate; part of which was saved by the Grecian, and a part destroyed. She engaged the Grecian under piratical colors, namely, red, at the fore with a black ensign and a white pendant, which she hoisted on firing her first gun—he had the most destructive kind of shot on board. The Grecian had two men slightly wounded, received several shot in the hull and spars, little damage done the rigging; she had one armed felucca and two armed boats. Three of the pirates were on board the Grecian, whom she is taking to Jamaica; the G. is commanded by Lieut. John Cowley, having 50 men on board.

We perceive by the latest St. Louis paper, that William H. Ashley, Esq., a lawyer, late of Hudson, New York, is advertising for a party of one hundred hunters, to be employed among the Rocky Mountains, by the year. Wages, \$200 each.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BY CANALS.—No. 2.

To the Editor of the Federal Gazette.

Sir—Having examined the subject of internal improvement by canals exclusively as it effected local State interests, let us take in the view of it in relation to national advantage, and on this point I shall again endeavour not to be irksome by too much detail.

The Potomac canal will be a highway for the produce of large sections of Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio, as well as of Maryland, and to these we may add a part of Kentucky, and probably of Indiana—thus adding the tie of interest and convenience to strengthen the federal bond. To facilitate the intercourse of such an extended country with the ocean, abounding in richest and most valuable products, comparatively now of little value in consequence of the difficulty of sending them to market, must add greatly to its wealth and growth—and finding an improved market in the very capitol of the country, will tend still more to keep out of view all notions of future dismemberment, which have sometimes been produced in the minds of desponding, melancholic, and visionary theorists. The District of Columbia, consisting of the cities of Washington, George Town and Alexandria, is the property of the nation, in whose welfare all are concerned. Not only will the Potomac canal subserve the great interests of the above enumerated States, but it will make the Federal city one of the richest, most commercial and most splendid places in the world—embellished equally by the wealth from its own business, and the necessarily large appropriations for national purposes. Its grandeur will be so identified with every part of the Republic, that, exclusively of bearing the consecrated name of its illustrious founder, its celebrity and the improved facility of intercourse will invite a visit to it from every citizen on the remotest borders, and its magnificence will delight them upon their return, flatter their pride, and feed their devotion to their country.

In future times, it cannot be, that we are ever again to suffer a war of invasion—all wars hereafter must be confined to the ocean, and if canals will not be wanted for the purposes they would heretofore have been so beneficially applied to in the transportation of troops, military stores and munitions of war, they will be as important in augmenting our exports, and thereby, in cherishing all branches of industry and increasing our navigating power, daily becoming more important in consequence

of our greater future dependence upon maritime defence.

The Chesapeake and Delaware canal nationally considered, is an essential part of internal communication from north to south, alike exempt from the molestation of foreign fleets and marauders, as safe from the dangers of the elements and almost from accident. It constitutes a part of the internal highway throughout the Atlantic States, and will increase, because it will facilitate every species of intercourse between all parts of these States. Canals, in all countries, attract inhabitants to the vicinity of their lines, and whilst they advance, never fail to enhance the value of adjoining territory. They are, in the highest degree, conducive to improvements in agriculture and manufactures, those main springs of national wealth, as they supply both with necessary materials, and bear off the products of both cheaply, safely and with dispatch, to distant and various markets. The completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal will insure the completion of the cut across the State of Jersey, and thus the practical example will be heightened of strengthening the Union by the cement of interest, bringing those easy association who have been estranged by distance, and impressing them still more and more deeply with the sentiment that we are, & ought to be, but one family, every settlement of which is so connected by all human ties, as to render the idea of separation or of jarring interests, altogether painful, false and intolerable.

The canal from the free navigation of the Susquehanna to Baltimore may, at first view, perhaps appear not to partake so much of national, as of state importance; but a little reflection will convince all that it is essentially and eminently a national object too—It, as has been attempted to be shown, it is a national object to pen and to make easy the communication between great commercial towns & extended, fertile, agricultural sections of country—If it is a national object to harmonize and attach distant communities to each other by drawing the sympathies, both of adjoining and separated States, to a point in one which is already celebrated as a mart that can minister to their wants, their wishes and their welfare—If binding distant parts of a nation by the ligaments of interest and convenience, improving the wealth and prosperity of a great district of interior country, and augmenting the navigating power of one of its first cities, are national objects, (and who can question it?) then surely this canal is justly entitled to be considered so.

We sometimes illustrate positions by a view of their contraries. Suppose the city of Baltimore had, unfortunately, been burnt by the British army during the last war.—Without dwelling on the desolating event, and considering its destructive influence upon the State of Maryland, what injury would the United States have sustained in the single consideration of revenue? If, then, we can devise a feasible plan of doubling or quadrupling her commercial wealth and industry, by improving that of the interior, how deeply interested will the government of the United States be in such an augmentation of its income, applicable to the current expenses of government, the extinguishment of the national debt, and the internal improvement of other parts of the Union?

It is impossible to suggest any public work that will not be more particularly beneficial to one spot than to others—the points most contiguous are apt to be most benefited—but that fact does not divest a work of its national character. It is enough to stamp any undertaking as national, if in its general influence, it improves the condition of a large portion of people, whose industry would be in some considerable degree depressed without it—if it blends those in society and interest who were before disunited and estranged—if it swells the public revenue or fosters the strength and power of the nation—or, if in its tendency, it inclines to make the bonds of the Union more durable. These are evidences of nationalness that are not to be controverted, and we hazard not the slightest violation of truth in asserting, that each of these results will flow from the completion of the canal from above the obstructions in the Susquehanna river to Baltimore.

Guided by the opinions which I hold in regard to commercial towns, denying them all increase of political power, I would endeavor to diffuse the sentiment, which is as just in principle as it would be salutary in practice, that it was the interest as well as the duty of the State and Nation to aid their growth, to cherish their interests, to promote their convenience, to draw business to them, to open every avenue of trade to them, to give them every thing that would make them happy, wealthy and magnificent, and to establish the universal opinion, not as President Jefferson said, that they are sores upon the body politic, but that they are the heart from which the blood of wealth circulates throughout every part of the country, to invigorate its growth, to excite its industry, and to supply its comforts.

If a State is faithful to its duties, and understands its own interests, it will send its legislators from all parts charged with the welfare of its commercial towns, upon whose growing prosperity every portion of the State feeds and is sustained.

There are many other general remarks of a national character that are equally applicable to all these projects, but it might be tedious to intrude them here. The tide of population has for some time run westwardly—the fertility and certain products of new lands, and the rude abundance existing in new settlements, afford allurements to many who found a difficulty in living in the thickly settled Atlantic States. To others, who had some capital and turn

speculation, the cheapness of new
lands and their demand encouraged hopes
which the ambition for wealth had given
to, and thus new States have been
rapidly established, and new communities
tended and improved, have been formed
of emigrants from the old States. The
tension of our territory, however wise
and benevolent in the design of keeping off
neighbors and promoting the general
tranquility, has certainly tended too sud-
denly to an unfortunate dispersion of popu-
lation. If then, we devise plans to draw
at deserting population to us by the ties
of interest and convenience, and at the
same time increase the demand for labor
and open to thousands additional
means of profitable employment, we shall
check the rapidity of emigration, we shall
serve our population more condensed,
render it more thrifty, and thus obtain a
more important and desirable point in the
other improvement of the more settled
parts of our country.

Considering all these subjects in a Na-
tional and State view, they irresistably
attract attention and urge upon us their
completion with an ordinary appeal. The
means and means necessary to effect them
present the only doubt. But to whom
shall this doubt present a difficulty? To
those only who are unskilled, untought, and
blind—to the generality of men who have
neither capacity to plan, nor genius to
execute great State or National projects—
those to whom, from their course of life,
such things are new and unknown. Can
be said that there is not intelligence
enough in Maryland, both to appreciate
and to execute these plans, if that intelli-
gence is called into action? Who that can
understand the subject can doubt, that the
ills upon the completed works will afford
great premiums above the legal interest of
money on the amount expended? And who
can doubt, that the wealth and interest
every man in Maryland will be promoted
by the accomplishment of these works?—
there are no events, not consummated,
or certain—there can be no project
revised, in which the certainty of immense
profit to the adventurers will be greater
than the three canals before spoken of.
Turn your thoughts to the great western
canal in New York, from the Lakes to the
ocean, a distance of three hundred and
fifty miles, which was at first thought to
be impracticable because it was so vast,
and the clear sighted talent, and bold and
inspiring ambition of the nephew of the old
George Clinton has, by the force of
perseverance and the dint of intelligent
labor, brought this work almost to perfec-
tion—a work justly eulogized and admired
all the world, and which already begins
to enrich and to reward those, with ample
profits, who have wisely as well as patri-
otically loaned their money to it.

Can Maryland hesitate after this exam-
ple? Does not the canal in New York
each a practical lesson and stimulate to
action? What has been done there can
be done here. The New York canal is
a third longer than all the three canals
are contemplated added together; and that
canal, it is now ascertained, will not cost
more than seven millions and a half of dol-
lars. Suppose the Maryland canals cost
one or even six millions, can that amount
be an obstacle, when you take a view of
the extended benefits of the work, and the
ample patronage that it ought and must
exact to receive?

Let us no longer waste away our lives
in glorious and culpable indolence, whilst
plans of national utility and State opulence
and grandeur are languishing because un-
attempted.—Let us no longer harass our-
selves about distinctions between political
weedle-dums and weedle-dees, but direct
the minds and the feelings of all intelligent
citizens to undertakings of great enterprise
that will repay them, and compensate all
wealth, in strength, in comforts, in con-
venience, in improvements, in power.—If
reform is desired in the character of those
who minister your affairs in their various
departments, abandon little things—let
the intelligence of the State, in its private
capacity, lead the public mind to greater
and nobler topics, and engage its feel-
ings in works and views of a loftier nature
to which none but men of intelligence can
be ancillary.—You will then see, on the
one hand, the State pursuing its course to
a noble and exalted destiny, equally flat-
tering to the honest pride as conducive to
the welfare of her citizens—whilst, on the
other, you will find the little busy, noisy,
and nestling animalcules of the day, de-
clining with that corruption which gave
them existence.

AN EASTERN SHORE MARYLANDER.

Captain Robbins, of the schooner Emily
of Norfolk from Guadalupe and St. Barts,
informs, that the Speech of the King of
France had been received at Martinique
and Guadalupe previous to his leaving the
latter Island, and had made such an im-
pression upon the minds of the merchants,
that all kinds of French and Spanish pro-
duce rose in price, particularly the article
of wine. The commander of the *Seventy*
Four at Martinique, considering that, in
all probability, *War* had been declared by
his government against Spain, went out
upon a cruise & soon returned to St. Pierre
with a Spanish corvette, which he carried
in about the 12th March. Further particu-
lars Captain R. did not learn.—Markets
at Guadalupe and St. Barts were general-
ly dull for American produce when the
Emily sailed. Flour at the latter place
brought \$10 per bbl.

The above account of the capture of a
Spanish Corvete, is confirmed by intelli-
gence received at other ports.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

It is with sincere pleasure (says the
National Gazette of the 11th inst.) we now
state, that from the deep interest at pre-
sent felt by the public on the subject of
the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, there
is every prospect of that important object
being undertaken without delay, and com-
pleted in a reasonable time. Four of our
citizens on Thursday subscribed in a few
minutes, \$22,000 towards this undertaking.
James C. Fisher, Esq. 10,000, Edw. Burd,
Esq. 5000, W. Short, Esq. 5000, and
Samuel Richards, Esq. 2000. These
gentlemen, particularly Mr. Fisher, who
so liberally headed the subscription, are
entitled to the thanks of the community,
for having set so laudable an example,
which, it is to be hoped, will be emulously
followed by our capitalists generally.
Committees appointed for the purpose,
will in a few days, wait on the citizens for
their subscriptions—and, we doubt not,
will meet with such success as the mag-
nitude of the object fairly claims.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of
citizens of Philadelphia, convened by public
advertisement, at Judd's Hotel, on Thursday
the 10th inst. to take into consideration the
best means of raising the funds necessary to
complete the Chesapeake and Delaware canal,
the Hon. Chief Justice Tilghman in the Chair,
Mathew Carey Secretary.

An Address to the citizens of Philadelphia
was read and unanimously agreed to.

The following resolutions were then also
unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved, that it be earnestly recom-
mended to our fellow citizens to subscribe towards
the completion of the important object of
opening a water communication between the
Chesapeake and the Delaware, in proportion
to their wishes to promote, and the interest
they feel in, the prosperity of the City of Phi-
ladelphia, and the State at large.

Resolved, that the Hon. William Tilghman,
Samuel Archer, Andrew C. Barclay, John
Sergeant, Ch. Penrose, Samuel Richards,
Thos. Leiper, John Vaughan, Lewis Clapier,
Samuel Spackman, Caleb Newbold, Daniel H.
Miller, Mark Richards, Chandler Price, James
Donaldson, Mathew Carey, Silas E. Weir, J.
K. Kane, Adam Eckfeldt, Daniel Groves, Jo-
seph J. Emphill, Joseph Cloud, Richard Peters
Jr. Joseph Price and Robert A. Caldwell, Esqrs.
be a committee to sign and circulate the
preceding address; to prepare suitable
books for the purpose of procuring subscrip-
tions, to make such arrangements with the
board of directors of the Chesapeake and Del.
aware Canal Company as may be requisite;
and in every case to act in concert with the
said board.

Resolved, that the above committee be au-
thorized and requested to appoint committees
in the several Wards of the City and Liberties
to procure subscriptions for the completion of
the Canal; and to take such other measures
as they shall judge proper and necessary to
promote this grand object.

Resolved, that 2000 copies of the address
be printed and delivered for distribution to
the ward committees.

W. TILGHMAN, Chairman.

M. CAREY, Secretary.

April 11, 1823.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

By the result of the election for Gov-
ernor in 191 towns, there is no doubt of
the election of Dr. Kustis, the democratic can-
didate. The votes stand, as far as heard,
for Kustis, 25,991—for Otis, 23,017—
majority, 2,974.

From the Federal Republican.

LIBERIA.

By the latest accounts from this colony,
we learn its increasing prosperity with
heartfelt satisfaction, and find it encounter-
ing difficulties, after overcoming which, it
has proceeded with additional rapidity in
its march of improvement. It would ap-
pear, from the following statement that an
especial providence had watched over the
safety of our infant settlement, and only
allow dangers to threaten it, to purge away
the dross of the community, and by making
the necessity of union apparent, afford the
surest protection in future quarrels, which
it is but natural should take place between
the aboriginal inhabitants of a country, and
new settlements on their soil.

The small number of colonists, (130) &
the stores in their possession offered strong
inducements to the turbulent natives of
the Bassa country to attack the settlement,
and by killing or making prisoners of the
inhabitant, obtain their rum, tobacco, &c.
&c. Such an attack was made on the 11th
Nov. and 2d Dec. the natives in the first
action amounting to 800 and in the last to
1500, all armed with muskets furnished
them by the *Slave Traders*. Both times
they were defeated by the colonists whose
gripping force, amounted to 28 men, 3 of
whom were killed, and 6 wounded slightly.
It is remarkable that these 5 were the
only troublesome members in the commu-
nity, whose loss was rather to be desired
than lamented. Mr. Ashmun (the agent)
writes, that he himself received 8 bullet
holes in his coat without personal injury,
and farther remarks "we commanded the
foe on his retreat on all directions—and
among other incidents, we astonished them
with the power of our great guns, by throw-
ing an 18 lb. shot so near King Peters'
town, (after passing with an alarming noise
through the skirt of a forest) as to put every
living creature in and near the town to
flight." This will be a lesson to the na-
tives how they risk another attack, beside
giving confidence to the settlers.

The British armed vessel Prince Reg-
ent, which was in the offing the morning
after the attack, sent a mid-shipman and
thirteen marines, provisioned for six weeks,
as a protection to the colony, at the same
time that she furnished it with a plentiful
supply of powder and ball.—A negotiation
was opened by the African traveller.
(Captain Laing) with the natives, and
through his means, peace was restored and
the trade with the natives for provision-
re-established.

The Colombian armed schooner Leone,
has presented to the colony an elegant
Spanish prize schooner, the presence of
which on the coast, will secure the tran-
quility of the colony.

The interest created abroad by this
colony appears to be warm and general.
Indeed it would be singular were it other-
wise. It presents, exclusive of its ob-
ject, a curious spectacle; it is the first
modern colony attempted to be planted by
a republican government, whose colonial
policy must of course be unknown, and
whose examples must certainly have effect.
If America, instead of consulting her own
interest, instead of considering her colony
only as a means of increasing her own
wealth, and stopping its natural growth in
order to make it profitable; if instead of
this course of policy, the interest of the
colony should alone be consulted, the effect
must be great upon the colonial systems of
Europe; they will find the plan of exclu-
sive trade to be a bad one; one that stops
the improvement of a settlement and finally
ruins it, in order that the mother country
may derive a temporary advantage; and
America will have the glory of giving an-
other example to the world worthy of imi-
tation.

BALTIMORE, April 12.

The Judges of the County Court for
Harford County, sitting at Bel Air, have
been engaged for the last three weeks in
the trial of an indictment against Jas. A.
Buckanan, James W. McCulloh & George
Williams, charging them with a conspiracy
to defraud the Bank of the United States.

Under a law of this state, the parties in-
dicted pleading not guilty, submitted the
case to be tried on the evidence, by the
court, without the intervention of a Jury.
—After a laborious examination of witness-
es, account books, letters and other docu-
ments, and a patient hearing of the argu-
ments of counsel, the Court yesterday ac-
quitted all the parties charged. We are
informed, that the counsel for the prosecu-
tion publicly stated after the testimony
was concluded, that there was no evidence
whatever to implicate Mr. Williams, and
as to his acquittal the Court composed of
Chief Judge Dorsey and Judges Hanson
and Ward, were unanimous; the Chief
Judge dissented from his two associates as
to the acquittal of the other two traversers.

Gazette.

MARRIED

At Easton on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr.
Bayne, George S. Leigh Esq. of St. Mary's
county, to Miss Sophia Leeds, eldest daughter
of John Leeds Kerr, Esq.

OBITUARY

Departed this life on Friday morning last,
in the bloom of his family, at his seat, Clover Field,
Eastern Shore of Maryland, Major EZEKIEL
FORMAN, who is embalmed in the affectionate re-
membrance of his friends and of all who knew him.

In this county on Sunday the 15th
inst. Mr. JOHN SCOTT, after a lingering illness.
Departed this life on the same day, the 15th
inst. after a long and tedious illness, which he
bore with fortitude and resignation Mr. STEPHEN
CATHER, of this county, in his 68th year.

On Monday last, the 14th inst. after
a short illness, Mrs. ANN HARRIS, relict of the
late Mr. Isaac Hyatt, within eleven days of
each other.

In this Town on Tuesday last, the
15th inst. *Thomas S. Lovelady.*
In this Town on Thursday last, the
17th inst. *Benjamin Roberts.*

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County,
will sit on Monday next, the 21st inst.

Dr. S. T. Kemp,

Has taken the Office in West Street, belong-
ing 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.

N. B. He lodges in his Office.

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 appointed 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

New Saddlery.

John G. Stevens

Takes the liberty to inform his customers
and the public generally, that he has just re-
ceived 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
Gig, Chaise, Switch Whips, and a general as-
sortment of TRUNKS.

April 19—3w

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 C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills, Queen Ann's county,
April 19, 1823—3w

Notice.

All persons indebted for property purchas-
ed 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 indebtedness cannot be given.
SAMUEL GROOME, Agent.
Easton, April 19th, 1823—3w

Notice

Is hereby given, that the subscriber hath
obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorches-
ter county, in Maryland, letters testamentary
on the personal estate of Washington Mercer
Craig, late of said county, deceased. All per-
sons having claims against the estate of said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the
same, with the vouchers thereof to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 1st day of Sept next;
they may otherwise 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

A Valuable Tract

OF LAND FOR SALE.

The well known farm of the late William
Hindman, Esq. situated on Wye River, in Tal-
bot county, Maryland, is offered by the Sub-
scriber for Sale. Few farms in Maryland are
better situated, it has a small but

Convenient Dwelling House,
Quarter & Farm Houses, in a tolera-
ble good state of repair. The terms
will be made known by application to Richard
T. Earle, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, Mary-
land. The land will be shown by the sub-
scriber 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. }
April 19th, 1823—4w

Notice.

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

THOMAS JONES, Ex'r.

April 19—3w

NOTICE TO WHARF BUILDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Wharf
Company of Cambridge are prepared to con-
tract 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

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 excel-
lent order, a barn 48 feet, two thirds granary,
one third carriage house, 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 inclosed with locust
posts and white pine pales—an orchard of
200 trees of best fruit, cherries, peaches, apri-
cots, &c. It is assessed as high as any lands in
the county—the shells & s-s-a-o are inexhaus-
tible—the title free from dower, and all incum-
brances, 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 Centreville 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

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 Picker-
ing, will be sold on Tuesday 13th of 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: 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' con-
taining 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 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 occu-
pied by said Atkinson, subject to a
mortgage; his Tan Yard, House and ap-
pertences, 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 a-
foresaid 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 prop-
erty to wit: A Lot of Land containing 14 1/2
acres more or less called 'Oldham's Discove-
ry,' situated in Oxford Neck. Pamela F.
Bromwell's dower in the Farm of her deceas-
ed 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 Ap-
peals, 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 & Lamb-
din—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 Wal-
ker, 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 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 cat-
tle 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 5 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 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. Rieglen 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 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

POETRY.

Rural Peace and Independence.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

That man is fortunate, who, timely wise,
Life's peaceful blessings can discern & prize,
Who ne'er his talents, wealth nor time employs,
In quest of costly and tumultuous joys;
Nor churlishly refuses to partake
Of God's good things, created for his sake,—
Spurning the gifts of Deity design'd
To cheer and bless the lot of human-kind—
With some good books, some good companions blest,

Health in his veins, and quiet in his breast,
Aloof from scenes of riot, noise and strife,
Enjoys the comforts of a rural life.
Him no anxiety, no fears appal;
He ne'er submits to low ambition's thrall,
Ne'er condescends a falsehood to impart,
But makes his tongue the herald of his heart;
Ne'er stoops to high, nor spurns at low degree.

His manners still from affectation free,
He never masks grim malice with a smile,
Nor makes hypocrisy the guise of guile.
Though sometimes blunt, he always is sincere,

And what he is, is willing to appear.
Though no rich labors of a foreign loom,
Nor costly paintings decorate his room,
Light, but sound slumber, softly seals his eyes,

That boon of innocence and exercise,
Which monarchs covet, but cannot enjoy,
Sweetly rewards his every day's employ.
Health tempers all his cups, and at his board
Reign the cheap luxuries his fields afford.
Seen from the eyer-holes of his retreat,
High Life appears a bubble and a cheat;

He marks the many who to ruin run,
Knaves who undo, and fools who are undone,
Some by a voracious thirst of gain control'd,
Starve in full stores, and cheat themselves for gold.

Others devour ambition's glittering bait,
Striving to gain the dignities of state,
Much harder, and more dirty work go through
Than farmers can be call'd upon to do—
Beholding these, is thankful that his lot
Gives peace and freedom in a country cot.

Just Received

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

EWELL'S

MEDICAL COMPANION

OR

Family Physician,

Price Five Dollars.

January 25, 1823.



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 Föld's Point, the same route 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 Patuxent 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

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, Ck.

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

March 22—7w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE



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

Coach, Gig and Harness Making

The Subscribers wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the COACH & HARNESS MAKING, in the town of Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, at the lower end of Washington street, (in the shop lately occupied by Henry Newcomb,) under the firm of

CAMPER & THOMPSON,

Where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches; and intend keeping the first rate workmen, and a good stock of well seasoned timber and materials of every kind necessary for carrying on the business. As they are determined to pay the strictest attention to their business, they solicit a share of public patronage. All new work will be done at the shortest notice on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months—and repairs done in the best manner. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JOHN CAMPER,

GEORGE F. THOMPSON.

Sept. 14 tf

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 produce of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, Black & 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 visit. Board may be had on reasonable terms, by the day, week, month or year.

The Public's Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

Easton, Dec. 14, 1822—tf

REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

Notice.

At a meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Easton, its funds being found inadequate to give employment to the industrious poor, it was resolved that the committee appointed for that purpose, be authorized to solicit all persons both in town and country, to deposit in their hands all such raw materials as they may have to manufacture and they will have the work done on as low terms as possible. It will be expected that either money, meal or meat, will be deposited with the committee for the payment of the same, as soon as it is done. All persons disposed to patronise the society, are invited to attend the monthly meeting at the Miss Harriss' school room, on the 26th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

ELIZABETH T. MARTIN, Sec'y.

April 5—

The Drawings begin Next Month.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore April 5th, 1823.

We have the pleasure to announce, that owing to the flattering encouragement already evinced by the public towards the new Scheme, the Commissioners and Managers have already been enabled to fix early periods for commencing them, as stated below. While tendering our acknowledgements to the public for the very extensive and continued patronage we receive, we beg permission on this occasion, to remark the expedition of drawing, as well as THE PROMPTNESS & PUNCTUALITY IN THE PAYMENT OF PRIZES, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS CHARACTERIZED THE BALTIMORE LOTTERIES, and which has deservedly rendered them so popular not only at home, but in every section of the Union.—In the two Lotteries herewith presented, the CASH, as heretofore, can be had for all prizes sold at Cohen's Office, the moment they are drawn.

Grand State Lottery

OF MARYLAND, No. II.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Begin drawing in the City of Baltimore on Wednesday the 23rd of MAY and will progress under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$100,000 is 100,000 Dols.
1 Prize of—20,000 is 20,000 Dols.
2 Prizes of—10,000 is 20,000 Dols.
2 Prizes of—5,000 is 10,000 Dols.
20 Prizes of—1,000 is 20,000 Dols.
50 Prizes of—100 is 5,000 Dols.
60 Prizes of—50 is 3,000 Dols.
6000 Prizes of—12 is 72,000 Dols.

The whole Scheme will be completed in TWENTY DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$12 | Quarters, \$3 00
Halves, 6 | Eighths, . . 1 50

SIXTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON

MONUMENT LOTTERY.

Commences Drawing 14th MAY.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of \$30,000—2 of \$10,000—2 of \$5,000—3 of \$2,000—8 of \$1,000—50 of \$100—100 of \$50—200 of \$20 & 5000 of \$10—The whole to be completed in SIXTEEN DRAWINGS ONLY.

Whole Tickets, \$10 | Quarters, \$2 50
Halves, 5 | Eighths, . . 1 25

TICKETS AND SHARES in both Schemes to be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery & Exchange Office, 114, Market street, BALTIMORE.

Where the Great Capital Prizes in BOTH THE LAST LOTTERIES were sold to DISTANT ADVENTURERS, & where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other Office in America.

Owners from any part of the United States, either by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. Sec'y—Baltimore.

April 5—3w

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, viz.

French Brandy
Jamaica Spirit
Antigua Rum
Holland Gin
Fish 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

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 Runs, 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 to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hardcastle, use of Longstreth and Bailey, and sundry fieri facias, to wit: George W. Pratt, use of Matthew Driver, James Moynihan, use of Robert Henderson, Edward B. Hardcastle, Culbreth & Hardcastle, use of John Camper, and a fieri facias issued from the court of Appeals at the suit of George & William Reed against Thomas Hardcastle, will be sold for cash on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, on the court house green in Easton, between 10 and 5 o'clock, all the equitable title right, interest and claim, of him the said Thomas Hardcastle, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, also, one Carriage and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni expositas, issued out of Talbot county court, and to me directed against Thomas Hambleton at the suits of Henry Hambleton and Alfred Hambleton respectively, will be sold on Tuesday 22d April next, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. of the same day, the farm of said Thomas Hambleton situate in the Bay Side district, called 'Hambleton's Discovery,' containing 100 acres more or less, and all the estate right and title of said Thomas Hambleton legal or equitable, in possession reversion and remainder of, in and to the same tract or parcel of land called 'Hambleton's Discovery.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

March 22—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a venditioni expositas, 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 350 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 N. 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 Expositas, 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 Rhetobeth or Rhetobeth 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 expositas, to me directed at the suits of James Wilson, Jr. use Hugh W. Evans, James Wilson, 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 Wilson, use Hugh W. Evans. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above named claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh. fl.

April 12—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expositas issued from the Court of Appeals, to me directed, at the suits of Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker and Lambert Reardon, against Richard and Nathan 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, one farm on Broad Creek, one Horse and Gig, also, 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

CHOPTANK BRIDGE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Choptank Bridge Company, that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs of the Company, will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the seventh day the 12th inst. between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock.

Wm. W. MOORE, Treasurer.

4th mo: 3d 1823.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expositas and fieri facias issued from Talbot county Court, to me directed at the suits of Matthias Williams, also at suit of Matthias Williams, use of Levin and William Moore, Jr. and John L. Kerr, Turbutt Callahan, and James Wilson, Jr. against Greenbury Turbutt, Ex-cutor 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, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Turbutt, to a

HOUSE AND LOT

in Easton, one Carriage & Harness, two Beds and Furniture, one Horse, one Cow and calf, one negro woman Keturah, 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

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 indifferant 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

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

8th day of April, A. D. 1823.

On application of Peter Stevens, Jr. administrator of Thomas Stevens, 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 8th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred 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 24th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, Anno Domini, 1823.

PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.

of Thomas Stevens, dec'd.

April 12—3w

MARYLAND,

Kent County Orphans' Court,

1st April, 1823.

On application of Joseph Redue, administrator of Elizabeth Comegys, late of Kent 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 the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette printed in Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 1st day of April, 1823.

C. HALL, Reg'r.

of Wills for Kent 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 proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1823.

JOSEPH REDUE, Adm'r.

late of Kent county.

April 5—3w

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 Ann's county, out of Mr. John Nabb's saddle mare, who was

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 lowest 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 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 of one 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.

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, 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 inclosed 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-ore 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 debarred 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—3wTHE 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 \$2 to insure. The groom will be entitled to 50 cents in each case. It is in dispensable 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 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 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 6th 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 \$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 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

AGRICULTURE
AND
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES—
BY AN EXPERIENCED SPORTSMAN.

I shall begin by making known the most useful medicine for horses that I am acquainted with. I have constantly used it for above thirty years, and, may in truth say, I have given it one hundred times. I shall relate how I first proved its surprising efficacy. About thirty years ago, when I was confederate on the turf with my friend Mr. Robert Pigott, when his celebrated horse SHARK was at his best,—Mr. Pigott trusting the whole conduct of his stables to me, I came some days before the meetings, to try his horses and my own, and to see his horse SHARK take his last sweat, before he ran with Lord Abingdon's Leviathan, for a very large sum of money we both had depending on that race.

Shark went through his sweat, at the dawn of day, very well, and to my perfect satisfaction, after which he was taken home, fed and locked up, till twelve o'clock at noon. At twelve o'clock, when the trainer, Thomas Price, and myself came into his stable, we found all his legs swelled, his hind legs very much indeed, quite up to the hocks, and his fore legs considerably. I was much alarmed, and told John Price to keep the door locked, that none of the boys might see the condition he was in, and that I would send a servant to Mr. Pigott, to inform him, that he might get his money off.

Price said, 'Sir, you are alarmed at that which is of no consequence whatever. Horses' legs, after sweating, frequently, and, I assure you, I have had many horses more swelled than Shark is. Provided his legs are not fine by to-morrow night, I will suffer death; and, to prove to you my sincerity, I will, if you will allow me, stand every shilling you have on the race; and I know you have a very large sum depending. I will give him something which, by to-morrow night, shall make his legs as fine as they were yesterday.' 'You shall give him nothing,' said I, 'unless you tell me what the medicine is composed of.'

'It is the most simple and innocent of medicines, sir: I will write it down for you, and you shall go yourself to the apothecary's and have it made up, and see it given to him yourself. It is this. ONE POUND OF NITRE, & HALF A POUND OF SULPHUR, (lower of brimstone) MIXED UP INTO A MASS WITH MOLASSES.' For Shark, I had it made up with honey, being so valuable a horse; but I never have given it to any other horse, except made up with molasses—and I look both on the honey and molasses, as only vehicles to give the nitre and sulphur. Before one o'clock at noon, I gave Shark a ball of it, as large as a good sized hen's egg; at night another; the next morning, another; and, in the evening, about five o'clock, another. At night, when we shut the stable up, we could scarcely perceive that his legs were at all swelled; and, at day break the next morning, his legs were as fine as they ever had been.

He had two balls given him the first two days, but only one every day after, until the day he started for the match, which was seven days after he had taken his sweat. His exercise was stopped only two days, during which time he was only walk'd, which, I am convinced, benefited him, for he was a delicate horse. All running horses and hunters, must be well purged; if they are not, they will never stand their work, without flying to pieces, as the groom's vulgarly call it.

It is not necessary to purge draft horses, or hackneys. I have not physicked one for above thirty years. You need only give them one ball, as big as a hen's egg, every day, until they have taken the whole mass which I have prescribed. Give this in the spring; and, provided you find their legs swell again, from work, or that they look unkind in their coats, give it them again,—for you need never stop their work.

Farmers who are fond of having their cart horses look well in their coats, when they go to market, are in the habit of giving antimony and other noxious drugs to their horses; this medicine will answer every purpose, and is most innocent and simple, and very efficacious.

Ignorant John Groom, and the farrier, equally ignorant, whenever a horse looks unkind in his coat, and most particularly when his legs in the least swell, give him for two or three successive days, a strong diuretic ball; which makes the horse stale profusely, weakens him, and is detrimental to his constitution. Diuretic balls are composed of rosin, juniper berries, and other violent, strong diuretics, violent in their operations, and noxious to the animal. The medicine I recommend is perfectly innocent, and so mild and gentle in its operation, that it acts insensibly on him, and is not to be perceived, but by the cure.

The first horse, after Shark, I gave this medicine to, was a most valuable brown horse, a hunter, presented to me by my worthy and old friend, Lord Egmont. The man who sold him to my friend, had deceived him, by telling him, that the horse had been properly physicked before the season. I had not rode him much above a fortnight, ere he flew all to pieces.

My groom came in one morning, and

desired I would look at my horse. I found his coat extremely rough, staring, and unkind to the feel, and his legs very much swelled. I gave him the first day, two balls; the second day two balls; and every day after only one ball, until he had taken the whole mass. I hunted him on the fifth day, his legs being nearly as fine as they had been, and his coat every day looking better & kinder to the feel. Since that time I have given it to some hundreds of horses.

I gave this receipt to a horse dealer in London, an old acquaintance of mine, who was accustomed, whenever he had purchased a lot of horses in the country, when any of them flew at the heels, their legs swelled, or looked unkind in their coats, to put them under a regular course of physic; by which method he lost the sale of his horses for six weeks. He has assured me that, ever since I gave him my receipt, his horses have, in ten days, been fit to shew to any gentleman.

I do not assert that this medicine will cure a confirmed grease in horses' heels, but it will cure an insipient disorder. Be sure never to apply any grease or ointment to the horses' heels, nothing but a turpentine poultice. If the grease be obstinate, nothing but mercury will cure him, thus administered: Give the horse two drachms of Calomel over night, and the next morning a common Aloetic purge. This must be repeated three times, stopping one or two days between each dose; after which give him the nitre and sulphur balls. This process will cleanse him thoroughly.

When horses come in from hunting and perfectly empty in the stomach, when you give them a double feed of corn, before they have eaten one half, you sometimes will observe them leave off feeding for a time, turn their heads back and look at their flanks; sometimes they will even lie down for a minute or two, then get up and finish their corn. Wise John Groom says directly, to a master as wise as himself, 'Sir, your honour's horse has got the gripes; I will give him a comfortable drink, which will soon relieve him.' John Groom might just as well rub the horse's, or his own shins with a brickbat. This proceeds from the horse having worms. The worms, as hungry as the horse, begin to feed; and by moving about in the body of the horse, make the horse, for a time sick.

Two drachms of calomel, given over night, tying his head up to the rack, so that he cannot eat any thing, and half a dose of the common aloetic physic the next morning, three times repeated, will kill the worms, and bring them from the horse.

From the Trenton N. J. Emporium.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

"The last, the fatal hour has come"

The mists of the morning still hung heavily on the mountain top, above the village of Redcliff, but the roads which led towards it were crowded with the varied population of the surrounding country, from far and near. At Alesbury the ships were closed, the hammer of the blacksmith laid upon his anvil, not a wagon of any description was to be seen in the street, and even the bar of the tavern was locked, and the key gone with its worthy proprietor towards the cliff, a token of an important era which was without a parallel in the annals of the place. And save that here and there a solitary head looked through a broken pane in some closed up house with an air of sad disappointment, or the unruly cries of a little nursing was heard, betokening that in the general flight, it had been left in unskilful hands, or mayhap here and there a solitary, ragged and ill-natured school boy was seen, or a not less solitary and ill-natured dog, either seeming but half appeased by the privilege of a holiday granted on condition of remaining at home; the whole village exhibited a picture of desertion and silence, that had for ever been unknown before.

But in proportion as you drew nearer the ponderous cliffs, in the midst of which the little town of Redcliff was situated, you mingled again in the thick bustle and motion of the world of men and women and boys, and horses and dogs, and all living, moving, and creeping things, that inhabit the wild deserts of Pennsylvania.

The village itself was crowded to overflowing long before the sun had gained a sufficient altitude to throw its rays upon the deep valley in which it lay. There the bar room of the inn was crowded, and the fumes of tobacco and whiskey, the jingling of small change, and the perpetual clamour of the throng was sufficient to rack a brain of common flexibility. In the streets there was the greeting of old and long parted acquaintances; the bartering of horses; the settling of old accounts; the buffoonery of half intoxicated men; the clatter of women; the crying and hallowing of children and boys; and the barking and quarrelling of stranger dogs. To look upon the scene; to mingle with the crowd; to listen to the conversation, or to survey the countenances of the assembled multitude, would lead to no satisfactory solution of the cause for which this mass of heterogeneous matter was congregated.

Within the walls of the old stone gaol, at the foot of the mountain, a different scene had been that morning witnessed. There, chained to a stake in a miserable dungeon, damp and scarcely illumined by

one ray of light, now lay the emaciated form of one whose final doom seemed near at hand. A few hours before his wife and little daughter had been with him, having travelled a hundred miles to meet him once more on the threshold of the grave; they met, and from that gloomy vault, the song of praise ascended with the ascending sun, and the gaoler as he listened to the melodious voice of three persons whom he looked upon as a most desolate and lost of all in the wide world, blended sweetly together and chanting that beautiful hymn,

"O the Lord! should I distrust
Or contradict his will?
Who cannot do but what is just,
And must be righteous still—
It is the Lord! who can sustain,
Beneath the heaviest load,
From whom assistance I obtain,
To tread the thorny road!"

almost doubted the evidence of his senses, and stood fixed in astonishment at the massy door. Could these be the voices of a murderer, and a murderer's wife and child?

This brief and to be final interview had passed, however: those unfortunate ones had loudly commended each other to the keeping of their heavenly parent, and parted; he to face the assembled multitude on the scaffold and they, as they said, to return by weary journeys to their sorrowful homes. The convict, worn out with sickness and watching now slept.

His name was Janson Creel; his place of residence said to be Virginia. He had been taken up while travelling from the northward to his home, and tried and convicted at the county town, some miles distant, for the murder of a fellow traveller, who had borne him company from the Lakes, who was ascertained to have had a large sum of money with him, and who was found in the room in which they both slept, at a country inn, near Redcliff, with his throat cut. Creel always had protested his innocence; declaring that the deed was perpetrated by some one while he was asleep, but the circumstances were against him, and, though the money was not found on him, he was sentenced to be hung, and had been removed to the old stone gaol at Redcliff for security, the county prison being deemed unsafe.—This was the day the execution was to take place; the scaffold was already erected; the crowd pressed round the building, and frequent cries of 'bring out the murderer,' were heard.

The sun at last told the hour of eleven, and there could be no more delay. The convict's cell was entered by the officers in attendance, who aroused him, with the information that all was ready for him without, and bid him hasten to his execution. They laid hands upon him and pinioned him tight, while he looked up towards heaven in wild astonishment, as one newborn and only said, 'the dream—the dream.' And what of the dream Mr. Janson, said the sheriff, 'you would do me a great kindness if you would dream yourself and me out of this cursed scrape.' I dreamed, replied the convict; that while you read the death warrant to me on the scaffold a man came through the crowd, and stood before us in a grey dress, with a white hat and large whiskers, and that a bird flattered over him, & sang distinctly 'this is Lewis who murdered the traveller.'

The officers and the gaoler held a short consultation, which ended in a determination to look sharply after the man in grey with the white hat, accompanied with many hints of the godly resignation of the prisoner and the possibility of his innocence being ascertained by a supernatural agency. The prison doors were cleared, and Creel, pale and feeble, but with a hymn book in his hand and a meek and meekness and humility, was seen tottering from the prison to the scaffold. He had no sooner ascended it than his eye began to wander over the vast concourse of people around him, with a look of scrutiny that seemed like faith in dreams; and while the sheriff read the warrant the convicts anxiety appeared to increase; he looked and looked again; and then raised his hands and eyes a moment towards the clear sky, as if breathing a last ejaculation, when lo! as he resumed his first position, the very person he described stood within six feet of the ladder. The prisoner's eyes caught the sight, and flashed with fire while he called out, 'there is Lewis the murderer of the traveller,' and the gaoler at the same moment seized the stranger by the collar. At first he attempted to escape, but being secured, and taken before the magistrates he confessed the deed, detailed all the particulars, delivered up part of the money, informed where another part was hidden, and was fully committed for trial, while Creel was turned loose and hastened like a man out of his senses from the scaffold.

Three days had elapsed; Creel had vanished immediately after his liberation; when the pretended Lewis astonished and confounded the magistrate by declaring Creel to be her husband; that she had assumed the disguise and performed the whole part by his direction; that he had given her the money, which he had till then successfully concealed about his person; and that the whole, from the prison to the scaffold scene, was a contrivance to effect his escape; which having effected, she was regardless of consequences. Nothing could be done with her—she was set at liberty, and neither her nor her husband were heard of again.

FOREIGN.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship *Howard*, arrived at New York from Havre, in a passage of 30 days, has brought Paris papers to the 11th of March inclusive. The Duc d'Angoulême was to leave the French Capital on the 15th for Perpignan, and to proceed thence to Bayonne. A Paris paper of the 9th, says—The Duke of Reggio has this day taken leave of the King, and sets off tomorrow, to take command of the first corps of the army of the Pyrenees at Bayonne. The command of the National Guard of Paris was transferred to the Duke of Clermont-Tonnerre. We have copied the report of the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies, on the day of the violence practised upon the deputy *Manuel*. The refusal of the piquet of the National Guard, to obey the order for dragging him out, is an important circumstance, as it may be thought to exemplify the temper of the military in general. According to the advices from Paris, an order had been issued for the trial of the officer of the Piquet. At the sitting of the Chamber on the day after (the 6th March) the opposition benches were nearly vacant and none of the liberals voted on the following bill, which was passed—The non-commissioned officers and privates, whose active service expired on the 31st Dec. last, conformably to the 20th article of the law of March 10, 1818, may be employed in case of war, in the service of the veterans in the interior of the kingdom, out of the military division making a part of the department to which they belong.

At this period a rise took place in the French Funds; upon which incident one of the London papers has these remarks. 'The rise in the French Funds at a moment when the National Guard have refused to lend themselves to the Ultrs, is a curious circumstance. The general impression is, that the rise can only be accounted for from the prevalence of an idea that the Bourbons will no longer dare to strip France of the army, and that consequently the probability of war is greatly diminished.'

Every thing else at least, indicated war: the preparations at Bayonne were as active and as extensive as they could be under all circumstances. The Spanish Constitution, alists on their side, were on the alert, and taking suitable measures for protracted defence. The inhabitants of Saragossa, so celebrated for their desperate and successful stand against the armies of Napoleon, have sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their city, rather than suffer their Constitution to be overthrown or modified by a foreign army. The plan of the French invasion is thus detailed. 'An advance will be made to the capital in three directions, leaving St. Sebastian and Pampeluna closely blockaded; the Constitutional government will be overthrown; a Regency will be formed, in case the Liberals shall have carried off the King; the Constitution (which is said to be already drawn up) will be proclaimed, and caused to be accepted in the country occupied by the army; and in this situation the result of the manoeuvres and machinations will be waited for, which have been employed in the other provinces to effect the counter revolution.'

At the public dinner given at the London Tavern on the 7th March, to the Spanish and Portuguese ambassadors, the company consisted of upwards of 400 noblemen and gentlemen; and many applicants, some of whom offered as much as 50l. for a ticket, were unavoidably refused admission from want of room. As the Chairman and guests proceeded to their carriages on retiring, the immense crowd assembled in front of the London Tavern received them with continued cheers and cries of 'Spain forever!—The Spanish Cause,—Down with the Holy Alliance!—Manuel forever!—No Bourbons!'

Nat. Gaz.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
NEW YORK, April 17.

STILL LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival last evening of the fast sailing line ship *Cadmus*, in 30 days from Havre, we have received our regular files of Paris papers to the 13th of March inclusive. In addition to the articles furnished by our own translator, we have been obligingly furnished with the translations made by the editor of the American. These papers continue the accounts of preparations for immediate hostilities, and furnish a few additional particulars of general interest in the existing state of European affairs. No doubt existed that war must ensue, and the period for opening the campaign was variously stated from the 1st to the 12th of April. The *Journal des Debats*, the moderate royalist paper of the 13th says, 'The ill consequences necessarily consequent to a war with Spain are too generally known and too well appreciated to permit us to announce without extreme regret that the last hopes of peace are almost entirely extinguished.' The same paper also contains an article [uncontradicted] from the *Courier Français*, which states that on the 10th the French funds fell 2 francs; the ascribed cause was the certainty of hostilities. The Duke of Reggio left Paris on the 12th for Bayonne; the Count d'Escars, aid to the Duke of Angoulême on the 13th; His Royal Highness was to set out on the 15th of March. The royalist papers contain circular proclamations of some of the different commanders of the National Guard in Paris, reproaching the conduct of the detachment which refused to use force in the Chamber of Deputies for the expulsion of Manuel. The 'Constitutionnel' observes that these officers 'may entertain and express what opinions they please on the subject it will not prevent others from thinking the reverse.'

The sub-officer commanding, M. 'Mercier' was to be tried by a court martial, in compliance with orders of the Count 'Clermont-Tonnerre' Commandant of Paris.

The precautions of guarding the entrance to the Chamber of Deputies continued to be preserved. On the 8th of March but 5 or 6 of the members of the left side were present, and but 10 or 12 of the left centre. After some unimportant business the Chamber was adjourned to the 14th. We perceive no indications of ferment in the public mind, nor any further cause for party excitement, except the reception of Gen. Foy [one of the liberal members] at a public examination at the Sorbonne, where the scholars saluted his entrance with acclamations. This trifling circumstance seems to have given ground for complaint to the royalists.

A subscription had been opened for the Greeks in Paris, and the Constitutionnel mentions that Mr. Edward Blaquiere passed through that city on the 10th, with one of the most distinguished officers of the Greek Chief Maucacato on his way from London through Marseilles to Missalohi to open a direct communication between the Greek authorities and the London committee appointed to assist their cause, among whom was Lord Erskine and other distinguished men and members of Parliament. These proceedings indicate a more favorable close to the Greek insurrection than its progress and the unassisted efforts and destitute condition of that deserted people led us to hope for. With money and arms and the aid of military counsel we may confidently expect their final success.

The accounts from Spain are to the 5th of March, at which date the King had finally signed a decree, confirming the authority to the Ministry whom he had twice displaced and restored, and issued a proclamation announcing that war was definitively resolved on, and that the Spanish Government was about to adopt the most efficient means to repel every aggression on its rights. Another decree also orders the transfer of the seat of government to Badajoz, whether the King was also to repair. Badajoz is a strongly fortified military station on the frontier of Portugal, and from its position forms a strong central point for the direction of the military operations that may be extended through the different provinces of Spain. The English Minister had signified to the Spanish Government that he had been ordered by his Court to follow the person of the King. The ordinary session of the Spanish Cortes was opened on the 1st of March. Owing to indisposition, caused as is stated by the agitation of the previous days, the King was unable to attend in person, but transmitted his speech through the Minister of the Interior. It is of course but the language of his Ministry, and echoes the opinions and feelings of the nation. The state of the country at large is pronounced on the whole favorable, and the approaching contest spoken of with calmness and confidence in the justice of their cause and the resources and disposition of the nation to repel foreign invasion. We find little said of the guerilla warfare, and consequently presume that little had occurred. Mina had been at Barcelona to procure a supply of money, with which he had returned to the frontier. He required \$60,000 and received without hesitation 80,000.

The royalist forces, or the squadrons of the faith, appear to have retired within the French frontier, where efforts were making to organize them prior to the opening of the campaign. Baron d'Erolles was occupied in effecting this; and an article dated Perpignan, March 1, says in respect to the same subject, 'The Count de Verges aid to the Minister of War, arrived here last night, and has taken lodgings for some time. He is charged with the important mission of organizing the 'Bands of the Faith.' Those officers, it is said, who can neither read nor write, are to be made to serve as common soldiers until they shall have merited restoration to their places by gaining the requisite information. It is said here that the same measures have been adopted at the capital, and that Baron d'Erolles is to send to each regiment, for the education of its officers, the books which have been supplied to him in Paris.'

In the preparatory sitting of the Extraordinary Cortes of the 25th February, the President, Vice President and Secretaries were nominated. Mr. Flores Calderon has been elected President; M. Valdes-Brestos Vice President; and Torre and Soria Secretaries. The President then declared, that the Ordinary Cortes were constituted for the year 1823.

The deputations afterwards waited on the King, and on its return the President announced to the Cortes that his Majesty had stated, that indisposition prevented his assisting in person at the opening of the session.

The first of March having been the day appointed for the opening of the session, the Ministers of Worship and Justice proceeded to the assembly, and delivered the King's Speech to the President, who read it. It is couched in the following terms:

Gentlemen Deputies.—The extraordinary circumstances under which the legislative body opens its session, present a very extensive field to the patriotism of the Representatives of the Spanish people, and will render it celebrated in the annals of the nation.

Spain, at this moment the object of general attention, is about to solve the great problem which interests monarchs and people.—Therein are found united the hopes, fears and interests of humanity, the caprices of ambition and of pride.

The continental powers of the Holy Alliance have already raised their voices against the political institutions of this nation, which has gained her independence

and her liberty at the price of her blood. Spain in her answers to the insidious accusations of these Potentates, has solemnly manifested to the world, that her fundamental laws can alone be dictated to her by herself.

This clear and luminous principal can only be attacked by sophisms enforced by a dint of bayonets, and those who have recourse to such means as these in the 19th century, give the most evident proofs of the injustice of their cause.

His most Christian Majesty has said, that 100,000 Frenchmen should march to regulate the domestic affairs of Spain, and correct the vices of her institutions. Since what period has it belonged to soldiers to meddle with the reformation of laws? In what code is it written that military invasions are the forerunners of the felicity of a people?

It were unworthy of reason to refuse such anti-social errors, and it by no means belongs to the constitutional King of both Spains, to apologize for the national system, in order to defend it against the attacks of those who screen themselves beneath the mask of the most detestable hypocrisy, for the purpose of trampling on every sentiment of justice.

I trust that the energy and perseverance of the Cortes will afford the best reply to the speech of the most Christian Monarch; that, firm in their principles, they will continue to march undauntedly in the path prescribed by their duty; & that they will ever be the same Cortes as they were on the 9th and 11th of January, in every respect so worthy of the nation which confided her destinies to them;—In a word, I hope that reason and justice will not be less powerful than the genius of oppression and slavery. A nation which listens to the terms of an enemy, whose want of good faith is but too well known, is an already subjugated nation; and to receive those laws which he dares to establish by force of arms, is the height of ignominy.

It war should be forced upon us, it will be an evil without remedy. The nation is magnanimous, she will fight a second time for her independence and her rights. The path to glory is already known to her; and the sacrifices required will be rendered light to her. Energy and patriotism will present a thousand resources, which in the hands of Spaniards, will always produce the most happy results.

For my part, I offer once more to the national Congress, to co-operate with all my efforts, to release the hopes of the friends of liberal institutions, in employing every means which the laws place within my reach, to repulse our enemies by force.

The removal of my person and the National Cortes to a place less exposed to the influence of military operations, might baffle the designs of our enemies, and prevent the suspension of the acts of Government, which ought to be made known to all parts of the monarchy.

The army which has rendered manifold services to the national cause, is organising agreeably to the decrees of the Cortes. The victories obtained over the factious, are presages of still greater successes against our exterior enemies.

The best spirit reigns throughout all the provinces. The evils which many have suffered from those who call themselves the Defenders of Religion, have dissipated the illusions of the ignorant, and have convinced them that the cause of the Constitution is the only one they should embrace.

The changes which have taken place in our diplomatic relations, have not shaken the national courage. The timid, who never reckon on their strength, and the evil designed, who endeavor to profit by their weakness, never can change the sentiments of a nation, alive to her honor and which was never accustomed to deal with the unjust.

In general, the various branches of the public administration, presents at this moment, a favorable aspect. The Cortes will continue, with the accustomed zeal, the important labours they have undertaken, and the national prosperity to which all their views are directed, will consolidate that constitutional system, which is so ably protected by their energy and valor.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

On the 2d of March his Majesty accepted the resignation of the seven Ministers—and appointed in their places, for Foreign Affairs, D. Alvaro Flores Estada—for the Interior, (and the Colonies, ad interim) D. Antonio Dias del Moral—for the Marine, D. Jose Romani—for War, Gen. Torrijos—and for Justice D. Jose Zorruguin—and lastly, for Finances, D. Lorenzo Calvo de Rosas. Of the six new Ministers, one (Gen. Torrijos) is absent from Madrid—two (M. M. Flores Estada and Rosas) have accepted their appointments. The three others have refused.

In their sitting of to day (3d March) the Cortes have testified by a message, their surprise, that measures have not as yet been taken to remove the government. It was decided, that the report on this subject should be made in 24 hours. It appears, that it is to Badajoz that the government is to be removed.

The removal of the old ministers, and their retreat from public life, was looked upon with regret by the people, who spoke both of them and their acts, while in office, with tears of gratitude for their patriotic services.

We find in the Constitutional of the 11th of March the following letter on the question of the arrest of the officer of the Guards who refused to take into custody M. Manuel, from our venerable defender and friend, La Fayette:—

TO THE EDITOR.

"The order of the day" inserted in the *Moniteur*, and signed by the Colonel of the 4th Legion, affirms that the institution of the National Guard bears a particular character of unlimited devotion to the

government. It belongs to one of the National Guard of 1789 to rectify this assertion. The National Guard was established for the assertion and support of liberty, equality and civil order. Having given to the nation the opportunity of choosing its own government, the National Guard became the guarantee of the independence of France, as it would have been again if the powers who succeeded each other in 1814 and 15 had chosen to trust themselves to an armed nation, as would be done at this day with common accord, I hope, should the powers of Piltitz and Laybach invade our territory.

Born the enemy of despotism, of aristocracy and anarchy, the National Guard defended the constituted authorities of the nation; it has protected our persons our property and opinions. It would choose that the adversaries of the revolution were doubly overcome by the energy of the French people, and by their generosity.

The National Guard would have had the honor to save Louis XVI. if the privileged faction at home and abroad had permitted him to be once more saved by his compatriots.

One of the greatest gratifications of my life has been to retrace in the memorable session of the 4th of March, the sentiments which created the National Guard in 1789; which confederated four millions of armed citizens in 1790; which have manifested themselves in several later occasions; and of which the guard of 1823, by the noble conduct of M. Mercier and his worthy comrades, has just given so honorable and patriotic an evidence.

LA FAYETTE.

Paris Papers.—By the Cadmus.

We have to-day received a Paris paper of the 14th ult which contains London dates to the 11th. The London Sun of the 11th, states that great naval promotions would be announced in the Gazette of that evening. It was asserted that a fleet of ten sail of the line would be immediately commissioned.

LONDON, March 11.

The dispatches received yesterday by government, had a favorable effect on the funds. Consols opened to day at 74 1/8 to 3-8. It is believed that a new negotiation with Spain is about to be opened, which may yet prevent hostilities.

The last letter from Havre, under date of March 15, to the owners of the *Cadmus*, says, 'We must soon consider war with Spain as inevitable; and judging from appearances, hostilities must soon commence. It is hoped England will remain neutral, but this we look upon as nearly impossible.'

A Paris Journal [*L'Etoile*] asserts that every arrangement had been made for hostilities to commence from the 1st to the 5th of April.

The latest accounts from Constantinople state that there was every reason to believe the differences between Russia and the Porte would be amicably arranged through the mediation of Lord Stratford.

A proclamation has been published, signed by the king, which, says the *Journal de Commerce*, may be considered as a declaration of war. A decree of his majesty orders the removal of the Cortes to Badajoz, where the king with the ministers is about to repair.

The *Journal de Commerce* states that Sir Wm. A. Court had communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, private instructions from his government, directing him to follow his Catholic Majesty to whatever residence he might choose.—It is also stated that the Cortes has declared that it will not approve of the report relative to the situation of the Peninsula until the removal of the seat of government.

The Spaniards were making arrangements to harass their enemies where they are most vulnerable—at sea. An article of the Madrid '*Expectador*' gives official notice that the ministry had made provision for granting letters of marque at all the different seaports.—The apprehensions of the French seem to be much alive on this point, and we perceive that at Marseilles a number of vessels which had been partly laden and prepared for sea were again unloaded and laid up. At Havre also the alarm was great, and from the nature and extent of the preparations for defence, a rupture with England was apprehended.—This event was also thought to be in some degree indicated by the return home of a great number of the English who had been temporary residents or travellers in France.

The 'Constitutionnel' of the 13th contains an able communication from a London correspondent on the probable policy of the English ministry, from which the following passages may be deemed by the French people and government of sufficient authority to aggravate their apprehensions of a maritime war. The writer [and he is evidently one of talents and information] after speculations on the views of the administration and the peculiar interests of the nation, arrives at the following conclusion as to the course that will be pursued in the existing emergency:

'The ministry, says he, will not a second time let slip the occasion offered by the present crisis, of putting ourselves at the head of a natural league of the constitutional against the despotic governments. We shall neither be so blind to our own interests, nor to those of Europe, as connected with our own.

They will not permit the French marine, by a new family compact, to erect itself once more in formidable array against us, and form the rallying point of a maritime confederation against the British empire. In the North Sea, as in the Dardanelles, they will never suffer Russia to become a maritime power, and to encircle Europe with her ships as she now does with her battalions. They will never permit her to

acquire colonies in America, in Asia, or in the Mediterranean Sea. In pursuing this course they will but follow the current of public opinion, guarding the essential public interests.'

COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Office of the Captain General of Porto Rico.
MOST EXCELLENT SIR:—At noon this day, just as I arrived from the village of Cagnas, where I received at 8 o'clock this morning the official letter of the king's lieutenant commandant of this place advising me of the arrival of the squadron under the command of your excellency with a disposition to enter this port, I have been inauspiciously informed of the misfortune occurring in the death of the commander of a schr. of war belonging to the squadron, who it seems persisted in entering the port, notwithstanding his having been warned by the fort to desist from his undertaking, by a discharge from two cannons, the first with a blank cartridge and the other at an elevation with a ball. But the Garrison in seeing his obstinacy, followed with an extraordinary rigour the orders for hindering the entrance of the squadron till my arrival, according to the determination formed by the said lieutenant of the place yesterday.

I wish to persuade the mind of your excellency into a consciousness of the sorrow which this event so mournful and unfortunate has caused me; so much the more painful, inasmuch as it has happened in a place in the district under my command, and on an individual under the orders of your excellency, and a citizen of the United States; of a nation, with whom in all acceptations the Spaniards of both hemispheres are found united.

So unexpected a misfortune, which it seems ought never to be feared in friendly establishments, appears to carry on itself a character of criminality, which more and more aggraves my feelings.

But the juncture of the circumstances which have conspired towards the fatality, according to the information received by me is such, that if your excellency will be pleased to examine it with impartiality, you will perceive that if the facts are not sufficient to mitigate the regret, they are at least enough to prove that there has been no intention of failing in regard to your excellency, nor of offending any citizen of the United States, and much less their government.

The lieutenant of the king, and commandant of the place, grounded on various reasons, of which it is not important to trouble your excellency with recitation, but of which, however, I will point out a few, believed that he ought not to permit the entering of the squadron until my arrival. One of his motives arose from his recollecting that during the last year an expedition was armed in the ports of North America, against this island, and placed under the command of a man named Encoudry Holstein; which expedition actually went into the port of St. Bartholomew under the American flag, and among his other reasons were the following. It has been reported here that another similar expedition is this year in preparation: That the schooners alluded to on their entering yesterday, would not receive the pilots on board, unless they practised with particular plans of the harbour, & the leads in their hand, of which the captain of the port made his complaint:—That when the officers came on shore, a rumour was spread that they were saying Spain had ceded this island and that of Cuba to the English, which relation they confirmed to the lieutenant of the king, as he himself has assured me: That their not having presented to him the writ nor any expression from your excellency; he suspected he had found something alarming in these rumours; and not sufficient proofs, that these were national vessels merely by the uniforms in which the officers were dressed.

These are some of the reasons which he has informed me he had in view in not consenting to the entrance of the squadron until my arrival, and in consequence of them he dispatched his orders to the Castle of the Moro, not for the purpose of committing hostilities—but merely preventive orders. He sent an adjutant at half past six o'clock in the morning accompanied by an interpreter on board one of the schooners under the command of your excellency to entreat her commander to be so good as to call on the government, in order to agree with them on the means and form of making known to your excellency this their determination. Unfortunately the commander of the American schooner deferred, in the first place, his seeing the lieutenant of the king until one o'clock in the afternoon; and provoked by the adjutant to view it as an unjust case and to consider duty the cause of his being disturbed, and of which he was fully informed; the commander promised the adjutant that he would go to the government, as soon as he could dress himself.

By an unheard of fatality he did not accomplish this promise until after his hearing the firing of the cannon at the Moro, which might have been avoided had he only presented himself for an interview with the commander of the place.

The remissness of this officer and the pertinacity of him who commanded the schooner, in his not suspending his entering in spite of the cannon that was fired without a shot, and without waiting for a pilot; but notwithstanding this, and the second discharge of a gun at an elevation, to crowd sail in order at all events to gain the port—these acts, most excellent sir, have been the means of depriving the United States of a citizen, your excellency of an officer, of filling Puerto Rico with mourning, and myself with inexpressible sorrow. I feel it to be my duty to assure

your excellency that the orders issued by the lieutenant of the king and commandant general of the place, were by no means intended to commit hostilities or offences against the vessels; but as the firing was made at an elevation, either the tumbling of the sea or perhaps some bad pointing, must have been the cause why the fourth discharge should produce such a fatal effect.

Immediately on my return to this place, I gave orders that all the vessels under the command of your excellency of whatever description may enter freely into this harbor, as into a port of friends, where they will meet that reception which the law of nations assigns to those who claim a title in civilization and other privileges, secured by the treaties of friendship existing between two nations. In this act I anticipate for myself the satisfaction of being able to manifest personally all the consideration which your person merits from me, and my regret for so mournful and disagreeable an event.

May God guard your excellency many years.

Puerto Rico, March 6, 1823.

Excmo. Sr.
(Signed) MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

The most excellent commander in chief of the Anglo-American squadron in the office of Puerto Rico, D. DAVID PORTER.

[To His Excellency Capt. Gen. of Porto Rico, U. S. Ship Peacock, March 11, 1823.]

Your Excellency: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several favors of the 6th and 7th of this month.

That which is in reply to the letter I had the honor to address you on the 4th is perfectly satisfactory in all its details, and the promptness with which you have been pleased to attend to it, as well as its contents, will no doubt be highly gratifying to the government of the U. States.

I know not how to touch on the melancholy subject of your other letters, without giving vent to some of those feelings which operate at this moment on my mind. I shall endeavor however to treat it coolly and dispassionately, and hope by a few facts to convince your excellency, that there was not the shadow of an excuse for interdicting the entrance of my squadron into the harbor of St. Johns: That nothing can justify the order issued by your second in command, to fire upon any of the vessels composing it, and that the act of firing was, to say the least of it, an act of the most unpardonable cruelty and barbarity.

It is painful to me to see that your excellency has labored to justify the act; and to throw the blame on the commander of one of the United States vessels then in port. A statement in the Echo of the 8th, drawn by the same hand that penned your letter to me, is given to the public with the same object in view. Your excellency may have reasoned yourself into a belief of the correctness of the inferences you have in both cases drawn from the information given you, or both may have been considered as necessary and proper to prevent excitement; but I must be excused for saying to your excellency that the charge is only an aggravation to the outrage which has already been committed. It was not the duty of that officer to move at the beck and call of the king's lieutenant, or to leave the duty unexecuted which I had sent him to perform, to communicate to me the hostile intentions of a subaltern, which, had they been fully explained to him, he never could have believed he would have dared to have carried into effect; but they never were explained, and no such conversation took place between the king's lieutenant and the American officer, as is related by your excellency. Your excellency has been misinformed on the subject, and had it been the duty of the American officer to have communicated to me the intention to prevent my coming into port, it would have been impracticable for him to have executed it, as the sea raged with such violence at the time, that no vessel or boat could possibly have left the harbor.

It is not magnanimous in your excellency to resort to such means to excuse the bad conduct of those under your command.

The officer you would implicate, was the bearer of a dispatch from me to your excellency, announcing you of the benevolent intentions of my government in fitting out the squadron I have the honour to command.

He had been two days in your port, and was possessed of a copy of my letter to you, which had been seen by your second in command at the moment of his presenting himself to him, which was on the day of his arrival. And if any doubts existed as to his character, or the character of the vessel under his command, being in the power of the authorities of Porto Rico, they could easily have satisfied themselves.

But he had been received and treated as an American officer, and it is only to endeavor to palliate, or excuse the conduct of the offending individual, that your excellency has sought for facts, which would never have been brought into notice, but for the lamentable circumstance which gave rise to these painful remarks.

He informed your second of the character of my squadron; a British squadron was then lying in the port which knew me, and there cannot be a doubt, had communicated intelligence of my intentions to visit Porto Rico.

The sloop of war on board which my command was flying, with some small vessels of my squadron, were lying in full view of the Castle with their colours hoisted, the schooner which was fired into was standing directly into port in open day; she could not have escaped after the first shot was fired, or have given up her intention of going into St. Johns, had she been disposed, or had she understood what

was intended by the firing. But let me ask your excellency, who for an instant could have supposed that a small schooner of scarcely forty tons burthen, mounting only three guns, with a complement of twenty five officers and men, would have occasioned any alarm to the city of St. Johns, surrounded as it is by fortresses rendered as impregnable as nature and the art of man can make them? Was it not more natural to believe that the firing was intended to compel her approach? and even if, the intention was not complied with, ought not her feeble condition to have claimed from those in your fortress some mercy? But no! the vessel after the death of her lamented commander was compelled to anchor between the forts, where a tremendous sea was running which jeopardised the lives of every one on board, to send the small boat on shore, where the young midshipman who commanded her, was insulted by having a heavy gun pointed into the boat, and threatened with destruction if he attempted to move from his position: he was then taken as a criminal and placed under guard.

These are facts, your excellency, and incontrovertible ones. Let me ask your excellency what better proofs you have of the character of my squadron now than was produced on the first day of the arrival of the officer you wish to implicate! What further examination has been made, that the authorities of Porto Rico are better satisfied of our being Americans now, than they were before? None.

I repeat it that the character of my squadron was well known in St. Johns; even in this obscure place I found American newspapers containing all the details respecting it, and at St. Thomas' I saw persons direct from St. Johns, who informed me that its equipment and object was well known there. There has in fact been a degree of publicity given to the expedition, and an interest felt in it, that have been rarely equalled.

The whole of the civilized world was interested in its success—it is vain then to say, that we were taken for lawless invaders, and it is unjust to endeavor to stain the character of my country by a charge of frequency of hostile expeditions against the Spanish possessions, or offer them as an excuse for the conduct of the offender. Bad men escape sometimes the vigilance of the most rigid authorities, and no government deserves reproach when it does its utmost to detect and bring them to punishment.

I find your coasts lined with troops since my arrival here. I find reinforcements daily coming in, as I am informed by your order to protect the inhabitants from my resentments. I have found every precaution taken to keep me in profound ignorance of the lamentable occurrence; but these things were all in vain. I saw the insult offered to the flag of my country—I have satisfied your military commanders that their force is despicable when compared to that at my disposal, and I have convinced the inhabitants, that although they are at my mercy, they will not be made answerable for the offences of an individual.

It is not then becoming to the character of your excellency to resort to subterfuge in order to divert the odium of the act from one officer to attach blame to another.

I will further ask, why a rigor should be exercised towards vessels bearing the American flag, that was not extended to the British squadron or to the French frigate, which arrived subsequent to the attack on lieutenant com'dt. Cocke? In the one case there was only a small schooner to fire at, in the other there were vessels of force.

Had he fallen in battle and by the hand of a declared enemy, we should have been reconciled to his fate by the proud satisfaction that he died in the performance of his duty to his country; but to be thus cruelly torn from us, and by the hand of a dastard, whose aim was the more sure from a confidence in his own safety, and the defenceless condition of his object, admits of no consolation.

Your excellency in conversation with the officer you wish to implicate, adverted to the affair of the Panchita as some palliation for the offence, and there is too much reason to apprehend that the officer who gave the order to prevent the entrance of my squadron, as well as those who executed it, thought this a fair opportunity to retaliate. Otherwise, why heat shot in the furnaces to destroy my squadron? Why open two batteries on the schooner, and why fire round shot and langrage, while the lamented victim was hailing the fort, and why the remark of the man who pointed the gun that the shot was intended to avenge the Panchita?

Your excellency will recollect that in the case of the Panchita, there was an equality of force. Such an occurrence would not have taken place had there been as great a disparity as in the present instance. The cases are not therefore parallel, and if the satisfaction of retaliation was sought for, the offenders have failed in their object; it is yet to be obtained.

I shall leave the Island tomorrow morning with a heavy heart, and without delay communicate to my Government the melancholy result of my visit here, which was intended for the benefit of the civilized world in general.

With the highest respect I have the honor to be your excellency's most obt. humble servant,

(Signed) D. PORTER.

BAPTISTE IRVINE.
Extract of a letter, dated
CURACOA, March 26.

Yesterday at 8 A. M. this city was thrown into confusion, by an alarm, "that the prisoners of the Porto Rico expedition had escaped from the fiscalade." On enquiry, it was found that Mr. Baptiste Irvine had in reality escaped by breaking one of the bars of his prison, and letting himself

down by a cord from the window, two stories high. A reward of 200 pieces of eight, was offered by the government, and in less than two hours the unfortunate man was found secreted in the house of Mr. Merida, the agent for Colombia. Information was lodged against Mr. Irvine by a Spaniard, or in less than one hour he would have been safe, and off this wretched island; he was lead to prison more dead than alive. I saw him immediately after he was surprised by the guard; he looked wild and pale; my heart really bled for him, he drew a tear of pity from every beholder. The Fiscal idolizes the Spaniards to the prejudice of Americans; and had our country a proper representative here, it might be otherwise, Mr. I. is closely confined in the fort, and in irons.

March 27.—The plot for the escape of Mr. Irvine has been discovered. He was aided by M. Ricardo, Esquire, Attorney General and Sworn Interpreter to the King of Holland, who magnanimously and humanely compromised himself to serve one unfortunate fellow creature—Mr. Ricardo has been arrested on the charge, interrogated, and with firmness acknowledged the act. His correspondence with Mr. I. has been found.

Easton Gazette.
EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26.

The letters of Commodore PORTER and the Spanish Governor of Porto Rico, will be read with great interest, as they relate to an event which every one deeply deplores, and without a satisfactory explanation, would have tended to decompose that good understanding which we wish to preserve with Spain and her dependencies at all times, more particularly at a moment when she is about to be engaged in so arduous a struggle for the essential rights of her own independence.

The commodore has resolved, very properly, to leave the affair to the determination of his government, after having expressed himself quite as warmly both in the argument and in the observations, as was necessary. The most leading point to be determined seems to be, whether the schooner Fox commanded by Capt. Cocke, could have come to, on account of the weather, when signaled to do so from the fort—If she could have done so, it would have been proper to have done so—if stress of weather forbade it, then the direct shot from the fort was wholly indefensible.

The tone of the Governor's letter to the Commodore is altogether respectful and conciliatory, and melancholy and unfortunate as was the loss of a brave and promising young officer, we hope neither insult or injury will be found to have been intended against the flag of these United States.

The hail storm which visited us on Sunday evening last, we are sorry learn did considerable damage in the vicinity of this town—In some places the wheat was literally cut up by the roots, and an immense quantity of window glass broken—In one house alone nearly two hundred lights were destroyed—Many of the hail stones, it is said, were as large as hen eggs.

We are happy to believe, that the second volume of Bozman's History of Maryland, is now ready for the press.

The Russian Bear at last.—By the arrival at New Bedford, on Tuesday last, of the ship Balena, Gardner, from the Sandwich Islands, we learn that the brig Pearl, of Boston, had arrived at Woahoo, from the North West Coast, having been ordered off by the officer commanding (at Norfolk sound) the Russian North West company. After leaving the port she was boarded by the Russian frigate Apollo. Documents delivered to said brig by the commander of the A. declare the Russian claim to extend from lat. 51, N. on the N. W. Coast of America northward to Bearing's Straits, and from thence to lat. 45, 50, N. on the Coast of Japan; and that all vessels, of whatever nation they may be, that are caught within 100 (Italian) miles of those limits, (except in cases of actual distress) will be subject to confiscation, national vessels not excepted. The Apollo was about to despatch vessels, and also proceed down the coast, for the purpose of ordering all vessels off which might be found within those limits. Our citizens, government and all, have been flattering themselves that the Czar of Muscovy was not in earnest, when he issued his famous decree in effect, declaring himself Czar of one half of North America also. The above however, we presume will open their eyes. The question is—shall we submit to it.
[M. Y. Com. Ado.]

BALTIMORE, April 17.
Capture of a British Gun Brig by Pirates.
We learn from Captain Hamilton, who arrived here this day in the schr. Gallega in 11 days from Havana, that a few days previous to his sailing a British brig of war fell in with a piratical two topsail schr. off Cape Antonio, of six guns and 120 men. Upon coming along side, the crew of the schr. boarded the brig, armed with knives, &c. and took possession of her, after killing eleven men and driving the whole of the British crew below. A British frigate soon after came up and gave chase to the

brig and recaptured her—the pirates having in the meantime returned to their own vessel, and finally made their escape.

Accounts had been received at Havana that an action had taken place near Cape Antonio, between the boats of a British sloop of war and a piratical schr. of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the schooner Gota. After a few minutes the pirate blew up—and when the smoke dispersed about 25 men were seen swimming in the water, to whom the boats gave no quarter.

It appears that the British government had given orders to land troops in Cuba, for the extirpation of the pirates, in spite of any resistance from the government of the Island; which, after some opposition was finally acquiesced in by Spain. This it seems gave rise to the late rumors of England being about to seize the Island.
[U. S. Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, April 21.
FROM HAVANA.
The schooner Return, Neill, arrived here on Saturday in 9 days from Havana. In her came passengers Capt. Banks and crew of the schr. Pilot, of Norfolk, captured by the pirates on the 24th March. The schr. Pilot was recaptured by the United States schooner Gallatipper, but all the pirates except one escaped. The Pilot had been armed by the pirates, and on the 6th instant, captured a brig under British colors, in sight from the Point. No accounts had been received from her when captain Neill sailed. The piratical captain declared to capt. Banks, while on board, that he would hang every Englishman that he fell in with, in retaliation for the pirates hung by them in Jamaica. The brig Mechanic, Purinton, of Portland, was captured on the 6th inst. one mile from the Moro, and robbed. The schr. Three Sisters, Sanders, of Boston, was taken at the same time; the mate was drowned by the pirates, the captain severely beaten, and the vessel robbed of light sails and rigging, and the hands of their clothes, &c. The schr. Robert Lenox, Taylor, of Newbern, was condemned at Havana, 29th March—the captain and crew have also arrived in the Return.—Pat.

Captain Bailey, who arrived here on Saturday, in the brig Atlantic from Jamaica, sailed with a British convoy, and left the port of Havana on the 8th March, where they were to remain 48 hours. At the same time saw four of Com. PORTER's squadron—spoke one of them, the schooner Fox of the first division, waiting orders, from whom captain B. learned they had destroyed several pirates about that part of Cuba. The squadron had in company a pilot boat built coppered schooner, which had been captured—understood they had taken five others before.—ib.

COMMUNICATED.
OBITUARY.
Died on Sunday evening last, 20th April, at his seat near Oxford, in the county of Talbot, Eastern Shore of Maryland, (E. 65) JONAS LEEDS BOZMAN, Esq.—a man highly respected in the society in which he lived, distinguished for his learning among learned men, a gentleman of urbane manners and refined sentiments.

He was profoundly versed in the Science of the Law, and his mind was richly adorned and copiously stored with classical and miscellaneous literature—He will be handed down to future times as the first who successfully undertook to write a History of Maryland, and the world will long regret that he did not live to complete his excellent and important work.

BALTIMORE, April 22.
PRICES CURRENT.
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$ 7 00
Howard-street wagon	7 12 1/2
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 55
Do white do	1 62
Rye bushel	80
Indian Corn bushel	57
Oats do	37 1/2

The Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will sit on Monday next, the 28th inst.

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

Porter & Ale.
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

NEGROES FOR SALE.
The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Wednesday the 7th of May next, at Lord's Gif, 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 L. MITCHELL, Administrator of Wm. Coursey, Jr. dec'd.
April 26—2w

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed, against Alexander Hensley; 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 Frisby 8 years old.
Seized and will be sold to satisfy the above mentioned claim.
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.
April 26—ts

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE:

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 Goddorough, 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 venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of the State use of William Gwinn Assignee of Richard R. Keene against Charles Goldsborough, 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 Gigs 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 Lookerman, use of William Ferguson, use of Bonnet Tomlinson against John Craw and Thomas Robinson, Security of John Craw, 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

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.
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, Rec'g. Sec'ry.
April 26—2w

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'ry, to the Commissioners.
April 19—3w

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

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 C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills, Queen Anne's county.
April 19, 1823—3w

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 Files of the most approved English Manufacture.
Easton, April 5—tf

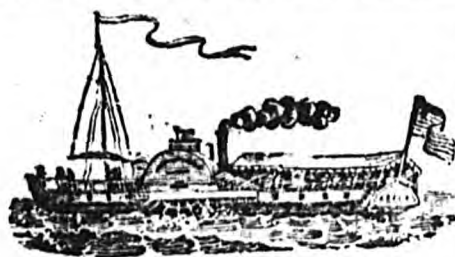
GROCERIES.
The subscriber has opened an assortment of GROCERIES OF FIRST QUALITY, Adjoining the Post office, and solicits a share of public patronage. He requests his old friends and acquaintances to call on him, and they may rely on getting the following articles as low as they can possibly be afforded viz.

French Brandy	Molasses
Jamaica Spirit	N. Orleans Sugar
Antigua Rum	Loaf of all qualities
Holland Gin	Spices do
Fishon Wine	Teas of Superior quality
Whiskey old and 4th 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,
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
Beg 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



THE STEAM-BOT
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 noon, 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 Saturday, 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 Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, 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—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 **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, or the accommodation of Travellers or Citizens, who may honour it with their custom. This Table will at all times be furnished with the best produce of the market, and his Bar constantly stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are supplied with Corn, Oats, 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 moment's 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.
the corner of Washington and

the corner of Washington and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious

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

Notice.

At a meeting of the Female Benevolent Society of Easton, its funds being found inadequate to give employment to the industrious poor, it was resolved that the committee appointed for that purpose, be authorised to solicit all persons both in town and country, to deposit in their hands all such raw materials as they may have to manufacture and they will have the work done on as low terms as possible. It will be expected that either money or material will be deposited with the committee for the payment of the same, as soon as it is done. All persons disposed to patronise the Society are invited to attend the monthly meeting at the Miss Harris' school room, on the 26th of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

By order,
ELIZABETH T. MARTIN, Sec'y
April 5—

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 Travelling 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.,
April 19th, 1823—4w

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 to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Culbreth and Edward B. Hurdcastle, use of Longstreth and Bailey, and sundry fieri facias, to wit. George W. Pratt, use of Matthew Driver, James Moynihan, use of Robert Henderson, Edward B. Hurdcastle, Culbreth & Hurdcastle, use of John Camper, and a fieri facias issued from the court of Appeals at the suit of George & William Reed, against Thomas Hurdcastle, will be sold for cash on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, on the Court House Green in Easton, between 10 and 5 o'clock, all the equitable title right, interest and claim, of him the said Thomas Hurdcastle, of, in and to the Farm or Plantation on which he now resides, also, one Carriage and Harness. Seized and will be sold to satisfy the aforesaid claims.
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 Menley, and a fieri facias at the suit of Robert Moore against David Niece, 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 Horsey 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 Niece 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 Rhetobeth or Rhetobeth 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 Wilson, Jr. use Hugh W. Evans, James Wilson, Jr. use Nelson 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 House, 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 Wilson, 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 McNeal, 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 plain 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 Mathias Williams, also at suit of Mathias Williams, use of Levin and William Moore, Jr. and John L. Kerr, 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, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Turbutt, to a

HOUSE AND LOT
in Easton, one Carriage & Harness, two Beds and Furniture, one Horse, one Cow and calf, one negro woman Keturah, one negro woman Esther, one negro woman Onah, 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

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's 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. 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 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 5 o'clock of the same day, the following property to wit, part of a tract of land called Parker's Point and 'Parker's Point' containing two hundred acres 'Kemp's Mini 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

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

MARYLAND, **Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

8th day of April, A. D. 1823.
On application of Peter Stevens, Jr. administrator of Thomas Stevens, 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 8th day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty three.
J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.
April 12—3w

Notice.

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 24th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, Anno Domini, 1823.
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
of Thomas Stevens, dec'd.
April 12—3w

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 Paolet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Paolet. 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 owner in the absence of the subscriber.
JAMES DENNY.
April 5—6w

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

PRINTING,

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