

nately played upon me; however, it proved nothing more than for the purpose of clearing the table, for in a few seconds it was replaced, and the question put meant "if all had done." After supper some called for ale, others gin, or porter, and each produced the sum collected during the day. One man had a pound in copper, another ten shillings, and none less than five. They now recounted the tricks they made use of, and the effect they had on the public—were all acquainted with magistrates in town, and described several in the most ludicrous way. They are a corporate body, and have laws; and I was admitted a member, for which honor I gave a pot of porter, and a penny to their own bishop, as they called him, for inserting my name—(he was once a parish clerk, and the only one of their friends who could write.) When solicited for my name, I said, *Jack Sprat*, which excited laughter; and the president, after giving the health of Mr. Sprat, shook hands with me, and trusted I should soon pry the London cocknies.—Each individual gave one shilling and sixpence for supper, and an half penny to the writer. The liquor was paid for as it came in. We remained three hours, and I confess I was much amused with the select party. Yours, &c. **AMICUS.**

Bathurst Square, Feb. 4, 1819.
P. S. Every one resumed his old attire before he departed from the house, and each individual left it separately.
Sporting Magazine, Feb. 1819.

The following letter from Capt. James Baines, of the United States ship *Ontario*, to his friend Com. Bainbridge, as being the correct statement of a transaction in all its relations, highly interesting to our country, will be read with pleasure by every person of American feeling—and, as vindicating the rules and character of our Naval Service, we trust it will obtain the decided approbation of the Department.—*Pol. Register.*

United States Ship Ontario.
New York, May 19, 1819.
To Com. Bainbridge, Boston.

My Dear Sir—You have seen that during my late cruise, I had a correspondence with Lord Cochrane, upon the subject of a salute, in which reference was made to a ship formerly under your command. The transaction is one to which more importance has been attached than it merits; and as this unnecessary importance has arisen from mis-conception, permit me to relate to you all the facts, together with my view of the subject.

When I was first on my way to Chili, I often reflected upon the propriety of my saluting a flag which was not recognized by the government of the United States. I was of opinion, that it was not strictly proper; but, under all circumstances, I deemed it advisable, and, therefore, upon anchoring at Valparaiso, in January, 1818, I acquainted the governor, that I would salute, if an equal number of guns would be returned. The Governor informed me that some troops were stationed a few leagues from town, and that they might be put in motion in consequence of any unexpected firing at the fort; that he would send off to acquaint the military officer with my arrival, and that on the following morning he would notify to me when he was prepared to return my salute, which he would do, gun for gun. During the whole of the following day I was accordingly prepared to salute, and expecting every moment a message from the Governor. No message, however did come; no salute was fired; nor was any satisfactory explanation ever made to me on the subject. The very least, therefore, I could do, under such circumstances was, to determine not to salute the fort at any subsequent visit. Still, however, I would not omit any mark of personal civility to the Chilean officers; and therefore when General San Martin visited my ship, I saluted him with fifteen guns, and I saluted the Supreme Director with a like number of guns, upon his making a similar visit.

I returned from the Columbia River to Chili, with the same determination not to salute where my own flag had once been neglected; but still to cultivate friendly relations with the government wherever this point of honor was not concerned. With this disposition, on my arrival at Valparaiso, I paid a visit to the Governor Don Luis de la Cruz, and also to Lord Cochrane, who during my absence had obtained command of the Chile squadron. Soon after visiting Lord Cochrane, I received a letter from him, in which he begged to remind me, for the length of my services, he said, must have made me aware of the fact that ships of war, when arriving in a friendly port, had ever been in the habit of saluting publicly; that there was only one exception within his remembrance, which was the American frigate *Essex*, at Gibraltar, in 1805; she abstained from saluting the flag of Lord Keith, the British Admiral; and Lord Keith felt it his duty to require the salute, or on refusal that the *Essex* should forthwith quit the port, which latter alternative was embraced. The style of this letter was equally unexpected and offensive. From a desire to conciliate, I had overcome my feelings at the neglect of my own offer to salute; I had even paid the first visit to Lord Cochrane, personally a stranger to me. Instead of receiving a return of my visit from that officer, the first notice of it from him was a complaint of my not having first saluted him, accompanied by an intimation that if I did not comply, I should be expelled the port, as the *Essex* had once been for a similar neglect.

It was impossible not to feel the arrogance of this pretension; but I determined not to suffer it to influence my good disposition towards the government of Chili. In my answer to Lord Cochrane, therefore, I stated that I was aware it was usual, up-

on the arrival of a vessel of war at a foreign port, to salute publicly; that it was my knowledge of this circumstance which had induced me, upon arriving at Valparaiso, in the preceding January, to acquaint the then governor with my arrival, and to inform him I would fire the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned; and that my offer to salute was not accepted then, he would perceive the propriety of my declining to salute now. In a few hours I received a second letter from Lord Cochrane saying that he was not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States, and that if I would give my word of honor that it was the uniform practice of the American commanders in chief, without regard to comparative rank or locality, to answer with an equal number of guns the salute of all foreign ships of war, "he would give fresh orders for my salute being so returned," but that as the practice of all other services with which he had had communication, was to return from a flag ship two guns less to the salutes of ships of war not bearing a flag of corresponding rank, his instructions hitherto had been to that effect; and that an alteration of the customary mode of proceeding, so far as regards the United States, "must be regulated by the communication I might make on the subject." The offensive style of his first letter I had not considered necessary to notice in my answer. Therefore had only replied that I declined saluting, and assigned my reasons for it; reasons which were obligatory upon me, and ought to have been satisfactory to him. My letter could not be misunderstood, and as Lord Cochrane's second communication still implied the necessity of my saluting, it was necessary not only to repeat my intention not to salute at all, but to give him to understand that I would not suffer myself to be ordered out of port. My answer, therefore, was, that as I declined saluting altogether, it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or by a less number of guns; that a salute from a national vessel, upon arriving at a foreign port, was a matter of courtesy only; that it was entirely optional; that it was sometimes practised, it was sometimes omitted; that in respect to what he mentioned of the *Essex*, I thought he must be misinformed, since I was persuaded that my friend, Captain Bainbridge, who commanded the *Essex* in 1805, would not have permitted himself to be ordered out of port in the manner he had stated.

This produced from Lord Cochrane a third letter, wherein he says, that my first letter, in which I stated that my visit to him was in my capacity of an officer of the United States, and was intended as an evidence of respect to the officer commanding the naval forces of Chili, had induced him to conceive there could be no intention of disrespect to the flag of Chili, in the omission of a salute, and the more so, as the very next sentence in that letter very candidly stated that I was aware it was usual on the arrival of a vessel of war at a foreign port, to salute publicly, and that it was my knowledge of this circumstance, that had induced me upon arriving at the port in January last, to acquaint the Governor I would pay the customary salute if an equal number of guns would be returned; he desires me to judge then, his astonishment on receiving my written declaration, that my letter was intended to decline saluting altogether, and that therefore it was not necessary to enquire whether a salute from the ship under my command should be answered by an equal or a less number of guns. This he says is a public matter. But he desires me to judge of his private sentiments, when he finds me add that a salute from a national vessel, upon arriving at a foreign port, is a matter of courtesy only; that it is sometimes practised; it is sometimes omitted; he says it is incontestable, that in no port of a civilized nation, are an equal number of guns returned by the power who may be saluted; that as to the incident noticed in this letter, he has not erred in fact, though he may have committed a mistake in incidental trifles; that he plainly perceives the awkward circumstances in which I am placed; that I myself could not regret them more than he did; that it would deprive him of what, previous to receiving my last letter, he should have deemed a pleasure, namely, of paying his respects to me, which now consistently he could not do, without such an explanation as shall reconcile the seeming contradiction of my public letters.

As to Lord Cochrane's private sentiments, I had as little to do with them as I had to do with his private character; with respect to the mode of all civilized nations of returning a salute, it was not the question between us, since, from the first I declined saluting at all; and his regret at this awkward circumstance in

*The following extract of a letter from Commodore Bainbridge to Captain Biddle will prove how totally without foundation is the story of Lord Cochrane.

"On my anchoring at Gibraltar in 1805, where I was met by Sir James Saumarez, and not Lord Keith, was the commanding naval officer; I did not salute the admiral's flag, because it had been saluted in sight of the *Essex* a short time previous, by the frigate *Boston*, capt. McNeal, my senior in rank. And as the admiral did not offer to the ship under my command, the usual ceremony to ships of war, on entering a friendly port, no acquaintance took place between us during my then stay at Gibraltar. But on my return again to the Rock, admiral Sir James Saumarez sent on board the *Essex*, and offered the customary civilities. I then waited on him, and a friendly intercourse followed, but no salute was given by the *Essex* to his flag, nor is there the least shadow of truth in my being required to salute any admiral's flag at Gibraltar, or on non-compliance thereof to leave the port. Such a demand I should have considered absurd in the extreme.

which he perceives so plainly I am persuaded, is as ridiculous as it is vulgar.

Lord Cochrane affects to think he has convicted me of contradiction. It will, I think, be perceived he has not done so. I repeat that it is usual to salute, but as a matter of courtesy; that it is entirely optional with the man of war.—Since there is no power in a government to compel a foreign man of war to salute; that a salute is sometimes practised, that it is sometimes omitted. The opinion advanced by Lord Cochrane, that it is an insult to the flag of the port for a foreign man of war to omit to salute, is perfectly absurd; nor would any officer, conscious he himself merited any respect from others, or who knew the respect he owed to himself, ever make a disturbance upon such a matter. Equally absurd is it to suppose the government has a right to order a foreign man of war out of port for omitting to salute.

Lord Cochrane speaks of the practice of all services with which he has had communication, and says he is not acquainted with the regulations of the government of the United States; but the very circumstance, that a government has a right to regulate its own mode of answering salutes, makes it manifest that it cannot be obligatory upon a man of war to salute; that it must be optional with her to salute or not, as she sees fit.

I considered the letter of Lord Cochrane, as so vulgar and indecorous, that I could not answer it to him; & therefore I wrote to the Supreme Director, to acquaint him, that, upon my arrival, I had visited the Governor and the officer commanding the naval forces; and that both visits were intended as ceremonies of respect towards the public functionaries of Chili; that on the following day, the Governor had visited me on board, and I recognized in his frank deportment and prompt return of my visit, a disposition corresponding with that which I had uniformly manifested in my several visits to the port; that, with respect to the conduct of Lord Cochrane towards me, I felt a delicacy in commenting upon it to him; and, with respect to my own conduct towards Lord Cochrane, I did not deem it necessary or proper to discuss it; that these were matters for communication with my own government; and that the object of my letter, was to assure him, that upon my arrival, my conduct had been respectful towards the officers with whom I had communicated, and that I trusted he would not readily be persuaded to believe I had been wanting in these respects, towards the officers or the government of Chili.

The commanding officer of the naval forces had now informed me that, he would not return my official visit, and had endeavored to drag me into saluting. It was therefore proper, as the flag had not been treated with proper respect, that I should not remain in Valparaiso longer than was indispensable. This consideration, and this alone determined me to relinquish my intended journey to St. Jago, to take on board the supplies necessary for the continuance of my voyage; and to sail without delay. Being ready to sail on the 30th December, and about to get under weigh, I received a letter from Lord Cochrane, saying, that in consequence of the friendly disposition I had professed towards the government of Chili, and the ties of family which he trusted would long subsist between the United States & that state; he had to request of me, as the officer commanding a ship of war in that port, that I would abstain from proceeding to sea until the squadron which was under sailing orders should have weighed. I answered that to enable me to say, whether it would be in my power to comply with his request, I desired he would inform me at what hour the squadron would actually sail. He replied that part of the squadron would weigh immediately, and the remainder as soon as practicable; not being later than the next evening before dark. I wrote to him, that although it was important to me to proceed to sea without delay, and I was anxious to have sailed that morning, yet from the desire I felt to meet the wishes the government of Chili, as far as was in my power, I had concluded to remain in port that day, but that it would be my indispensable duty to sail the next day, and proceed upon my further destination, that I hoped the delay of a day would be sufficient; and indeed, as my destination was round Cape Horn, my sailing would not, I should think, in any manner affect the views of the squadron.

It should be remarked, that just as I received Lord Cochrane's first letter requesting me to remain in port, the frigate *San Martin* ship her cable, and stood out in the offing; the *Chacabuco* sloop of war, also stood out. The *San Martin* anchored several miles out—the *Chacabuco*, returned at night, and anchored so close to us, that I expected the *Bahia* would get foul. In the morning, the *Chacabuco* again got under weigh, to stand out, and the *San Martin* was also under weigh. These manoeuvres, and the character of Lord Cochrane, induced me to believe, that there was a design to intimidate us from sailing, or to attack us, if we attempted to go to sea. I did not choose to be driven from my purpose by either of these intentions. In the morning, therefore, at 10 o'clock, having cleared ship for action, I weighed & stood out for sea, passing near the *San Martin* and the *Chacabuco*. They offered no indelicacy; but, soon after returned into port.

The conduct of these ships satisfied me, that Lord Cochrane had no intention to endeavor to detain me by force.—I had informed him the preceding day of my determination to sail—and did sail accordingly. Yet his own frigate, the *Marica*, followed, made no movements, nor did the frigate *Lautaro*, although I got under weigh from within 100 yards of both, un-

der a light breeze. In fact the publication in the *Chili Gazette* seems conclusive on that subject. It states that as the sudden departure of the *Ontario* from Valparaiso had excited various rumors, the literal correspondence between the Admiral and Captain Biddle is published for the satisfaction of all. The rumors, there were probably as absurd as they have been here—and to put an end to them it is published; that difficulties had occurred between Lord Cochrane and myself about a salute—and that afterwards Lord Cochrane had requested me to remain in port, which I had declined doing and had sailed. My own belief is, that the object of his movements was to overawe us by the force of his squadron, and induce us to remain from the fear of being attacked.

In thus leaving Valparaiso, I violated no duty whatever to the government of Chili. Lord Cochrane had no right to detain an American man of war until his ships could be ready for sea. In point of fact they did not sail until two weeks after my departure. Was I bound to delay executing the orders of my government, by wasting that much time at Valparaiso, my destination too was in a course directly opposite to that of his squadron. How then could my sailing, in any way interfere with the projects of his squadron? An instance much stronger than this had occurred in the previous December at Lima. Just as the Spanish expedition was about sailing against Chili, an English frigate was on the point of leaving Lima for the same place. The government of Lima requested her commander, to defer his sailing. This he refused, because he had not been treated with proper respect in the port. Yet, although the frigate would obviously carry, & did actually carry to Chili the first intelligence of the expedition preparing against it, yet the government of Lima made no effort to detain her by force.

With regard to personal civility, so far from repelling advances from Lord Cochrane, it will be seen that I rather waded than insisted on rigid rules of ceremony. My own opinion of the usage on such occasions, founded on more than nineteen years experience in the navy, is this: on anchoring in a foreign port where there are men of war, the man of war of the port sends an officer on board with a message of civility, and offers of assistance, &c. The commander of the foreign ship then makes a visit, which is returned by the commander of the man of war of the port; and an intercourse is thus opened, which is improved or not, according to the disposition of the parties. Although this is the most usual course, yet it is not always pursued, either from inadvertence, from an opinion that these matters are in themselves of small importance, or from a difference of sentiment as to the propriety. Sometimes a man of war, upon her arrival, sends in the first instance to the man of war of the port an offer to salute, on condition of receiving gun for gun; but this course is not frequent, nor is it, in my opinion, the most correct, though it is not in any way exceptionable.

Up to the date of my sailing from the United States, you know, we never had any regulations about salutes in the navy. But to confirm my opinion on this subject, I can state, that immediately on my arrival at Rio Janeiro, an officer came on board, with the compliments of the Portuguese admiral, and the offer of any assistance I might want. When he came on board, the Spanish commodore sent his first lieutenant on board before I had anchored, with compliments of congratulation on my arrival and offers of assistance. In this department I recognised the character of officers and of gentlemen. To both of them I paid a visit the day following, and my visit was in due course returned. To neither of them did I pay the compliment of firing a salute, though at both places I saluted the forts, previously ascertaining that it would be returned gun for gun. Upon my arrival at Valparaiso, Lord Cochrane neither visited me himself, nor did he send on board any message of civility. Although I was not unmindful that the advances towards an intercourse between us should most properly come from him, yet I waived this consideration, as not being very important, and I paid a visit to Lord Cochrane. Did he return my visit? No, but in two hours after, I received his letter, reminding me of a part of my duty, which he thought I had been long enough in the navy to know; and intimating, that if I did not fire a salute he would turn me out of the port. Had Lord Cochrane returned my visit, and in the manner of a gentleman requested of me to salute, he might perhaps have obtained by civility what he certainly could not have extorted; for I trust I shall ever continue to match like yourself and the rest of my brother officers, as not to be drawn upon by Lord Cochrane or by any other Lord, or by any other man, into a conduct which might bring down reproach upon our flag.—I have, I have been undecided about saluting the very letters of Lord Cochrane, calling upon me in such a style for a salute, would have determined me to refuse it. It has been suggested, as a motive of Lord Cochrane's conduct, that there were on board the *Ontario*, passengers attached to him, royalists, and also a million of dollars. The whole amount on board was two hundred and one thousand dollars, received at Lima, of which \$15,000 were for Archbishop Gomez and Sons, of New York; \$15,000 for Mr. Astor of New York, and the remainder was shipped by individuals in Lima, and consigned to individuals in Rio Janeiro. This circumstance could have furnished no cause of complaint, as it is customary for our ships of war, as well as those of other nations, to do so. It is sanctioned by our laws, and no doubt is entertained of its propriety. During my cruise in the Pacific, two English men of war touched at Valparaiso, having specie on board, which they were conveying from Lima to Rio Janeiro, (not was any dissatisfaction ever expressed on that account.) With regard to the passengers attached to the royal cause they were two merchants, one lady, and one officer. To these, too, I had consigned to give a passage, at the earnest solicitation of the Vice King of Peru. I did so, because the Vice King had yielded in my case, the most liberal for the release of two American ships, the *Beaver* and the *Clifton*, and because he had, as a personal favor to myself, returned to liberty many of our unfortunate countrymen, whom I found in the prisons of Lima; for having been taken in arms against the royalists, not to have granted so slight a request, in return for such signal favors to my fellow-citizens, I should have deemed a total want of feeling and generosity; nor could I ever have anticipated, that what I was doing, for the sake of the inconvenience of having strangers on board my ship, as a return for benefits conferred on my countrymen, I was laying the foundation of reproaches against me.

The circumstance of having a Spanish officer on board my ship, and the special reasons which induced me to receive him, are stated in my detailed report of the cruise to the secretary of the navy, made immediately on my arrival in the United States. In maintaining the intercourse which was required, with the conflicting parties of South America, it was difficult to avoid the jealousy of one or both of them, being the popular sentiment of this country, seeing many of our citizens actually engaged in hostilities against them, the Royalists were particularly disposed to consider us as inimical to them. A conduct at once respectful & consistent toward them was due to the neutrality of government, and was no less essential to enable myself to act with effect in procuring the release of the property and persons of our low citizens in the power of the royal government. To this conduct I owe the success which attended my endeavors to serve my country. Very sincerely,
Your friend and obedient servant,
J. BIDDLE.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The annexed circular (says the *Nashville Whig*), was published at this last week, and sent to the Postmaster generally; in this state, to the cashiers of the banks, &c. in order, if possible to detect the fellows described.

Sir—You are hereby notified to be on the lookout for counterfeiters, a gang of whom have been pursued from the state of Mississippi; and are supposed to be now in Tennessee; when last seen they were bound on their course to the eastward. They crossed the Tennessee River, at Colbert's ferry, one or two took the road to Murfreesboro, and three advanced as far as Franklin. It is believed that they travel with all the apparatus necessary for changing the notes of any bank from \$50 dollars and from 10 to 100 dollars; it is known that they have a quantity of notes of the Louisiana bank wholly counterfeit, and of the Bank of Orleans, altered from \$5 to 50 dollars, and is believed to have been made by them. They will not be seen altogether except at fixed points—and in that case will appear to be strangers to each other, and will by close watching be discovered as they have any connection.

One of them is upwards of 6 feet high, light hair and eyes, well formed, of gentlemanly deportment, which he cannot wholly throw off, and about thirty years of age; has a suit of blue mixed homespun, twilled, a silver case-d knife fastened to his suspenders, elegant gold watch, two seals of brown ribbon for a chain—had a black cape coat.

The 2d is about 5 feet 10 inches high, spare made, dark eyes, having much of the Indian cast in them, nose rather long and slender, flatted on the sides, and forming a narrow flat ridge on the top, bending at the point to one side; hair black and straight; 28 or 30 years of age, black beard most conspicuous on the chin and upper lip; has a blue cloth suit, and a blue great coat or cloak.

A 3d of this group is a middle sized man, light hair and eyes, a fresh fair complexion, had a light grey cloth coat, a blanket coat, and is from 25 to 30 years of age.

The 4th is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, thick set, has a suit of black cloth. The 5th is a young man about 18 or 20 years of age, by the name of—fresh complexion, and is a pert looking and pert spoken little fellow.

It is probable they will change their dress, in order to disguise themselves, &c. You are requested to communicate the above information to the vigilant citizens in your town and neighborhood; and if circumstances should lead you to believe that any of the gang are or have been in your vicinity, please make it known by line addressed to R. B. CONYER, esq. the Postmaster at this place as soon as possible.

The first and third pass for brothers by the name of Jones.—The second role when last seen a fine dark brown horse, slim necked tail, with a halter mark, swelled around the nose just above the nostril.—rode a small well built light grey mare. Jones the first was acquainted with a Mr. Dickerson, in Suffolk, Va. and a Mr. Smith who kept a public house there, and who has been dead about five years; he also appeared to be acquainted with Mr. Cross, living close to Somerset, Virginia.

There is no doubt but this gang in the game, who have made such deprecations in changing the notes of the Bank of the State of Georgia.

Nashville, April 30.
From the *Bath Herald* of May 30.
HYDROPHOBIA.

The following case of a cure of Hydrophobia is communicated from a most respectable and authentic source—

Mr. Westcott, a respectable surgeon, of Ringwood, & his son were, about 8 years since, bitten by a favorite bitch which died about three weeks afterwards. A number of dogs were bitten by her and confined, all of which died excepting three that were drenched with the recipe which appears underneath, and improved in the sea. The same treatment was pursued by Mr. Westcott himself, & his son, with complete success. Many persons were treated in a like manner, with the same benefit; and a few weeks since the medicine was tried on a gentleman near Lynton, with success.

For the bite of a Mad Dog.

Take the leaves of rose, picked from the stalks and bruised, 5 ounces; garlic, picked from the stalks & bruised; Venice treacle or mithridate, and the acrapings of pepper, of each 4 oz. boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed; then keep it in a glass close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting; and six to

This, the author believes will not be given within nine days after the death of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients from which the liquor was made to the bitten place. This recipe taken out of Cathrop Church, in Lincolnshire, many of the inhabitants of which were bitten by a mad dog, and all took this medicine did well, and the dog died mad. N. B. Re-printed in April after many years experience of proving an effectual cure to man and

the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser. of the New Bank of the U. S. now building.

The corner stone of this edifice, to be of Pennsylvania Marble on a site in front, between Fourth & Fifth streets, Philadelphia, was recently laid with ceremony by the President and Directors of the Institution. The architectural design of Mr. Strickland for the building has been adopted by the Bank; and is represented in the accompanying illustration for March last. The design of the United States Bank, is of the Doric, having eight fluted columns, four feet six inches in diameter, rising from a basement of four feet, and supporting a plain entablature, extending along the sides of a parallelogram 86 by 160 feet, including the space of the building and porticoes that project 10 feet 6 inches from each of the four sides. The vertical angle of the pediment is 132 degrees, forming an uninterrupted front from end to end of the ridge or apex of the roof.

The ascent to the porticoes, from the street, is by a flight of six steps, to a platform, extending sixteen feet on each flank, and in front of the edifice. It is on this terrace that the building is raised, and from which it derives a great portion of its effect. The gateways on the front and left, open into paved avenues, which extend from Chestnut to Library streets, along each of the flanks, serving to insulate the building from surrounding streets, it being inclosed along these avenues by a return of the iron railing exhibited in the front elevation.

The door of entrance opens into a spacious vestibule, leading to the banking room, which is placed immediately in the rear of the building. On the right and left of the vestibule is the loan office and transfer office, which are entirely distinct from the rooms appropriated to banking purposes. The banking room is a spacious parallelogram of 45 feet, containing 13 polished marble pillars, of the Ionic order, copied from the Temple of Minerva at Priene. The pillars are placed at a distance of 8 feet from the sides of the room, and support a vaulted paneled ceiling, across its widest diameter. The desks and counters, range throughout the intercolumniations, forming a spacious area in the center, and along their sides, for the transaction of business. The President's and Directors' rooms on the north, together with vaults and private stairways on the south, are adjacent to the sides of the banking room, and can only be approached by doors of communication from this room. The stockholders' directors' and committee rooms, are situated on the southern front of the building, having passages of communication with each other and with the banking room. It is to be marked that in plan all the rooms are surrounded by parallel walls, at right angles on the fronts and flanks; that these rooms are lighted exclusively from the banks of the building, which are at a distance of 33 1/2 feet from the boundary line of the lot, affording ample space for circulation of light and air in every direction.

It is with real pleasure we learn that Mr. Strickland, Architect of the U. S. Bank in this city, has determined to introduce the new improvement in Windows, now used in all the great buildings in Europe—viz. the French or Bank of the windows to be of Brass (instead of wood) which is everlasting in durability, in ornamental, and will be a safe guard to the bank.

The President of the Berkshire Agricultural Society has published the following letter, addressed to him by Gen. John Armstrong, on the subject of the Canada Thistle.

Red Hook, 27th April 1819.

Sir, Finding by a publication under your signature, as president of the Agricultural Society of Berkshire that it is a desideratum with that body to discover the means of extirpating the Canada Thistle in an economical way, practicable to farmers in general; I have thought it would be improper to give you the result of my experience on that head—without, however, wishing to be considered a candidate for your premium.

Three years ago, a laborer pointed out to me a piece of ground on my farm, covered with the Canada Thistle. He was unable to suggest any means of killing it, but remarked that it might be kept from spreading by heaping and burning upon it buck wheat or other straw. As this method was but palliative, I pursued another, and this was to pour slowly upon it the fish, beef, and pork pickle of my farm privous. In a few days there was not an appearance of vegetation of any kind on the earth to which the pickle had been applied, and from that day to

this the Thistles have not reappeared. While thinking on this subject, I had determined (had the pickle failed) to try Apple pumace, spread thinly over the thistles—knowing that malic acid would destroy the most vigorous and taprooted plants.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Thomas Melville, Jr. Esq.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

The new and elegant Steam-Boat Maryland, Capt. Vickers, arrived here on Saturday evening, from Baltimore and Annapolis. The Maryland left Baltimore at 11 minutes past eight o'clock, A. M. and arrived at Annapolis 40 minutes after 11; left Annapolis, half past 12, and arrived at Easton Point precisely at 6 o'clock, P. M. performing her voyage, with ease, in less than 10 hours including the necessary delay at Annapolis in landing and receiving passengers.

The Banks—The Banks—The Banks.

All our present embarrassments in money matters proceed from the Banks. This is a saying in the mouth of every man, and the truth ought to be known. During the late war with England for "Sailors Rights," Mr. Madison and his democratic friends, were afraid to lay taxes, the necessary offspring of war, lest they should lose their popularity; so loans were asked, and as government gave good bargains to rich capitalists to help them along, the Banks took up the trade of buying government stock and issued for that purpose as much again of their paper as they ought in prudence or in justice to have done—This made money plenty during the war, and the war popular. People were surprised to find money so plenty, and they were induced to think that war was not such a scourge as federalists seemed to say—Government loans in good bargains to the lenders, and a flood of Bank paper did all this for a time. Mr. Madison and his friends, calculated if they could only get through the war with popularity, they could manage well enough in peace, as the people would be in a better humor, less alarmed, and even if the scheme should then fail, Mr. Madison, always as cunning as a headstrong, thought his time would be out and his successor would have to bear the blame. In this too he considered he should act towards his successor as Mr. Jefferson had acted towards him. For the celebrated Decius, a democratic writer of the high distinction told us, that Mr. Jefferson suggested to congress in one of his last messages, as we all remember, to devise ways & means to expend the surplus money in the Treasury, at the very time that he (Mr. Jefferson) knew that there was not one dollar in the Treasury; thus says Decius, in his last acts, practising a deception upon the country, & committing his successor to that country, and that successor too his bosom friend—"thus dying with a poltroon" in his mouth. Now as Mr. Madison had followed Mr. Jefferson rigidly in all things, it is easy to conceive that he might follow him in this, and for the sake of giving popularity to his own reign would be indifferent, what grievances he threw upon those who come after him—For all who best know Mr. Madison, thought him a gold-blooded, merciless little man—cunning, headstrong, wayward, selfish in resources, regardless of means, equally indifferent and incapable of friendship. But we will not suffer our attention to turn to a man who has no friends, who was deserted by popular applause & party estimation before he retired to private life, who has universally sunk in the opinion of all, and who never receives any commendation but as an artifice of party, which he who attempts to utter it cannot conceal.

The over issues of the Banks.

During the war to help Mr. Madison on with his loans made paper money plenty; then, and all money scarce now—for the war being ended, the government stock all taken up, trade curtailed in consequence of the general peace of the world, it became necessary that Banks should call in their paper, as it began to depreciate having so much more out than they could answer in specie; or course the Banks called for payment from those to whom they had loaned money—Those who owed the Banks could not comply, as the war had really wasted their actual property and true wealth, and speculations in stock had engrossed all their fictitious wealth—thus pressed it became a scene of borrowing and lending and cutting and screwing, until a great number were wretchedly ruined, or broke or failed—the failure of one caused the failure of another, and when they began to break it is impossible to say when it will end—in this state of things among great moneyed men in large cities, where the money capital of the country exists, it is easy to see how the country people are affected—in the country we are all either farmers or mechanics—the farmer depends upon the price of his produce, and the mechanic depends upon the farmer for work, & is to be paid by the surplus profits in the price of the farmer's produce—A set of men have thought a spirit of popularity hunting, and stock jobbing, and speculation, to do wrong the moneyed interest of the country, and destroyed the regular business and course of trade, as to disable the mercantile part of the world from purchasing on produce at a fair price, the farming interest most suffer by it, and there never was an instance in the world so palpably, such as this, as the present condition of Maryland and indeed of the United States.

When the Old United States Bank established

by General Hamilton and General Wash-

ington, and such old federalists was in being, Mr. Madison, and all the democratic party were outrageous against that Bank of ten millions capital—they said it was unconstitutional it was a moneyed aristocracy, it was a liberty killing machine in the hands of mischievous men. Hamilton & Washington died, the democrats got power, the old Bank was put down—so far all was destruction; but in a little while a new United States Bank was proposed by Democrats—Mr. Madison got over his constitutional scruples as soon as he had a chance to make a Bank for his own political purposes & when some of his stern political friends called on him to know if he had changed his opinion, he very cold bloodedly replied, "the question was no longer open to controversy, it was a 'res adjudicata.'" This first shook the faith of many in Mr. Madison.

A United States Bank of Thirty Five Millions Capital.

Was established by a Democratic Congress and Mr. Madison, containing in its charter, such dangerous principles and a capital of such an amount that many federalists, who always admitted the constitutional right, and the national expediency of such an institution of reasonable amount of capital, voted against it. A Bank made by federalists was unconstitutional said Mr. Madison & the democrats, yet they in the teeth of this declaration made a Bank—a Bank of ten millions capital made by federalists was a liberty killing machine said Mr. Madison and the democrats, yet they made a Bank of thirty-five millions capital—a Bank made by federalists of ten millions would create a monstrous moneyed aristocracy said Mr. Madison & the democrats; yet they were not afraid of a Bank of thirty-five millions capital created by themselves. What unparalleled inconsistency! What unblushing effrontery! But look further to consequences—The Old United States Bank under federal control, collected the public revenue, negotiated the payment of government loans, and aided the government in every way it was necessary and that it was called on—when in existence, it managed its affairs fairly and well—no instance of corruption or malversation in office by either directors or officers of the Bank—it injured or oppressed no State Bank—it never became a matter of jobbing or speculation; when it fell, it wound up its affairs well and easily, without causing distress to others—it was a help to the nation, not a curse—Remember this was a federal Bank, administered entirely upon federal principles by federal men—democrats killed that Bank & made one of their own, upon their own principles and administered by democrats themselves—what is the consequence? The whole banking matter is an affair of jobbing and speculation—directors have been guilty of frauds, officers of Treachery, stockholders of connivance at the villainy of others, whilst all have joined to fleece the public to embarrass the people & ruin the nation.

Freemen of Maryland

Don't you feel it? Don't you see it? Don't you know it? This is the Democratic United States Bank, under Democratic control. The improper and culpable manner in which the affairs of this Bank have been managed, have been one great cause of the present pecuniary embarrassments among the people—there are others, but this is the chief and will from its nature cause the others to be prolonged and more sensibly felt—when therefore you feel hard run—when you are sorely pressed for money—when you buy and sell your wheat for a very reduced price, remember, Democrats and Democratic misrule have done all this—they have had the management of all our national concerns, look to them for the prosperity or adversity that follows.

A decided case.

Baltimore, June 1.

A few days since, the pitrid bodies of eight men in seamen's clothes, were discovered on the shore of the Chesapeake near West River. They had apparently been dead for some time, and it is feared, were destroyed by violence. They were immediately buried by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, but afterwards a coroner's inquest was held upon one of them, which had been dug up for the purpose; the particulars of which we hope to receive in a few days from one of the gentlemen who were summoned on the occasion.

Baltimore, June 2.

Capture of Porto Bello and Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Captain Fleetwood of the schooner Sam, arrived here yesterday in 25 days from Porto Bello, reports that General McGregor made his appearance on the harbor of Porto Bello on the 7th April. On the 8th he landed his forces amounting to upwards of one thousand men; and on the day following entered and took possession of the place. He remained in possession twenty one days without succeeding in gaining any of the inhabitants over to his standard. The depredations and robberies of his party on the private property, compelled the inhabitants to abandon their houses and fly to the mountains for refuge. At the last of April General Horn (Royalist) entered Porto Bello at six in the morning, and surprised McGregor and his followers, who were asleep. McGregor and five or six of his men escaped with difficulty by leaping from a window twenty feet high and swimming on board one of his vessels.

Five hundred prisoners have been sent to Paramo. There were sixty men killed and forty wounded, the greatest part of whom were officers. Stragglers were daily brought in from the neighboring mountains. The Royalists lost two men killed and four wounded—American.

General Hamilton and General Washington, and such old federalists was in being, Mr. Madison, and all the democratic party were outrageous against that Bank of ten millions capital—they said it was unconstitutional it was a moneyed aristocracy, it was a liberty killing machine in the hands of mischievous men. Hamilton & Washington died, the democrats got power, the old Bank was put down—so far all was destruction; but in a little while a new United States Bank was proposed by Democrats—Mr. Madison got over his constitutional scruples as soon as he had a chance to make a Bank for his own political purposes & when some of his stern political friends called on him to know if he had changed his opinion, he very cold bloodedly replied, "the question was no longer open to controversy, it was a 'res adjudicata.'" This first shook the faith of many in Mr. Madison.

A United States Bank of Thirty Five Millions Capital.

Was established by a Democratic Congress and Mr. Madison, containing in its charter, such dangerous principles and a capital of such an amount that many federalists, who always admitted the constitutional right, and the national expediency of such an institution of reasonable amount of capital, voted against it. A Bank made by federalists was unconstitutional said Mr. Madison & the democrats, yet they in the teeth of this declaration made a Bank—a Bank of ten millions capital made by federalists was a liberty killing machine said Mr. Madison and the democrats, yet they made a Bank of thirty-five millions capital—a Bank made by federalists of ten millions would create a monstrous moneyed aristocracy said Mr. Madison & the democrats; yet they were not afraid of a Bank of thirty-five millions capital created by themselves. What unparalleled inconsistency! What unblushing effrontery! But look further to consequences—The Old United States Bank under federal control, collected the public revenue, negotiated the payment of government loans, and aided the government in every way it was necessary and that it was called on—when in existence, it managed its affairs fairly and well—no instance of corruption or malversation in office by either directors or officers of the Bank—it injured or oppressed no State Bank—it never became a matter of jobbing or speculation; when it fell, it wound up its affairs well and easily, without causing distress to others—it was a help to the nation, not a curse—Remember this was a federal Bank, administered entirely upon federal principles by federal men—democrats killed that Bank & made one of their own, upon their own principles and administered by democrats themselves—what is the consequence? The whole banking matter is an affair of jobbing and speculation—directors have been guilty of frauds, officers of Treachery, stockholders of connivance at the villainy of others, whilst all have joined to fleece the public to embarrass the people & ruin the nation.

Freemen of Maryland

Don't you feel it? Don't you see it? Don't you know it? This is the Democratic United States Bank, under Democratic control. The improper and culpable manner in which the affairs of this Bank have been managed, have been one great cause of the present pecuniary embarrassments among the people—there are others, but this is the chief and will from its nature cause the others to be prolonged and more sensibly felt—when therefore you feel hard run—when you are sorely pressed for money—when you buy and sell your wheat for a very reduced price, remember, Democrats and Democratic misrule have done all this—they have had the management of all our national concerns, look to them for the prosperity or adversity that follows.

A decided case.

Baltimore, June 1.

A few days since, the pitrid bodies of eight men in seamen's clothes, were discovered on the shore of the Chesapeake near West River. They had apparently been dead for some time, and it is feared, were destroyed by violence. They were immediately buried by the inhabitants of the neighborhood, but afterwards a coroner's inquest was held upon one of them, which had been dug up for the purpose; the particulars of which we hope to receive in a few days from one of the gentlemen who were summoned on the occasion.

Baltimore, June 2.

Capture of Porto Bello and Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Captain Fleetwood of the schooner Sam, arrived here yesterday in 25 days from Porto Bello, reports that General McGregor made his appearance on the harbor of Porto Bello on the 7th April. On the 8th he landed his forces amounting to upwards of one thousand men; and on the day following entered and took possession of the place. He remained in possession twenty one days without succeeding in gaining any of the inhabitants over to his standard. The depredations and robberies of his party on the private property, compelled the inhabitants to abandon their houses and fly to the mountains for refuge. At the last of April General Horn (Royalist) entered Porto Bello at six in the morning, and surprised McGregor and his followers, who were asleep. McGregor and five or six of his men escaped with difficulty by leaping from a window twenty feet high and swimming on board one of his vessels.

Five hundred prisoners have been sent to Paramo. There were sixty men killed and forty wounded, the greatest part of whom were officers. Stragglers were daily brought in from the neighboring mountains. The Royalists lost two men killed and four wounded—American.

Philadelphia, May 19.
Baptist Irvine, Esq. U. States agent to Venezuela, arrived here this morning from St. Thomas.—Franklin Gas.

Baltimore, June 3.

UNITED STATES BANK STOCK.
On Tuesday last, at Philadelphia, \$90 only offered. On the same day at New York, \$93 3/4 asked, 92 1/2 offered—no sale. Those who can, will hold on.

ANECDOTE.

"A gentleman of this city, whether actuated by imaginary fears, or a disposition to add to the embarrassments of his fellow-citizens, during the unfounded alarm excited yesterday, made a draft upon the Mechanics' Bank for the balance of his account there, to the amount upwards of \$4000, which was immediately paid to him in specie. This object was to place it in some other Bank which he thought more secure; but to the honor of the feelings which at present pervade the community, this evidence of his desire to oppress one Bank was so resolutely viewed by the others, that not one of them consented to receive the deposit, or open an account with him."

American.

New-York, May 30.

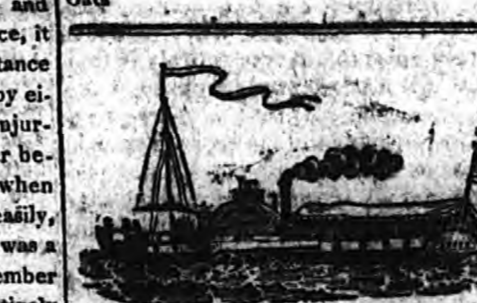
FROM ANGOSTURA.

A gentleman direct from Angostura, which he left on the 3d inst. informs that Bolivar was on the right bank of the Aracaca with about 4000 men including a division of 900 Englishmen.—Morillo was on the opposite side with 6000. A brilliant affair took place on the 11th of April between the cavalry of the Patriot General Paer, and a part of Morillo's force, in which the Royalists lost 500 men.

Baltimore, June 4.

PRICE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Flour | \$5 |
| Wheat white | 1 1/2 a 1 20 |
| Wheat red | 1 10 a 1 12 |
| Rye | 75 a 80 |
| Corn | 45 |
| Oats | 45 |



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kinds. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendence of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skilful Agents of the Company, and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded, and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and proceed to Baltimore in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave Baltimore every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at Annapolis to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the Evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander.

Easton, June 7—11.

N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

C. V.

STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

Captain Vickers, respectfully informs the citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, that on Sunday next, 13th inst. the Steam-Boat Maryland, will leave Easton Point for Cambridge, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and return in the Evening—Passage 24. Children half price.

June 6.

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers, and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his ship, the General Benson, and has purchased himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place. 16th inst. he was commanded by Capt. John Smith, (Gentleman) takes the command of the Schooner (Jane & Mary), in which the greatest confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their business. The Jane and Mary has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Barrett, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesdays or other days, with Linens or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His tables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month.

May 17.

To the Public.

Observing a notice in the Eastern Gazette of the 17th ult. signed Thomas Dudley, forwarding all persons from harboring me, or crediting me on his account, and that I had made my elopement from him without any just cause—I conceive it my duty to state to the public my reason for leaving his house, viz. For four years past he has not been and says he never will be a husband to me again he has taken a niece of mine whom we had raised from a child, she has had three children by him and he has left my bed and has taken to hers—every night they go into a room before my eyes and shut themselves up together—he deprives me of all the privileges that belong to a wife, he will not even allow me to speak to his mistress unless in the style of a servant, if I speak otherwise he threatens to beat me, and treats me with all the indignity imaginable—he tells me he should be glad to have it in his power to marry her, and from the insults and abuse which I have received from him, have thought it the most safe to leave him and fly to my friends for refuge—I have suffered so much from fear that I have for many nights scarcely laid my eyes together, till at length reluctantly I was taught to believe it was best to leave them, without the earnings of my own hands, at the wife's property inherited from my Father's estate, and my now penniless in the world, without any thing to subsist on, I never ran him in debt a dollar to my life, nor did I intend to do so without his approbation. I make this statement of facts for my own justification, not wishing to disgrace him in the eyes of the world, for I wish them both well and hope they may repent of their sins, and prepare for another and a better world, where there will be no wish of separation.

REBECCA DUDLEY.

June 7—

To Attorneys.

A few copies of "Chitty on Criminal Law," For Sale by the Subscriber.

THOS. H. DAWSON.

June 7—

Notice.

The managers of the Bible Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be pleased to attend a special meeting of the Board, at Mr. Rue's Tavern, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 22d of June instant, at 3 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. I. BULLITT, Presd.

June 7—

Bank of Caroline.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held in the Court House, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for eleven Directors, to manage the affairs of said Bank, for the ensuing year.

By Order,

MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.

Denton, June 1, 1819.

N. B. By the act of incorporation two of the present Directors are ineligible.

M. D.

June 7

CITY BANK PAPER AT PAR.

ALEXANDER HARR.

Ironmonger and Comb Manufacturer,

at BARBERS' FRANKLIN'S and BAZAR, HEAD OF

Barber's Dock.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete assortment of

Hardware, Tortoise and Mole

SHELL COMBS.

Which he will sell at reduced prices, for

City Bank paper at par.

□ The Easton, Annapolis, Frederick Town,

Hagerstown papers, and the National Intelligencer at Washington, will give the above

four insertions, and forward their accounts to

the Patriot office for settlement.

Baltimore, June 7—4w.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County, Orphans Court.

May 22d, 1819.

On application of Elizabeth Richmond, administratrix of Robert Tuite, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; Ordered, that she give notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that she cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Eastern Gazette printed in the Town of Easton, and the Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office, this twenty-second day of May, Ann's County, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

THOS. C. BAILEY, Judge of the

Queen Ann's county.

May 31—3w.

Pursuant to the above order.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Tuite, late of Queen Ann's county deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, on or before the sixth day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of May, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ELIZABETH RICHMOND.

May 31—3w.

For Sale.

A Framed Dwelling House, with a good Kitchen, situate on Washington street, lately occupied by the Subscriber as a Bake House, and has every convenience attached to it for carrying on the Baking Business. If the above property is not disposed of at private sale before the 28th day of June next, it will on that day be sold at Public Sale on a liberal credit.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON.

Wool & Feathers.

The subscriber will give the highest prices in cash, for clean washed WOOL—Prices to be according to the quality. Also, FEATHERS, new and old. Persons having the above articles, will find a market, by application to

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Easton, May 24—3w.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

KLINGHART VERSES.

Full high in Glenone, is the grass seen to wave;
That shadows Oh! generous Dempsy thy grave,
And oft gallant youth, is its verdure renew'd,
By the tear of the orphan and widow bedew'd.

Where Bann's silver streams, sweetly murmur
sing have flown,
And the rich yellow harvests luxuriantly grown:
But never again shall the stranger repair,
The fruits it shall yield in the mansion to share.

The tones of the harp in thy cottage have
ceas'd,
No more they resound with the mirth of the
feast.

But each generous bosom for thee heaves a
sigh,
And tears of affection obscure each bright eye.

No trophies of victory point to thy tomb,
No laurels are planted around it to bloom,
But long shall thy memory be dear to each
breast.

While thy spirit on high is enthron'd with
the bless'd.

Duchingham Academy, June 31.

G. S. Y.

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

We the subscribers, having commenced the
Boot and Shoe business, at the stand formerly
occupied by K. F. Holmes, as a Saddler's Shop,
and of late by Clement Beckwith, as a shoe
shop, next door to Jenkins & Stevens, where
we have on hand an assortment of Shoes, & all
work in the line of our profession will be dis-
patched in the shortest notice, the citizens of
Talbot and adjacent counties, will find it to
their advantage, to call and examine for them-
selves, as we intend to sell low for cash or
country produce.

WILLIAM & PETER TARR.

May 24.

Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, beg leave to inform
his Customers and the Public generally, that
he has taken into partnership John D. Green,
and that the business will in future be conducted
under the firm of "CLARK & GREEN," at the
old stand, directly opposite the Court-
House, where they have now on hand and in-
tend keeping at all times, an excellent assort-
ment of FRESH SEASONABLE GOODS,
of the latest importations, which will be of-
fered on very fair terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknow-
ledging the past favors of all his Friends and
Customers, and respectfully solicits for the
future continuance of them, assuring our
Friends and the Public that we shall at all
times endeavor to render general satisfaction,
we therefore hope for a share of public pa-
tronage.

WILLIAM CLARK.

JOHN D. GREEN.

May 10.

Lumber & Bricks.

FOR SALE.

The subscribers have just received
40,000 Feet WHITE PINE BOARDS
of 1st & 2d & 3d qualities, consisting of
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4.

— ALSO —

A Parcel of 54 Yellow Pine, seasoned.

They have also on hand

100,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS.

And expect to receive in a few days, a vessel
load of Cypress Shingles, all which they will
sell cheap for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

May 10—8w.

MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:
Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having
applied to me as one of the Justices of the Or-
phan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the
benefit of the several insolvent laws of this
state, and having produced at the time of his
application, evidence of his residence, within
the State, during the period required by law,
together with a schedule of property, and a list
of creditors so far as then recollected, and a
certificate from the master of his confinement
in the goal of said county, was forthwith dis-
charged. And I do hereby direct that the said
Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors
of his application and discharge as aforesaid,
by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted
three months in one of the newspapers printed
in Talbot, before the second Saturday of next
November Court, for the county aforesaid, and
that he be and appear on that day before the said
Court, for the purpose of answering such in-
terrogatories as may be propounded by his
creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge.
Given under my hand this 7th day of April,
eighteen hundred and nineteen.

ERIKEL FORMAN.

May 24—3m.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of
a sufficient power granted by a covenant con-
tained in a deed from Thomas Kears to the
President, Directors and Company of the Far-
mer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular
that Lot of Land, with the buildings and im-
provements thereon, situate and lying near the
town of Easton and near the Bay side road, in Talbot
county, consisting of a part of the tract of land
called Londonderry, and containing by special
metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of
ground, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be
exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of
August next, at the door of the Court House in
Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock, in the after-
noon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee.
This property will be exposed to sale on a
credit of four months, eight months and twelve
months, in equal instalments. For the nature
and situation of the property, persons desirous
of purchasing are referred to the premises, and
for the nature of the security to be required,
they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, 2

May 13th, 1819.

May 24—19w.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.

For Sale at this Office.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from

Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his

friends and customers are invited to call and

view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th.

For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT AT EASTON POINT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by

virtue of a sufficient power granted by a

covenant contained in a deed from Thomas Kears to the

President, Directors and Company of the Far-
mer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular
that Lot of Land with the buildings and im-
provements thereon, situate and lying at or
near Easton Point in Talbot County, consist-
ing of a part of the Tract of Land called Tilgh-
man's Fortune, and containing by special metes
and bounds about one quarter of an acre of
land whereon the said Cloudsburry Kirby re-
sides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the
third day of August next at the door of the
Court House in Easton at the hour of four
o'clock in the afternoon, for the residue of an
unexpired term of ninety-nine years, commencing
in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-
one, and subject to an annual ground rent of
seven dollars. This property will be exposed
to sale on a credit of four months, eight months,
and twelve months, in equal instalments. For
the nature and situation of the property, per-
sons desirous of purchasing are referred to the
premises; and for the nature of the security to
be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, May 17—ts.

Sale Postponed.

LAND NEAR EASTON;

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the pre-
mises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next,
under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable
the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November
Term 1818, in the case of the administra-
tors of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Ro-
bert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry
and William Harwood, the children and heirs
of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only
child and heir of John Dougherty deceased,
all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased,
for the payment of his debts. These lands con-
sist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Car-
ters Sconce," "Bakers Pasture and St. Mi-
chael's Fresh Run," all situate on the road lead-
ing from Easton to Centerville, and near the
Mill of John Bennett, Esq., and contain by es-
timation the quantity of two hundred & twen-
ty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more
or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further
description of the lands, as it is presumable
every person disposed to purchase will take a
view of them before the day of Sale. Robert
Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises,
will shew them to any person desirous of view-
ing them.

Terms of Sale.

The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit

of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with good and approved security,
to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment
of the purchase money within that time, with
interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the
payment of the purchase money, and not be-
fore, there will be a deed executed, ac-
knowledgeed and delivered to the purchaser
or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or as-
signs, conveying all the right, title and estate
of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the
land and real estate so sold to him, her or them,
free clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid they
are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot
county Court, within six months from the
day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

for sale of real estate aforesaid.

April 12—4w.

The above Sale is Postponed till Satur-

day 19th June at 3 o'clock in the evening.

J. G. Trustee, &c.

May 17—19.

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the

21st day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on
the premises, a farm called the Enlargement
and Skimmers Point near St. Michaels, on
Broad Creek in Talbot county, containing
ninety-eight acres more or less, now occupied
by Charles Kirby, the property of Benjamin
Skinner deceased, late of Queen Anne's county.
The improvement on the above farm is a
good framed Dwelling-house and Kitchen,
Grainery, Stables, &c.

— ALSO —

A Farm in Caroline county, containing about

244 acres more or less, with a great proportion
of timber being a part of the estate of late
called Anne's Park and Anne's Westmoreland,
lands, which will be sold on the premises on
Thursday the 24th day of June next, at 11
o'clock A. M., either in lots or the whole to-
gether, as may best suit those wishing to pur-
chase, it being also the property of Benjamin
Skinner deceased, late of Queen Anne's county.

Terms of Sale.

The above farms will be sold on the follow-

ing terms:—One third of the whole of the pur-
chase money must be paid on the 1st day of
January 1820, when possession will be given;
the second payment, one third, must be paid on
the first day of January 1821, and the third and
last, on the first day of January 1822, when a
sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser
or purchasers, by the trustee.

— BENJAMIN SKINNER, Trustee.

for sale of the real estate of Benjamin
Skinner, deceased.

May 31—19.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE

TERMS.

May 3—3w.

Groome & Lambdin.

Have the pleasure of informing their cus-

tomers, and the public generally, that they have

received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, &

are now opening at their store directly oppo-

site the Bank.

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and other

Ginghams

A complete assort-

ment of cheap Cal-

cots

3-4 & 5-4 India Book

Muslin

Plain and sprig'd imi-

tation do.

Plain figured & sprig'd

Lenox

Plain and sprig'd Mull

and Jaconets

Seeded Muslins

Handsome Insertings

and Trimmings for

ladies dresses.

Elegant work'd Robes

4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks

Furniture and other

Dimities

Black & colored Can-

ton Crapes

Superior Nankin do.

Elegant Damask do.

White, black and co-

lored Florences

Black and white India

Mantous

India Lustrings

Satin, various colors

White and black Lace

Veils

Flain & embossed Pat-

ternetts

Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other

Shirtings

White and brown do-

mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap

Long Lawns

Irish, Russia & Scotch

Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens

White & brown Tick-

lenburghs

Berlins, Ozgrledias,

Hessians, Osnaburghs,

&c.

German Dowls

Domestic Plaids and

Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 3-12

to 20

3-cord netting do.

India Muslins, differ-

ent kinds

Marseilles and other

Vestings

— ALSO —

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

Java & Green Coffee

Prime & common Su-

gars

Hyson and Imperial

Teas

Fine superfine Flour

Madeira, Lisbon, Sher-

ry, Teneriffe & Ma-

laga Wines

Cognac Brandy, 4th pf

Spanish and country Segars,

Chewing Tobac-

co, Macabba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw

Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rice, Orange

Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Al-

monds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices,

&c.

— HARDWARE & CUTLERY, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Scythes, for wheat

and grass; Sickle, Spades, Shovels, Hoes,

Scythe-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel

hoes, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks,

Locks, Hinges, Carpenters' Tools, various

kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Springs,

Tacks, &c.

— LIKEWISE —

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware,

Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britan-

nia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at

the lowest rates, and selected with much care,

will be offered on such terms as will make it

an object to all who wish to purchase by

whom an early call and examination is particu-

larly invited.

May 10—4w.

Land for Sale.

The Commissioners appointed by

Caroline county Court to value and

make a division of the Lands and Real

Estate of Anne Cases, late of the

county aforesaid, deceased, amongst his several

heirs, or otherwise to make sale of the said

Estate, agreeably to the act of assembly in such

case made and provided, and inasmuch as those

heirs in the said Estate, which are of full age,

and have a right to elect to take the said

Estate at the valuation, came into court, and

there refused to make their election, the

court has issued orders to the said

Commissioners to sell the said Estate to the

highest bidder. Whereupon the said

Commissioners now give notice, that the said

GOODS.
Goods and the
returned
and will
handsome
GOODS,
ing acqui

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 14, 1819.

NO. 79.

Muslims
green, like
changeable
snetta
tinetta
do
Grape

gskin Flowers
 do
 orted colours
 red Cotton do
 bona, Threal
 igs, Inserting
 dsome Fancy
 onnets
 rtificial Flow
 ord, and Best
 ndanum Hay

Westing
shi Linens
sians

Liquors, Groceries, &c.

ing.
TUESDAY,
The ladies of Exeter
commenced the
house occur
nearly or pos
her knowledge
avour to pleas
complex b

ATURE.
NG.
n's *Weekly*
MUSICAL
le.
shed every M
A part, not
eroted to a

"Series" are studies and generalizations of the work of the subscription quarter in advance, besides

ard.

the equity
hereof.

"As thy servant was busy here-and-there, he was gone."—1 Kings, 20, 40.

See you that farm, overgrown with thorns, & thistles & briars, and its fences broken down. How comes it about? Is the owner one of Solomon's sleepers? No; he is not a sluggard, he is a stirring man; he is busy here and there, but seldom in the proper place. Perhaps he is doing head work abroad; is chaffering horses or cattle or sheep, or is peddling over the country, or is pursuing in a small way some other scheme of speculation; or, peradventure, he has either got a little commission that occupies his attention, or is seeking after one; in which ever case, the "hand writing on the wall" clearly shows what he is coming to.

Mark the interior of that house; no useful industry going on; no order; nothing in its place; more wasted than is eaten. Is the house wife a dolt? So far otherwise, she is one of the most sprightly and lady-like women in the place, but she has no time to bestow on the affairs of her household; she is *busy here and there*.

Communicated for the Charleston Courier.
MR. EDITOR,
 A few days since, while perusing some of the essays of the late Dr. Franklin, I observed the following advice to the moneyless, which I think very applicable to the present time, and would advise all

MR. EDITOR:

PAUPER.
 "Who to others advice doth give,
 But will not the same advice receive."

At this time, (says the Doctor) when the general complaint is that "money is scarce," it will be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they may reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint them with the true secret of money catching—the certain way to fill empty purses; & how to keep them always full. Two simple rules, well observed, will do the business.

Then shall thy hide bound pocket soon
begin to thrive; and will never again cry
with the empty belly-ache. Neither will
creditors insult thee; nor want oppress
nor hunger bite; nor nakedness freeze
thee. The whole hemisphere will shine

the whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart. Now therefore embrace these rules and be happy. Banish the black winds of sorrow from thy mind, and live independent. Then shalt thou be a man, and not hide thy face at the approach of the rich—nor suffer the pain of feeling little, when the sons of fortune walk at thy right hand—for independence, either with little or much, is good for

Impelled by humanity, a sense of duty, and a desire of exciting public attention and fixing it on our common danger, the undersigned have been induced to offer the following facts and remarks for publication.

price of one dollar each. The wound healed in about a month, since when he had continued well until the morning of the 3d inst. at 2 o'clock, when he felt an uneasy sensation in the part bitten, with a weakness like palsy (as he expressed it) which soon passed through his shoulder into his body, and left a fixed pain in his stomach, which was very severe at intervals, particularly at the approach of a paroxysm; and was accompanied by a general flushing which was visible in his face. The first notice he had of any difficulty in swallowing was, in the morning, on his way home from the watch, not feeling well, he called at a tavern for a glass of

This had the appearance of something spasmodic. He did not appear disposed to injure any person who came near him, on the contrary he shewed much affection for his wife and children. We visited him again in the evening, in company with Doctor Otto of this city, and Doctor Barber of Baltimore, and found all the distresses

What would be the state of the public mind if it were ascertained that our city was infected by a disease, certainly fatal in a few days, without any hope of relief from medicine? We believe the public feelings on such a subject can be better imagined than expressed. It is no fiction to fancy that our present situation is little better than that above described, for we know of no cure for Hydrophobia—no knowledge of no recoveries—but black, hopeless

THOMAS SARGENT,
ELIJAH GRIFFITHS.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1819.

Some time ago, the editor of the Regis-

QUINCY, May 10, 1819.

The profound secrecy in which they have held their names, and the total abstinence from plunder, are proofs of the characters of the men. I believe they would have tarred and feathered any one of their number who should have been detected in pocketing a pound of Hyson.

Among the applicants for pensions was Lt. M. who obtained his title by his valor. His declaration was made out in due

Another of these venerable men, trembling with age, applied for the necessary papers to obtain a pension. The judge inquired where he had served. "Why," he said he, "in the old French war." "Ah," says the judge, "you cannot obtain a pension for services at that period. Did you serve in the revolutionary army?" "O yes, I served all the war. I was at the battle of Bunker's hill—afterwards at Long Island and the capture of the Hessians at Trenton—I was at the attack on Germantown, and the battle of Monmouth, and finally at the capture and siege of Yorktown in Virginia; and, added the old man, his eyes rekindling with the fire of 1776, "I was the first American sentinel placed at the quarters of Lord Cornwallis, after he was an American prisoner."

At a meeting of the District Convention for the middle states for the formation of a *National Pharmacopœia*, held in the Chamber of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, on the first day of June, 1819, the following delegates appeared, & took their seats:

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, John Watts, jr.
Lyman Spalding, and A. H. Stevens, De-
legates from the Medical Society of the
state of New-York.

Dr. Lyman Spaulding, Delegate from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New-York.
Drs. C. Smith and John Van Cleave, Delegates from the New Jersey Medical Society.

Drs. Henry Huntt and Thomas Henderson, Delegates from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.
The Convention was organized, and the

After appointing several Committees, the Convention adjourned till Wednesday.

Dr. John R. B. Rogers, Delegate from the Medical Society of New-York.
Drs. Thomas C. James and Edwin A. Atlee, Delegates from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The committee reported two outlines of a Pharmacopoeia, & an outline of a code of Medical Ethics; the latter of which was referred to a select committee, while the reading and comparing of the two projects for a Pharmacopoeia, was entered upon.

*Grand Inquest of New Castle county
state of Delaware.*

The grand jury of New Castle County

II. An unfavorable balance of trade, the result of excessive importations of foreign goods, exceeding, to an immense amount the value of our exports:

V. Increasing poverty and distress. The only practical remedies for these evils, in the opinion of the grand jury are—

IV. And the encouragement of a market at home, by fostering and protecting domestic manufactures.

Attest: **S. H. BLACK, C. J.**

MAYOR'S COURT, (Phil.) June 1.
A gentleman was accused of having

COCKROACHES

The Root of the Spotted Dock will

... ..

the economy the situation of things would be...
A republican says he knows of nothing which the federalists "did do" to replenish the public treasury. I will tell him, so at he may not hereafter plead the want of a "knowledge."
"Three hundred thousand dollars of the war expenditure" has been assumed by the general government, by federal exertions and management. This the democrats said we had no right to recover, and course had the interests of the state been confined to them would have been entirely lost—80,000 dollars of this sum are already been paid into the public treasury. The federalists also imposed a tax of five per cent. on the prizes of all lotteries drawn within this state—the commission of lotteries will be a very profitable source of revenue.
Thus much the federalists did do. The federalists would have imposed a tax on sales of foreign merchandise at auction, and they not have been prevented by the democrats, a circumstance which "a republican" seems to have forgotten, whereby the public treasury would have been benefited at least twenty-five thousand dollars annually. They would also have required a retailer of dry goods to have paid license money to the amount of 8 or 10 dollars annually, in the same manner that retailers of spirituous liquors now do—why should they not—I should like "a republican" to tell me. This would have yielded to the treasury a handsome revenue. "A republican" states that the tax proposed to be imposed on retailers of dry goods, was "enormous"—why did he not state the amount proposed—the public would then have seen the "enormous" exaggeration of this statement.
It is astonishing to observe what liberties some gentlemen will take in writing. The writer of "a republican" is mistaken when he says that "a majority of the committee of ways and means appointed by the late house of delegates were federalists." The committee was composed of Messrs. LeCompte, Forrest, Kennedy, Kell and Kent—the three last named are democrats.
He is also mistaken when he states that "a federalist" has endeavored "to fix on the democratic party exclusively as a political sin, the circumstance of receiving per diems during Christmas adjournments." It is not so—all that "a federalist" contended was, if there were any guilt, both parties were equally implicated.
He is also mistaken when he says that I ought to have awarded to the republicans the reputation of originating a bill providing for a change of the time of meeting of the general assembly. The fact is not so. It is true Mr. Thomas, of Baltimore county, did bring forward such a bill this last session. But this change has been repeatedly attempted before. By Mr. LeCompte at December session 1817—(vide votes & proceedings of the house of delegates, page 23.)
On motion of Mr. Harrison it was referred to the next general assembly. A similar unavailing effort was made in the Senate the same session, by Mr. Holliday. It is believed that the same proposition has been made by others, so that the proposition of Mr. Thomas was not a novelty.
He is also mistaken when he says that Mr. Thomas' bill "passed the house with the dissent of nearly the whole of the minority of that body." It is not so. There were but sixteen members who voted in the negative, to wit: Blackiston, H. Tighman, C. Dorsey, Brawner, Wm. Hayward, Long, Dashiell, Eccleston, LeCompte, S. Frazier, Lake, Moffitt, Somerville, Quinlan, Steel, Forrest. Those in italics are democrats. The most, if not all the members who voted in the negative wished the time of the session's meeting to be changed—but were opposed to fixing on the first of January for that purpose. Indeed the members generally of both houses dislike the present time of meeting, but disagree as to any other time. Hence the failure of the several propositions for a change.
If "a republican" had practised the "candor" which he asks of others, he would have stated that the proposition to change the time of meeting of the legislature whereby several thousand dollars are annually lost to the state, originated with the democrats. That it was first brought forward and passed November session, 1811. Both branches of the legislature were then democratic. It was confirmed November session 1812. The House was then federal and the Senate democratic.
By reference to a preamble and resolution submitted by Mr. Kell to the late house of delegates, and which received the assent of the majority of that body, it would seem that all this clamor about the "bankrupt state" of the treasury, and "federal improvidence" is a mere hoax, an experiment upon the public credulity, and that even in the opinion of democrats it is wholly without foundation. Just before the close of the session the Senate in a message stated to the House, that no adjournment should take place without providing for the probable demands on the treasury during the current year. Upon the receipt of which by the House Mr. Kell submitted the following resolution which was assented to—(vide votes and proceedings of the house of delegates page 118.)
"Whereas by a message received from the Senate, it is intimated by that body that the legislature ought not to close its present session, without providing for a supposed deficit in the public revenue of the present year; whilst this house is disposed to respect the hopes and fears of the senate upon this subject, they cannot submit the justice of the imputation that the house of delegates has been regardless of

that which is peculiarly confided to its care, nor does this house perceive the necessity of that intimation, as the revenues of the state appears sufficient to meet the demands likely to be made upon the treasury during the present year, therefore resolved that in the opinion of this house it is unnecessary to impose on the people of this state any new taxes, direct or indirect." That is, that it was unnecessary to lay a duty on sales of foreign merchandise at auction, or on the retailers of dry goods.
Now I would respectfully ask how has this prosperous state of the public treasury been produced, which prevented the necessity of any taxes direct or indirect? Not surely by democratic exertions and wisdom for they do not pretend to have done any thing—surely the merit of this happy state of things can only be awarded to the federalists, to their economy and providence. What too becomes of the charge of having "squandered the public money," and "bankrupted" the treasury when we find the revenues of the state competent to meet all the public demands on the treasury without any "new taxes direct or indirect"—a glorious state of "bankruptcy." Esto perpetua, may exist forever!
I have thought it necessary at this time to say thus much in reply to "a republican." Some topics of his essay will be more particularly noticed hereafter.
The writer is perfectly satisfied that the more the conduct of the federalists of Maryland is examined and sifted, the more bright and unexceptionable it will appear. They have nothing to fear from any investigation however unsparing, and challenge it. That they may have committed errors, would be folly to deny. It is in human nature to err—but their meritorious actions will greatly preponderate. Let them be tried by their acts—actions cannot lie—not by the unfounded accusations and base calumnies of their enemies, and so sure as truth and justice will prevail, Maryland federalism must triumph.
A FEDERALIST.
EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.
A petition to the following effect, is about to be presented to his Excellency the Governor. That similar applications may be transmitted, from such sections of the state as may incline to promote the object, the public prints are requested to give it insertion.
To his Excellency Charles Goldsborough, Esq. Governor of the State of Maryland.
The undersigned, inhabitants of Somerset county, most respectfully present the following causes for an early convention of the General Assembly:
1st. That the productions of our agriculture, our forests and fisheries, the great staples of our state, & the precious sources of our passive commerce, are reduced in value to a most ruinous extent.
2d. That a large proportion of our population, and those of the most enterprising and industrious classes, are involved in debt, & although possessed of property, are utterly unable to discharge their obligations.
In order that the wisdom of the Legislature may be employed in affording relief, in shielding the state from impending clouds of waste and desolation, they respectfully solicit that an extra session may be speedily called.
FREDERICKTOWN, June 5, City of Frederick, May 29.
According to public notice, a meeting of the Federal Republican Committees from the several election districts of Frederick county was held at the house of Mr. John Dill, for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to represent Frederick county in the next General Assembly—Col. John M'Pherson was appointed Chairman and Upton S. Reid, Secretary.
Resolved unanimously, That George Ross, Robert G. M'Pherson, Alexander Warfield, and Dr. Wm. Hilleary, be recommended to the voters of Frederick county, as suitable persons to represent this county in the next general assembly.
JOHN M'PHERSON, Chairman.
URTON S. REID, Sec'y.
Messrs. Thomas Hawkins, Wm. E. Williams, Plummer Hains and John Nelson, form the democratic ticket for this county, at the ensuing election for delegates to the General Assembly.
The Hon. JAMES HARRISON, Judge of the United States District Court for Maryland, died at Chestertown on the 9th inst.
BALTIMORE, June 11.
JONATHAN PERRY, Esq. late of Carlisle, was yesterday morning elected Cashier of the City Bank of Baltimore.
Fifty shares U. S. Bank Stock were sold in Philadelphia on Wednesday, at 92 per cent—and more were offered at that price.
The U. S. ship John Adams, Capt. O. H. Perry, sailed from Annapolis on Monday evening, the 7th inst. on a cruise.
BALTIMORE, June 10.
EASTERN PIGS.
The public has recently seen accounts of Hogs killed in Massachusetts; very remarkable for their early and rapid growth—so much so, that being killed at one year old, some of them weighed 400, and all averaged considerably more than a pound a day for every day they had lived.
Five of these pigs arrived to day by the Harriet, capt. Lewis, from Boston—having been selected by distinguished agriculturists of that state for Mr. SKINNER, the editor of the American Farmer, who we understand has imported them, for the express purpose of disseminating the breed in this and the neighboring states. There are two of the Bayfield, and three of Byfield, Bedford and Bakewell breeds, in the degree of one half Byfield, one quarter Bedford and one quarter Bakewell. They may undoubtedly be regarded as a valuable acquisition to the breeders of live stock and the lovers of good bacon. One peculiarity about them, is an uncommon thinness and transparency of skin.—Pat.

From the Union.
HORRID MURDER.
On Monday the 24th inst. Col. Charles Bagwell of Accomack county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, as he was riding in his gig from Drummond Town, to his residence, a distance of eight miles, was way laid by the road side, by some unknown person, about 2 miles from his own house and murdered. This was done by a gun charged with three slugs. The contents of the gun were placed near the bottom of the left shoulder blade, went through his body and came out at his right breast. Two of the slugs continued their progress and struck the horse on the hip, and went in a distance of nine or twelve inches. This is the base and cowardly conduct of some unknown villain, who dare not approach him in any other way, to wreak his vengeance for some trifling offence. And so far the bloody assassin, has escaped the vigilance of the Coroner, inquest, and good citizens of the county.
Accomack county, Eastern Shore of Virginia, May 26th, 1819.
FROM CADIZ—DIRECT.
Boston, June 5.
The schr. Native, Captain Goodwin, arrived here yesterday, in 41 days from Cadiz.
The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, George C. Read commander, arrived at Cadiz the 14th of April, in 18 days from Boston with the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, our Minister on board. By the requisitions at Cadiz, all vessels from the United States observed a quarantine of 8 days, but this was not required of the Hornet from motives of respect for Mr. Forsyth, and the general appearance of health among the crew. On the 15th Mr. Forsyth landed under a salute of 17 guns; yards manned, &c. On the 16th the Hornet saluted the town with 21 guns, which were returned. His Excellency the Governor Gen. O'Donnell, waited on Mr. Forsyth, and every attention and civility were shown him. Mr. F. was to leave Cadiz on the 20th for Madrid. Capt. Goodwin has despatches for government.
A SHIP "DANDY."
We have seen a list of the armament and ship stores of the "brig Le Valiant," Don WILLEIMA WADE, commander, of the United Provinces of South America—"otherwise called La Fortuna, alias La Union"—though we are informed that Don Williama is no other than capt. WILLIAM WADE, of Baltimore, and the said brig was lately the Fourth of July, of the same place. It appears that she is a species of Dandy, hitherto unnoticed, as she is fitted out in the real Dandy style, with more powder than bread, and more rigging than cargo. She has 16 large guns, and one bag of beans—1 32 lb. long tom, and half a barrel of flour—145 muskets, and 25 lbs. of coffee—138 cutlasses and 50 lbs. of sugar—a number of boarding pikes and pistols, and a few bbls. beef and pork—a large quantity of powder and a few bbls. of bread. In addition to which she has as many names as "Cæsar Augustus Gustavus Adolphus Mark Anthony Timothy Keeling, dancing master"—has no business, and is constantly in distress. From which we think it fair to infer that she belongs to the above species, though not the first of the kind, is nevertheless quite in the fashion, and fully entitled to the appellation of a "Dandy" ship.
BALTIMORE, June 11.
PRICE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Flour 25
Wheat white 1 15 a 1 20
Wheat red 1 10 a 1 12
Rye 55 a 70
Corn 50
Oats 50
To Correspondents.—The article from a correspondent at Buckingham Academy was received, but unfortunately, has been mislaid. If the author will furnish us with another copy, corrected, it will be inserted.
THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.
The establishment of this superb vessel having exceeded the estimate which was made at the time of the original subscription in consequence of having enlarged her size and improved her accommodations, the trustees have found it expedient to re-open the books for the admission of additional stockholders, considering the conveniences and advantages of the conveyance offered by this establishment, and the profits it is likely to afford to those who have interested themselves in it; the trustees are persuaded that many others will avail themselves of the present opportunity with pleasure. For this purpose books will be opened at Eastern at the house of the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 23d day of June instant, for receiving subscriptions for 50 shares of stock of \$100 a share, to be payable in the following manner—\$25 on each share to be paid in 20 days after the time of subscribing—\$25 more to be paid in 30 days thereafter, and the remaining \$50 to be paid in 30 days thereafter. Immediately on the last payment the interest on the new stock is to commence, and the subscribers to be placed on the footing of the original proprietors.
By order of the Board,
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.
Eastern, June 14, 1819. 4f.
Masonic.
There will be a Masonic procession in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Thursday the 24th inst. and a discourse adapted to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Samuel Rowleigh. The fraternity are invited to attend.
Cambridge, June 14, 1819.
Look Here!
The subscriber being at the present time without employment wishes to procure a situation either in a Store or Warehouse or in other business. He can produce the most respectable recommendations. A line addressed to the subscriber and left at the office of the Eastern Gazette will be attended to.
HENRY DARDEN.
June 14.
PRINTING.
CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.
June 7—

Great Bargains.
CLARK & GREEN.
Have just finished opening their supply of NEW GOODS,
Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their Customers and the Public generally to call and examine; The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:
Best extra superfine; Paris
London Blue, Black & other colours, Suspenders
Clothes, Boot-Cord and Boots.
Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.
Plain and twill'd Bombazetts (all colours) Fine Black Bombazett.
Rattinets, Corturoys Super. and common Calicoes.
Super. Cambric and Common Gingham Carlsle Gingham Fine plaid and striped Seersuckers
Strip'd India Buglepoors
Plain Cambric Muslins
Sprig'd & Fig'd do Cambric Jaconet do Plain & Worked Mull Mull do
Handsome Seeded do India Book do Imitation Book do Handsome Sprig'd do Plain & Figured Leno do
Handsome Berlin Nett do Coloured Cambric do Cambric Dimities Garment do Furniture do White Jeans Black, Olive and Dove coloured do Blue & Pink Stripe do Blue & Olive Cotton-Cassimeres Grandureils White Drilling for Pantaloon Long and Short Yellow Nankens Blue do Fine White Mercilles Vesting Handsome Figured do Black Silk Florentine, do Black Silk Mole-skin do Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Sattins Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florences Black and Changeable Senchews White, Pink & Green Saracets Black Mode Black, White, Pink & Blue Patternets White and Pink embossed, do White & Black French Grape Satin Stripe Gauze, Plain and Sprig'd, do Plain Green, do A handsome assortment of Ribbons, Thread and Silk Laces Inserting Muslins Artificial Flowers and Wreaths Collerets, Silk Cords Chenille, do Ploss Cotton
A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.
AMONG WHICH ARE:
Java and Green Coffee 1st and 2d quality Brown Sugar 1st and 2d quality Loaf do Imperial Old Hyson Young Hyson Hyson-Skin Souchoong Madecira Superior Old Dry Lisbon Common do Malaga Claret and Port Wines French Brandy Peach do Superior Old Jamaica Spirit Antigua do N. E. Rum Prime Old Rye Whiskey Common do Holland Gin Country do Molasses
Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Cart Boxes, Cutting-Knives, Waldrond and Pattenet Grain and Grass Blades Sickles Sythe Stones Wrought and Cut Nails, all sizes, &c.
CHINA GLASS, & QUEEN'S-WARE &c. &c.
The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.
June 14
Notice.
The managers of the Bible Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be pleased to attend a special meeting of the Board, at Mr. Tule's Tavern, in Eastern, on Tuesday, the 22d of June instant, at 3 o'clock p.m.
THOS. BULLATT, Pres.
June 7—

A. B. Hayden,
DENTIST.
Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore, Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity.
He forebears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practised by itinerant dentists, and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner.
He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways, as with legatures, springs, pivots and on plates of gold, and in a manner both useful and ornamental, in all of which, he pursues with strict observance, the methods practised by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.
Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings, at Mr. Jesse Sheffer's.
Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.
June 14.
N. B. As Mr. H. H. stay in Eastern, will be only two or three weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.
MARYLAND.
Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court, June 5th 1819.
On application of Pere Wilmer administrator with the Will annexed of William Wright, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers, printed in the town of Eastern.
In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of June Anno Domini 1819.
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. Wills, Queen Ann's county.
Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of Administration with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Wright, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of April, Eighteen hundred and twenty—they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen.
PERE WILMER.
June 14 3w.
MARYLAND.
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, the 5th day of June, 1819.
On application of Pere Wilmer Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Richard Wright, late of Queen Ann's County deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Eastern.
In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes and proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fifth day of June Anno Domini 1819.
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. Wills, Queen Ann's county.
Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County, letters of administration, de bonis non, with a copy of the Will annexed on the personal estate of Mrs. Richard Wright, late of Queen Ann's County deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of April 1820, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Centerville, the 7th June Anno Domini 1819.
PERE WILMER.
June 14 3w.
MARYLAND.
Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court, the 30th day of January, 1819.
On application of Valentine Warham, Executor of the last Will and testament of William Warham, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, Ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Eastern.
In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of June, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and nineteen.
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. Wills, Queen Ann's county.
Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Warham, late of Queen Ann's county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Church Hill, the 7th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.
VALENTINE WARHAM.
June 14—3w.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

VERSES.

In imitation of the fifth ode, of the first book of Horace, addressed to Pyrrha.

Say wild flower of Lagan, so pleasing, and fair
Thou sweet rural rose, of the shades of Me-
lone.

For whom art thou coming, thy long jetty
hair,
And sighing-unseen, for thy sorrows alone.

If this are the visions, sweet maid of thy mind,
The world is less cruel, and he is more blest,
For happy, thrice happy, is he who can find
A home for his hopes, in thy innocent breast.

And if the far travell'd stranger can move,
The genial affections, that spring in thy
breast;

And kindle with kindness, thy virginal love,
His cares may subside, and his anguish de-
part.

For this Lagan's wild flower, so pleasing and
fair,
Sweet blossom of modesty, virtue and youth,

Go, bind up thy tresses, of long raven hair;
For thy lover has constancy, honor and
truth.

And his love like the sun, may be clouded a
while,
Yet nothing save death, can extinguish its
rays.

Through life's checkered sky, at all seasons,
'twill smile
On thy faded image, till being decays.

Buckingham Academy. G. Y.

To Attorneys.

A few copies of "Chitty on Criminal Law,"
For Sale by the Subscriber.

THOS. H. DAWSON.

June 2-11.

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

We the subscribers, having commenced the
Boot and Shoe business, at the stand formerly
occupied by R. P. Holmes, as a Saddler's Shop,
and of late by Clement Beckwith, as a shoe
shop, next door to Jenkins Stevens, where
we have on hand an assortment of shoes, & all
work in the line of our profession will be dis-
patched in the shortest notice; the citizens of
Talbot and adjacent counties, will find it to
their advantage, to call and examine for them-
selves, as we intend to sell low for cash or
country produce.

WILLIAM & PETER TARR.

May 24-

Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, beg leave to inform
his Customers and the Public generally, that
he has taken into partnership John D. Green,
and that the business will in future be conducted
under the firm of "CLARK & GREEN,"
at his old stand, directly opposite the Court-
House, where they have now on hand and in-
tend keeping at all times, an excellent assort-
ment of FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS,
of the latest importations, which will be of-
fered on very low terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknow-
ledging the past favors of all his Friends and
Customers, and respectfully solicits for the
future, a continuance of them, assuring our
Friends and the Public that we shall at all
times endeavor to render general satisfaction,
we therefore hope for a share of public pa-
tronsage.

WILLIAM CLARK.

JOHN D. GREEN.

May 10.

Lumber & Bricks,

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers have just received
40,000 feet WHITE PINE BOARDS
of 12 & 18 inch, consisting of
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4.

ALSO-

A Parcel of 4-4 Yellow Pine, seasoned.
They have also on hand,
100,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS,
And expect to receive in a few days, a vessel
load of Cypress Shingles; all which they will
sell cheap for cash.

GROOME & LAMBDIN.

May 10-57.

CITY BANK PAPER AT PAR.

ALEXANDER MARR,

Freemonger and Comb Manufacturer,
AT BENJAMIN FRANCIS'S OLD STAND, HEAD OF
BENNETT'S DOCK.

Respectfully informs his customers and the
public generally, that he has on hand a com-
plete assortment of

HARDWARE, TORTOISE AND MOCK
SHELL COMBS.

Which he will sell at reduced prices, for
City Bank paper at par.

At The Eastern, Annapolis, Frederick Town,
Hager's Town papers, and the National Intelli-
gencer at Washington, will give the above
four insertions, and forward their accounts to
the Postoffice for settlement.

Baltimore, June 7-47.

For Sale,

A Framed Dwelling House, with a
good Kitchen, situate on Washing-
ton street, lately occupied by the Sub-
scriber as a Bake-House, and has every
convenience attached to it for carrying on
the Baking Business. If the above property is
not disposed of at private sale before the 30th
day of June next, it will on that day be sold at
Public Sale on a liberal credit.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON.

Wool & Feathers.

The Subscriber will give the highest prices
in cash, for clean washed WOOL—Prices to be
according to the quality. Also, FEATHERS,
new and old. Persons having the above arti-
cles, will find a market, by application to

BENNETT TOMLINSON.

Easton, May 24-37.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from
Philadelphia, with a very

HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE,
GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his
friends and customers are invited to call and
view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.

Easton, May 17th

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT AT EASTON POINT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by
virtue of a sufficient power granted
by a covenant contained in a deed
from Gideon Kinnear to the Pre-
sident Directors and Company of the Far-
mer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular
that Lot of Land with the buildings and im-
provements thereon, situate and lying at or
near Easton Point in Talbot County, consist-
ing of a part of the Tract of Land called Tigh-
man's Fortune, and containing by special miles
and bounds about one quarter of an acre of
land whereon the said Gideon Kinnear re-
sides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the
third day of August next at the door of the
Court House in Easton at the hour of four
o'clock in the afternoon, for the residue of an
unexpired term of ninety-nine years, commenc-
ing in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-
one, and subject to an annual ground rent of
seven dollars.—This property will be exposed
to sale on a credit of four months, eight months,
and twelve months, in equal instalments. For
the nature and situation of the property per-
sons desirous of purchasing are referred to the
premises; and for the nature of the security to
be required, they are referred to the Cashier.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton, May 17-37.

Sale Postponed.

LAND NEAR EASTON,

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the prem-
ises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, un-
der and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable
the Judges of Talbot County Court, at Novem-
ber Term 1818, in the case of the administra-
tors of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Ro-
bert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry
and William Harwood, the children and heirs
of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only
child and heir of John Dougherty deceased,
all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased,
consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Car-
ters Scence," "Bakers Pasture and St. Mi-
chael's Fresh Run," all situate on the road lead-
ing from Easton to Centerville, and near the
Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by es-
timation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-
three acres and one quarter of an acre more
or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further
description of the lands, as it is presumable
every person disposed to purchase will take a
view of them before the day of Sale. Robert
Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises,
will show them to any person desirous of view-
ing them.

Terms of Sale.

The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit
of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with good and approved security,
to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment
of the purchase money within that time, with
interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the
payment of the purchase money, and not be-
fore, there will be a deed executed, ac-
knowledgeed and delivered to the purchaser
or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or as-
signs, conveying all the right, title and estate
of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the
land & real estate so sold to him, her or them,
free clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid, they
are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot
County Court, within six months from the
day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

April 12-47.

The above Sale is Postponed till Satur-
day 19th June at 3 o'clock in the evening.

J. G. Trustee, &c.

May 17-47.

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Monday the
21st day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on
the premises, a farm called the "Barnegut"
and "Skinner's Point," near St. Michaels,
on Broad Creek, in Talbot County, containing
ninety-eight acres more or less, now occupied
by Charles Kirby, the property of Zebulon
Skinner deceased, late of Queen Anne's County.
The improvements on the above farm are a
good Framed Dwelling-House and Kitchen,
Granary, Stables, &c.

ALSO.

A Farm in Caroline County, containing about
254 acres more or less, with a great proportion
of timber, being a part of two tracts of land
called Abner's Back and Dolson's Westmore-
lands, which will be sold on the premises on
Thursday the 24th day of June next, at 11
o'clock A. M. either in lots or the whole to-
gether as may best suit those wishing to pur-
chase, it being also the property of Zebulon
Skinner deceased, late of Queen Anne's County.

Terms of Sale.

The above farms will be sold on the follow-
ing terms—One third of the whole of the pur-
chase money must be paid on the 1st day of
January 1820, when possession will be given; the
second payment, one third, must be paid on the
1st day of January 1821, and the third and
last, on the 1st day of January 1822, when a
sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser
or purchasers by the trustees.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of Zebulon
Skinner, deceased.

May 31-47.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE
TERMS.

May 31-47.

Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their cus-
tomers, and the public generally, that they have
received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, &
are now opening at their store directly op-
posite the Bank,

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS;

AMONG WHICH ARE

Superfine and other
Ginghams
A complete assort-
ment of cheap Cal-
icoes

5-4, & 6-4 India Book
Muslin
Plain and sprig'd imi-
tation do.

Plain figured & sprig'd
Lenox
Plain and sprig'd Mull
and Jacquett's

Seeded Muslins
Handsome Insertings
and Trimmings for
ladies dresses

Elegant work'd Robes
4-4 and 6-4 Cambricks
Furniture and other
Dimities

Black & colored Canton
Capes
Superior Nankin do.

Elegant Damask do.
White, black and col-
ored Florences

Black and white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs

Berlaps, Droghedas,
Hessians, Osnaburges,
&c.

German Dowlas
Domestic Plaids and
Stripes

Cotton Yarns, No 31-2
to 20
3-4 corded netting do.
India Muslins, differ-
ent kinds

Marseilles and other
Vestings

Black & white India
Mantua
India Lutestrings

Sattins, various colors
White and black Lace
Veils

Plain & embossed Pat-
terns
Handsome worked do.

Steam-loom and other
Shirtings
White and brown do-
mestic do.

4-4 Irish Linens, cheap
Long Linens
Irish, Russia & Scotch
Sheetings

5-4 Tow Linens
White & brown Tick-
lenburghs



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has
commenced the tour of operations for which
she has been designed. She has been planned,
constructed, and equipped by the ablest Ar-
tists; and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture,
and Workmanship are all of the best kinds.

These have all been provided and applied un-
der the constant Superintendence of Captain
Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate at-
tendance, as the skillful Agents of the Com-
pany, and both are very deeply interested in the
undertaking. The greatest confidence may there-
fore be reposed in the Soundness of the
Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The
accommodations on board, and the arrange-
ment of the apartments for elegance, conve-
nience, and security cannot be exceeded; and
her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday &
Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at
Annapolis to land & receive passengers—and
proceed to BALTIMORE in the evening of the
same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock.

Returning, she will leave BALTIMORE every
Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in
the morning—call at ANNAPOILIS to land and
receive passengers—and proceed to Easton
in the evening of the same days where she will
arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail
themselves of this agreeable conveyance, and
they are assured that every Care and Atten-
tion shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander.
Easton, June 7-47.

N.B. Persons wishing to take Horses and
Carriages on board, are requested to have
them sent to the boat an hour previous
to her sailing.

C. V.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP.

Edicard Lloyd,

Edward Auld, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the
18th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—re-
turning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at
9 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave East-
on and Baltimore on the above named days
during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete or-
der for the reception of Passengers & Freight.
She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of
the very best materials, copper lined, and
completely finished in the first rate. Packet
style for the accommodation of Passengers. She
has a large and commodious cabin with twelve
berths, and two state rooms with eight berths,
furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his
absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be
thanked and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9 (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknow-
ledges the past favors of his friends
and customers, and the public in gen-
eral, and informs them he has pur-
chased with his Sloop the General Benson, and has
furnished himself with a New and Elegant
Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her
place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beck-
with, (having himself taken the command of
the Steam-Boat Maryland), in whom the utmost
confidence may be placed, solicits a continu-
ance of their favours. The Jane and Mary
has commenced her regular routes between
Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every
Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at
10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctu-
ally attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKERS.

N.B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will
attend at his office in Easton, as usual, to re-
ceive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises
in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & front-
ing Goldsborough Street, the dwelling, part
exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms
consists of Eight apartments, six of which have
fire-places, also a good Kitchen and two rooms
above, with convenient out-buildings, the
situation either as a Stand for Business, or as a
pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any
in the Town, it may be had with or without
the Store-Room—for terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

To Rent.

For one or more years, that Large and Com-
modious Brick Tavern, and its appurten-
ances belonging to the Subscriber, in this
Town, known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL.

And lately kept by Mr. John Shaffer. This
Establishment is situated by all to be the
Large and most Complete of any other in
the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who
is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance
is presented of doing a very extensive and
profitable business, particularly as the elegant New
Steam-Boat Maryland, will commence running
in May between this place and Baltimore, by
which means, there is no doubt, but travelling
will

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1819.

NO. 30

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On the Kelp, or Sea Weed, as a manure.
Knowing, as we do, that a great quantity of kelp, or as it is usually termed, sea weed or sea ore—is cast upon the shores of farms in Maryland, lying on tide water, the following communication of experiments, as to its utility, as a means of fertilizing land, caught our attention in the *Richmond Enquirer*, in February, last, and was read with special interest. Of all species of litter for farm yards and stables, this appears to be the best because independently of its own fertilizing powers, it serves as well at least as any other litter, for absorbing and retaining other manures with which it readily and advantageously compounds. Observing that some time had elapsed since the date of Mr. Griffin's memoranda, and presuming that in the mean time he had multiplied his experiments, we took the liberty of addressing him soliciting the results of his subsequent observations. The letter, bearing date May 26th, 1819, is the reply with which we have been politely favored and for which we repeat our acknowledgments.

We have understood, that Col. Maynider, the President of the Agricultural Society, at Annapolis is making trial of the kelp, on his land, and we shall endeavor to procure the result—it is probable, that it will act with more or less efficacy, according to the saltness of the water with which it is saturated at the time of being thrown upon the shore, & the interval which elapses between that and the time when it is applied either to the farm yard, or to the land.—In all situations, however, it must be a valuable resource, either as a manure in itself, or a ready means of collecting and increasing other manures,—and ought to be husbanded accordingly.

PAPER Laid BEFORE THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, AT THEIR LAST MEETING.

The splendor of royalty, and the trophies of ambition, may elevate the voice of adulation, but they expire with the hour, and the monarch. They, indeed, are the benefactors of mankind, who bestow on posterity their most refined pleasures, and their most useful speculations.

YORKTOWN, Nov. 8, 1818.

Sir,
Being of that class of society denominated agricultural, I beg leave through you (the organ of communication) to tender to the 'Agricultural Society of Virginia,' my thanks for their exertions to revive the almost expiring husbandry of our country; I have been much gratified in the perusal of their proceedings, and I hope edified by the communications they have given to the public. Let them steadily proceed in their laudable objects; they will soon receive the meed of their useful and patriotic labors, in the applause and gratitude of their fellow-men, and in the delightful reflection of having advanced the character and prosperity of their country.

When I reflect that agriculture is the only source whence man, and I may say almost all animated nature, derive the means of subsistence, I am astonished at the neglect, and apparent contempt, with which she has been treated. Indeed until within a few years, the pursuits of husbandry were not deemed the most reputable, or honorable. What can that be taught that reputable, which gives bread to man? Can that be taught that honorable, which increases individual and national prosperity? And yet, when on one side I view with exultation, the increasing commerce of this nation, unfurling her swelling canvases to every breeze, and on every sea, nurtured, and supported, by legislative aid & legislative protection; on the other I am appalled by the melancholy picture which her elder twin sister, Agriculture, presents—sinking under unmerited neglect, and pining in unassisted obscurity, apparently "the world forgetting," certainly "by the world forgot."—"Look on this picture, and on that," and laying your hand upon your heart, deny, if you can, that the industry and enterprise of mankind have been too long diverted from a pursuit and occupation, which seems to have been marked by heaven, as their most useful (and consequently) honorable avocation. The 'Agricultural Society of Virginia,' having thrown open the doors of enquiry, and solicited the lights of experimental knowledge, I beg leave to obtrude upon their time, and to offer to them the results of some crude experiments on substances for manures. The patriotic and enlightened president of your society, has been pleased to say, (and very justly) that "the first necessity

of agriculture, is fertility," permit me to add, that the grand arcanum of good husbandry, is the production of the greatest possible quantity of fertilizing earth. In the present exhausted state of our lands, produced by the unaiding and unrelenting culture, (I mean no disrespect to their memory) of our progenitors, it becomes absolutely necessary to resort to artificial and natural manures to restore their lost fertility. Fully impressed with this belief, a few years past, my attention was drawn to a marine vegetable, which promises to reward the laborer for his toil; the "kelp," or "sea weed," as it is commonly termed. This is an indigenous plant, growing on the beds of our rivers, and thrown upon their shores by the tides. I commenced my experiments in 1809, thus:—I covered a space of land of ten acres with kelp, about three inches deep; it was taken from the shore in an undecayed state, and dripping with the salt water of the river. A cart load of 10 or 12 bushels in its wet state (it is very heavy) was deposited at each angle or corner of a space of land five yards square; these bulks were spread inward of the square, until they met, & were equally diffused over the whole surface it was intended for. When the whole space of ten acres was thus covered it was immediately ploughed in, with the largest plough then in use among us; this was done in winter—the ensuing summer it was planted with corn. The average product of this soil, was three barrels per acre. The soil was light, some grit and some shell intermixed. The corn, on the piece thus manured, took an earlier start in vegetation than the corn in the adjoining land, and throughout the summer preserved its superiority in color and luxuriance. The product, (I write only from memory, having preserved no memoranda of any of my experiments) was, as well as I can now recollect, fifty-eight barrels of clean, sound, long corn.

Encouraged by this experiment, the ensuing spring I attempted one other with kelp. Four acres of land of the quality above described, were well covered in the manner above stated, and "turned in," & in March sown with oats, as was the surrounding land. The oats on the sea-weed land soon manifested a decided superiority, distinguishable by their increased height, and rich, deep green color which they maintained over the other oats until the period of ripening. The produce I cannot state, because not measured; as much of the crop was lost, by the falling or lodging of the oats, the consequence of their extreme luxuriance. If I mistake not, you, sir, were an evidence of this experiment; you saw the oats in the month of May. I remember the expressal of your conviction of the value of kelp as a manure.

Not satisfied with these experiments, I proceeded to the trial of kelp as a manure for tobacco. An half acre of land, in a field of eight acres, was covered with kelp; solely the rest of the field was well manured from cow pens and stables. At first, the plants in the hills of the part where the kelp was, appeared feeble, nor grew with the vigor of the plants around them. In June, a drought of three weeks duration took place; when to my astonishment and delight, I perceived these plants to become of good color, shortly assuming a healthy dark green hue, and shooting forward during this dry spell of weather, they recovered their inferiority, contending for mastery with the plants around them, which they soon acquired, & preserved. All the plants in the field were topped to ten leaves. The kelp land produced a dark strong tobacco—the rest of the lot was of a yellow cast, and milder when smoked. Never expecting to communicate this experiment, except orally to my friends, I have preserved no memoranda of weights or quantity. I am satisfied the weight was greater, in proportion to the number of plants in the kelp than that of the other manured land.

These experiments of kelp, as a manure for corn, oats and tobacco, leave me no doubt that it will also be found beneficial to wheat, on a fallow. I shall proceed to this experiment in the course of the ensuing summer. You will perceive, sir, that the experiments detailed above, were all made with the green and wet vegetable, yet fresh from the bed of the river. I have never used it, in a compost, nor in a decomposed state; but doubt not, its efficacy would be enhanced if decomposed before it is used as manure. In the immediate operation of the kelp, in its green and undecayed state, I have attributed to the muric acid it contains, and to the animal substances found intermixed with it; which are, chiefly of that class usually denominated 'nettle,' which being gelatinous, are speedily decomposed after imputation. In all the experiments I have made with kelp, I have observed that the spot where the wet load was deposited always produced a more luxuriant vegetation for the first year, than the other portion of land which was covered after the kelp had remained some days exposed to the rays of the sun, and consequent evaporation.

In some minor experiments with dry

sea weed, I have found it not so immediately active as the green, and was with our salt river water; which has induced me to suspect that our river water, may be made a source of improvement to our husbandry; if used as a menstruum in composts. The kelp I have found to be longer in the process of decomposition than any other vegetable I have used. In the fields where I have used kelp, in 1811, 1812, I found many detached parcels of it yet unrotted the last year, (1817) when fallowing for corn. Hence it would appear a durable manure, gradually yielding its fertilizing properties; nor did I perceive the crop on the land when last tilled, to be inferior to that which grew the year the "weed" was first applied. I have no doubt but that a compost of kelp and marl or any calcareous substance, laid in alternate strata of each, and the salt river water occasionally applied as a dissolvent would produce a manure, equal if not superior in value, to any now in use. To the husbandmen of this section of the state, kelp is an easily attained, and, in my opinion, estimable manure. In the southern banks of this river, and the banks of the creeks which discharge their waters into it, vast bodies, I may almost say inexhaustible supplies of marl are to be found, which, when the industry of our agriculturalists shall bring into use in the compost above suggested, will, I am certain, so far increase the fertility of the soil, as to check the tide of emigration and dissipate the Alabama mania which now rages among our citizens, I shall proceed to other experiments, and on a different soil, with the kelp; and shall occasionally continue my communications, if the Society shall deem them worthy of their attention.

The agriculture of our country can only be improved by the dissemination of correct principles of the science and practice of husbandry; the experiments of skillful farmers; and improvement in implements of husbandry. These are (I presume,) some of the objects, which called your "Society" into existence.

I fear sir, I shall have trespassed upon the time and patience of the society. If so, I "cry their mercy." If they shall find any matter contained in the present communication, I shall have attained the object I had in view when I commenced it, to afford my mite to the stock of agricultural information. I have been thus minute in detailing the experiments, and my observations growing out of them—that should any of my countrymen be disposed to use the kelp as a manure, they may do so with the experience of which I am possessed; and should I by this communication induce a single person to an effort to improve his soil, I shall be amply rewarded. I have thought, (ever since I did think upon the subject) that the celebrated "Dean of St. Patrick's," that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew, is of more value to society, than all the politicians & statesmen of an age. Holding this faith, I tender to the 'Agricultural Society of Virginia,' the homage of my high respect for their characters, and the noble cause in which they are engaged; and to you, sir, the assurance of my esteem and friendship.

THOMAS GRIFFIN.

Dr. John Adams, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Virginia.

From the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*.
FOURTH LETTER.
ON THE TEA SHRUBS.

Directed to Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Professor of Botany and Natural History in the University of New-York, by C. S. RAFFINESQUE, Professor of Botany and Natural History in the Transylvania University.

[Read before the Lyceum at New-York, June 7, 1819.]

I have seen, with satisfaction, that my former letters on this subject have claimed the attention of the community. Many facts, connected thereto have since come to my knowledge, which I hasten to communicate. It appears that the common Bohem Tea Shrub, cultivated near Canton, has been introduced in this country many years ago, (and in several instances) as a curious green-house Shrub. Mr. William Hamilton had it in 1804; I now remember to have seen it, at his seat, the Woodlands, near Philadelphia, which I had forgotten until put in mind of it. Messrs. Landreth, Nurserymen, near Philadelphia, have imported it direct from Canton, many years ago, by speculation, and have kept it in their green-house, where it has blossomed and ripened its seeds. I went to see them in April last, but found their Tea Shrub in small number, and of a small size. I made many enquiries of Messrs. Landreth, but they did not appear willing to answer them satisfactorily. They deem however, the Tea Shrub unsuitable to withstand our winter out of the green-house, but they are mistaken; although their Shrub is from the tropical parts of China, as I will show directly. They have sold several of their Shrub, which are now in the possession of many

gentlemen, such as Mr. Pratt, of Lenonhill, Messrs. Chapier and Peale, of Germantown, &c. This last gentleman, the worthy founder of the Philadelphia Museum, has the largest and handsomest Shrub; and I was informed that he merely keeps it in a kind of cellar during the winter, without cover or heat.

From the above facts, it should appear; 1st. That it is easier than generally supposed to procure these Shrub from China, and that they can easily reach this country.

2dly. That even those procured from Canton will grow, thrive, blossom, and bear fruit in this country, and merely require a common shelter during the winter, near Philadelphia.

3dly. Therefore should the Shrub be procured, as I proposed, from the northern parts of China, there is no doubt, that they might be left in open ground, and cultivated in open orchards.

I recommend again the trial; let the green Tea Shrub be selected; let them be brought to Canton, from the interior and northern provinces of China, and let them be carried first to Virginia, Carolina, &c. These precautions will insure their success in the U. States.

Mr. Betton informs me that the Tea Oil, made from the *Thea oleifera* of Loureiro, is very valuable for Paint Oil, being the most defective of all known Oils, exceeding by far, in that respect, the Linseed and Walnut Oils. He says that a ship painted with that Oil is quite dry in a few hours. This property might entitle it to the attention of our traders; it is very cheap in China; some might be imported for trial, or the paints made with it; if they can be carried in tight barrels.

I am, respectfully yours, &c.
C. S. RAFFINESQUE,
Prof. of Botany, &c.

CONFESSIO,
AND DYING DECLARATION OF
ISAAC WILHERBARNE,
Who was executed at Buffalo, N. Y. on the 4th of April, for the murder of his WIFE and SIX CHILDREN.

I was born at Buffalo, in the state of New York, of worthy, kind and respectable parents, who endeavored to instill into my mind every honorable and virtuous principle as a Christian; according to the laws of God, which are here established before our eyes.

During my youthful days, my father made it an unalterable rule to perform family worship and prayer, which was done with pure love towards God, every evening.

I led a religious life for twenty-seven years, at which age I married a fine woman from the town of Erie, Pa. some miles distant up the lake from Buffalo. I lived with her for seventeen years, enjoying all the pleasure and happiness which a man could possibly experience in this frail world;—during which time we had a family of six children, two boys and four girls. At this time I followed that highly cherished and useful occupation, a farmer, and with the profits, arising from the produce of my farm and my own labor, I supported my wife and children with all these comforts which belong to their mortal frames.

But my unforeseen evils are now beginning; about this time I began to grow fond of drinking the root of all evil, and keeping bad company and gambling, have at length put an end to my existence, by inducing me to commit one of the most dreadful acts that was ever recorded in the pages of history.

On the night of the 24th of March last, I was at the Buffalo Tavern, until it was about one o'clock, playing cards, drinking, swearing, and committing all the sin and wickedness which this kind of company are in the habit of doing. By this time my head began to swim with the effects of ardent liquors, so much so that I could scarcely make my way home; I was just entering the gate of my house, when I received a blow on the head with a billet of wood, from the force of which I fell prostrate on the ground, and lay almost senseless for some minutes; when I awoke from my delirium, I began to consider and thought that such conduct from a wife, was too much for me to let pass unnoticed; I therefore was determined to have revenge upon her, and in the space of half an hour as near as I can recollect, I endeavored with the stun of my wound, to crawl toward the house, and more is the pity, for the first thing which presented itself to my hand was the WOOD AXE! & now being prepared like a butcher going to slaughter, I started & came to the bed where my wife and three children were lying. I did not hesitate one moment, but began to cut and slash among these four, while they lay sleeping; the first was my wife, the axe was buried in her bosom; the children clung so close to her that they were cut to pieces, and by this time the bed was overflowed with human gore. The sound of these distressed sufferers alarmed my other three children. Alas! what must have been my feelings at this time! they began to be much confused, but I still pursued my slaughtering until my wife and six children lay floating in their own blood.

The savage heart is never satisfied, after committing this horrid act upon my own flesh and blood, my two servants became the object of my butchering heart; they had some suspicion of my intention, and therefore endeavored to make their escape through a back window in the lower part of the house; the old black woman being half in and half out, I ran with my axe and cut her legs off, as she was going out of the window; her daughter who had a tender feeling for her mother, came to me and implored mercy from my hand, but no, the devil would not let my savage soul stop here, but I immediately put an end to their existence; this being done there then lay nine innocent souls floating in their own crimson gore.

Still not being satisfied with what I had already done, I first took the two servants and built a fire in the kitchen fire place, which was large enough to hold half a quarter of wood, then placing the old woman on the back part of the fire, and the daughter on the front, I then went up stairs and brought down the bodies of my wife and children and burnt them likewise!

After committing these most dreadful crimes, I felt low and dull in spirits, and much concerned about my misconduct. I expect the inhuman acts which I have been guilty of, will stand before me in my last days, which will be now very soon. I expect.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.
Friends and Fellow Citizens,

I hope you will take this untimely death as an everlasting warning against keeping bad company and gambling and the use of ardent liquors. Take this short account of my transactions into your hands and read it over and over again, and when done, seal it in your memories, and the hearts of your children, that they may never deviate from the paths of virtue and honesty, that they may be rewarded by the Almighty, for their virtues, and not suffer as I have to do, by an untimely and an ignominious death.—*Miltonian.*

From the *Daily Advertiser of Friday Morning.*

A NEW VELOCIPED.

A correspondent informs us that he was an eye-witness of the following novel ingenious, and successful experiment upon the benevolence of our citizens.

A few nights since, between 10 and 11 o'clock, as our correspondent was passing through Water-street, near the corner of Pine-street, he saw a number of people collected, and upon enquiry after the cause of such an assembly, at such a time, he found there was a man, of uncommon large body stretched at full length upon the flagging, apparently speechless, and in great pain and distress, and as far as the bystanders could judge, very near breathing his last. After some time a decent looking elderly woman enquired of him, in the High Dutch language, who he was and where he belonged; when, after much exertion and labor, he said he belonged to Troy—that he had formerly been in the navy, and had fallen from the yard-arm of a man of war, by which he had been much injured, particularly by a rupture in his body, of which he had supposed himself recently cured, but that it had now burst open afresh, and in a shocking manner, so that he was entirely unable to help himself, and probably had but a short time to live. Considering the cause a distressing as well as a desperate one, and one that required immediate relief, a watchman was called to remove him, but he objected, saying he could not leave his stand, having enough to do to watch for live men, without taking care of dead ones. In this emergency, and with the hope of getting the miserable sufferer to a more comfortable place to die in, a porter's hand-barrow was procured, and a contribution of money raised from the charitable people round about him, and four men employed to carry him to the hospital, provided he should so long survive, of which there was strong doubts entertained.—With extreme care and tenderness, he was placed upon this substitute for a bed, a pillow was procured to rest his head, and every precaution used to render his passage to the hospital secure and comfortable as the nature of the case would admit when the carriers moved, bending under their load, towards that great repository of the living, followed by not a numerous, but a solitary mourner, the High Dutch woman, and even she was so deeply affected as to keep at a respectable distance. Having advanced about half way to the place appointed, to the utter amazement of the hearers who had for some time supposed from his profound and breathless silence that the unfortunate Trojan was actually dead; his rupture became too powerful to be restrained—he burst from his reverie, started from his pillow, threw out his stuffing, leaped from the hand-barrow with all the agility of a professional harlequin, & made his way off, with the fruits of the public charity in his pocket, by such rapid strides, that the carriers, who gave chase as soon as the first shock of astonishment was over, were unable to overtake him. What

became of the old woman, we have not heard. Probably she is in some snug corner, muttering imprecations on the man's ingratitude, or chanting the praises of New-York charity, in her native language.

The Imposter Taken.

The person mentioned in our paper of Friday morning last, as being found in a dying state on the flagging in Water-street, but who made his escape from the porters while they were conveying him to the hospital, attempted the same deception on the inhabitants of Wall-street, on Friday evening last. He was, luckily, however, recognized by some of the same persons, who assisted him on a former evening, and given in charge of the watchmen to be held for Police examination. We understand from the Columbian of Saturday evening, that his name is Daniel Hagner; that he is a vagrant of the worst cast and has been committed to the Penitentiary.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT. DEFEAT OF MCGREGOR.

[The following originally appeared in English from which it was translated into Spanish, and from that language into English, for the Patriot.]

JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA,
THE 25TH OF MAY, 1819.

Reconquest of Porto Bello by the Royalists under General Hore, and flight of McGregor and the insurgent squadron.

KINGSTON, 18th May, 1819.

By the arrival to-day of H. M. frigate Zephyr, from Porto Bello, the foregoing intelligence has been received. It appears that a force of from 1000 to 1200 men, commanded by General Hore, came from Panama to Porto Bello on the 28th ult. On the 1st instant in the morning, they suddenly invaded the town while the insurgents were lying in bed. It was with great difficulty that McGregor made his escape in his shirt through a window twenty feet high, and to preserve his life directed his course to the shore, threw himself into the water, and by swimming reached a vessel, from which he passed over to the brig Hero. During the affray, about one hundred men were killed and wounded. General Lopez, and Colonel O'Hara are among the slain, the first before leaving his couch! About 300 men and 70 officers of the insurgents were made prisoners, and sent to Panama. The squadron escaped from the port during the consternation.

Another account says, that the attack on Porto Bello was at day-break on the 30th of the last month under a squall, and that twelve persons only escaped, amongst them Colonel Taborion and Lieut. Sempell, who took shelter on board the insurgent squadron. Col. O'Hara received a shot through the lungs, and died three days after. The resistance in the fort by Col. Rater with about 250 men, was very gallant; but they at length capitulated with all the honors of war, keeping their arms and baggage, and with the condition of being sent in Spanish bottoms to one of the nearest British possessions. All those of the wounded who were found with sufficient strength for a journey, were ordered to Panama. D. Manuel Lopez, late governor of Porto Bello by appointment from McGregor, was beheaded by order of Gen. Hore, and Gen. Santa Cruz succeeded in his place.

A third account gives the following details: On the 30th ult, at 6 o'clock in the morning, General Hore of Panama surprised the forces of McGregor; yet he had the good fortune of making his escape by jumping from a window in the government house, twenty feet high.—The inconsiderate adventurers, his followers, have been either killed or made prisoners, and their baggage has fallen into the hands of Gen. Hore. Seventy officers and 300 soldiers taken, were sent to Panama, and about 100 perished in the action. General McGregor, more fit for jumping than for military command instead of making his retreat to the fort, and trying there his fate, deserted his men, and sought refuge on board of a vessel. The insurgents fired incessantly musket and cannon shot; but the royalists sustained no great loss. Gen. Hore deserves credit for the unpleasant march of ten days through woods, mountains, and very bad roads. He was to leave Porto Bello for Chagres on the 3d—thence to proceed to Panama to give repose to his troops.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello to a gentleman in this town, dated 4th of May.

On the night of the 30th ult. the Spanish forces from Panama, under the command of Gen. Hore, approached this place, and at day break of the following day halted in the vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as was expected, which almost obliged Hore to withdraw; but having at last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town without the least opposition. They at once took possession of the various points, and the insurgent army happening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked, and reduced almost all to submission. Colonel O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner.—He died the second day in the hospital. McGregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and to make his escape jumped from a window into the street, and reached the brig Hero by swimming. Governor Lopez was in a room adjoining that of McGregor's, and was killed in his bed. Col. Rafter with a few followers retreated to a fort near the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 in killed, and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in conse-

quence of their rapid operations against McGregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy-three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Hore, after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

In a proclamation issued by Gen. Hore after the capture of Porto Bello, permission is granted to tradesmen amongst the prisoners to pursue their business in the country; and great humanity has been shown to them.

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser of June 15.

An examination was held before the Hon. Judge Peters, yesterday morning, of the Prize-Master and others found on board the Spanish brig Fortuna, which the Spanish Consul has claimed in behalf of his government. The development of facts in the case, will most probably substantiate the claim, while they tend to tarnish the character of many American citizens engaged in these nefarious practices. The Prize-Master is a native of Rhode Island, and states that the Fortuna, had on board as passengers, a Spanish Officer, his Lady and three children, who were taken on board the privateer, together with about 1000 dollars in specie. He also states that the privateer had previously had a severe engagement with a Spanish ship and a brig, in which she effected her escape with the loss of two officers and six men killed. The second prize-master, who headed the mutiny on board the brig was landed on an island near the Jersey-shore, from whence he may, before this, have reached the city.

The Spanish brig Fortuna, of Havana, sailed thence for Cadiz, 20 Feb. laden with sugar, coffee, &c. 10th of April was captured by the Insurgent schr. Julia De Forrest, commanded by Capt. George Wilson, fitted out at Baltimore; Mr. Burk and eight men put on board and ordered for St. Thomas. About 4 weeks since the crew headed by one Davis of Baltimore, rose and confined Mr. Burk, and prize master, and bore away for the Chesapeake; off the Delaware, Davis took the boat and made his escape on shore, and being boarded by several Delaware pilots, the prize master was released, and the vessel brought up to this city and taken possession of by the Marshal.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

Five seamen by the names of James Keyser, Andrew Murray, Wm. Stout, James Purr, Thomas Purley, have been arrested and brought before his honor Judge Peters, on an examination previous to commitment, for the crime of piracy. These men have been charged by A. J. Spencer, a Portuguese subject, boatswain of the Fortuna, which vessel sailed from Havana last February, laden with sugar, coffee, tobacco, mahogany and logwood, and bound to Cadiz.

On the 10th of April last, of Cape St. Vincent, this vessel was taken by the privateer Julia De Forrest, captain Wilson, said to have been fitted out from Baltimore, with a Buenos Ayres commission. She was brought to the Capes of Delaware, and one of the crew was sent to Philadelphia, for the purpose of procuring another vessel to return to the Fortuna, and the plan was to tranship her cargo on board the vessel so procured, then to scuttle the Fortuna, and import the cargo on board the other vessel into Philadelphia.

Whilst off the cape last Friday, the Pilot came on board the Fortuna, when Mr. Spencer privately gave this information to him, he steered the vessel into the Delaware, and whilst some of her men were on shore, who had taken the person there, to procure a new vessel, the Pilot took charge of the Fortuna and brought her to the city.

As this case will involve the lives of the prisoners, we do not think it proper at this time to give a more particular statement—they have been committed for trial, which will take place at next October Session of the circuit court.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

MORE PIRACY.

The Dutch ship *Edwardsia*, from Copenhagen & Hamburg, and the Dutch brig *Fortitude*, from Ostend, arrived at Havana on the 27th of April. Off Cape Antonio they were boarded by the Insurgent brig *Patriota*, capt. Taylor, and plundered of various articles of cargo; a draft on a house in Baltimore, was given for the amount of goods taken.

QUERIES.

Is the "armed brig *La Valiente*," now in this harbor, owned, or has she been owned or commanded by capt. Taylor?

Is she the same that, under the name of *Patriota*, plundered the above Dutch vessel?

Is she the same "vessel of war *Valiente*" that under the flag of Artigas, captured the Portuguese ship *Bom Sucesso*, as mentioned in yesterday's *Courier*, under the Nassau head?

What became of the goods plundered from the Dutch vessels? Were they put on board of a smack, along with capt. Taylor; and will they be smuggled ashore in season to meet the above mentioned draft on Baltimore, or have they been fairly entered?

Has not the said armed brig assumed successively the names *La Patriota*, *La Fortuna*, and *Valiente*, & under several flags and several commanders committed depredations upon the commerce of various nations?

If the commander or agents of the said brig can answer these Queries in the negative they eradicate many foul suspicions from the public mind.

[We are actuated by no vindictive spirit in giving publicity to the above communication. The only object is to bring out the truth. If the commander or owners of the said armed brig are unjustly implicated in these Queries, we freely offer them the columns of the *Courier* for their vindication before the public. At the same time we would ask our correspondent to communicate to us the information in his

possession derived from the prize-master of the *Bom Sucesso* at Nassau.

Courier.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

The following letter received by Messrs. Carson, Denison and Parry, of this town contains some further particulars of the duels which have recently taken place at Gibraltar between the British and American officers:

"GIBRALTAR, April 3, 1819.

"Some of the American squadron has been here these few days, and has insulted some of the officers of the 64th regiment, and sent challenges, and two duels were fought on the neutral ground the day before yesterday. In the first, a captain of the 64th was wounded in the thigh, at the third shot; he is doing very well, however. The next affair was between another American officer and a captain Johnson, of same regiment, who wounded the American the second shot, but slightly, and again struck him, on the fourth shot, in the groin, and it is reported that he is since dead.—Another duel took place in St. George's Cave, yesterday, at 4 o'clock, between captain Dixon of same regiment, with another American captain, and wounded the American the first shot on the head; the guard came to take them prisoners, and the American endeavouring to get away from the guard, being weak with loss of blood, fell and cut his face. Notwithstanding the duel, capt. Dixon borrowed a horse from a gentleman, and mounted the American on it, and proceeded with him all the way to Ragged Staff, where the American boat lay. The guard at that place were going to stop him, but capt. Dixon told the guard to take him & let the American go, as he had given his word of honor that he should not be stopped. The sloop of war is moved this morning to Algiers. I remain gentlemen, your very obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM KENNEDY."

LORENZO DOW.

We perceive from a file of *Carrick's Morning Post*, to the 14th of April, loaned us by a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the brig Wilson, that this itinerant preacher has found his way to Dublin.—N. Y. *Even Post*.

From *Carrick's Morning Post*, March 27. An advertisement having appeared in this and other papers, that Mr. Lorenzo Dow, would preach at the Rotunda last evening, a considerable number of persons assembled outside the doors at the appointed hour. The doors not having been opened, the crowd became so impatient that it was deemed prudent to let them enter. There was however no appearance of the preacher—after some manifestations of anger at the disappointment the assemblage dispersed, without doing any mischief. We understand that the governors of the Rotunda had changed their minds and issued new orders to prevent the letting of the rooms for the purpose.

Lorenzo Dow.—The friends of this benevolent itinerant avail themselves of this medium to assure a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Dublin and its vicinity, that in the painful disappointments which took place, at the Rotunda, last night, they were in no wise concerned.

A room, by approbation of the governors of that building, had been engaged for one night for the use of which 71 were paid, and a receipt taken. Yesterday, however, about 4 o'clock, an extraordinary message was received from the governors stating their having revoked the agreement, and that they would not suffer the intended meeting to be held there! The friends of Lorenzo, nevertheless, hope to prevail with him to remain a few days longer in this city, and if a suitable house can be procured, the public will have an opportunity of hearing this singularly devoted character.

March 31.

Lorenzo Dow, the American Philanthropist. The friends of this unexampled traveller, have succeeded in obtaining the use of the spacious wooden-building, Lower Abbey-street, to accommodate on this evening at 8 o'clock, Lorenzo. The price of admission 10 pence.

From the Salem Register.

The Sea Serpent in our Bay again! Captain Wheeler, of the sloop Concord, of Fairfield, Conn. which arrived at Salem from New York on Monday evening last, informs us that on Monday morning at five o'clock, Race Point, S. E. 15 miles, he discovered in the water, about 20 rods from his vessel, directly ahead, an extraordinary sea-animal, moving pretty quick through the water, with his head erected about four feet from the surface; the length of the creature, distinctly seen above the water, was at least fifty feet; he appeared to be in joints, with a number of protuberances, and appeared somewhat similar to a string of barrels afloat. The sea was perfectly smooth, and he was so near that capt. W. had the best opportunity of viewing him. He was visible about five minutes, when he sunk beneath the water, and disappeared for about 8 or 10 minutes, when he again rose on the weather quarter about the same distance as before. Capt. W. now called up several of his men to view him. In a few minutes he sunk again, and was not seen for two hours when he again appeared on the weather bow distance about fourteen rods, moving in the same direction with the vessel, and very slow. He continued on top of the water at this time about seven minutes, when he again sunk slowly beneath the surface, and was no more seen. Five persons on board the sloop, had a fair view of the animal, and they all agree, that he had the appearance of an enormous serpent moving with an undulatory motion through the water with his head erected from four to seven feet, but his tail not visible. His head appeared to be about three feet in length, the eyes were discernible in his last appearance, and were as large as a horse's. In color he appeared to be perfectly black. Capt. W. had before been an unbeliever in the existence of a Sea Serpent, but he is now perfectly convinced. He and his men are ready to attest on oath to the statement here given.

SCOTCH SNUFF.

The best use that can be made of it. To destroy ticks in sheep, a method was proposed of driving tobacco smoke through the wool, by some very troublesome means. Some one suggested Scotch Snuff as equally effectual and easier of application. This suggestion was adopted by a farmer, who says that he found it to answer every expectation, and afford besides some amusement, as it produced much sneezing and many butting matches.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. AGRICULTURAL.

In an English newspaper of February last, we find the following article. It is one of the most impressive facts to establish the advantages of improved cultivation of the soil, that we have ever read, if the fact is to be credited, and we have no reason to disbelieve it more than any other derived from the same source, respecting improvements in the arts, sciences, &c. We do not copy this under the impression that this mode of cultivation can ever be employed otherwise than experimentally, but to show what can be accomplished by system and industry. Here are an hundred and thirty-four bushels of wheat raised from an acre of ground. The highest product we have ever heard of being realised in this country, on the most fertile land, was fifty bushels. The average crop throughout the Union, is probably not more than ten bushels, if so much; in England, it is rated, according to the following article, at more than thirty by the ordinary mode of cultivation. The difference in these averages is again owing to the difference in the modes of culture.

From an English Paper. GREAT CROPS.

"Mr. Falla gives an instance of land cultivated by the spade, and the wheat planted in lines by a dibble, with plants previously raised in a seed bed producing the enormous return of seventeen quarters of wheat to an acre! The average produce in the ordinary mode of cultivation, not more than four quarters; so that the extra expense is more than repaid fourfold. The expense of digging an acre of ordinary land, at nursery price, he states to be 33s. & this, he adds, is an operation worth two ploughings; & besides, by planting the wheat there is a great saving in seed. In the usual mode of broad cast, it requires two bushels to the acre; but, in planting, one peck is sufficient. Mr. F. also states, that by spade husbandry he has produced a crop of potatoes, amounting to the almost incredible quantity of 800 bushels produce! and he gives it as his opinion, that the more general use of the spade would have the most beneficial effect, not only upon the agricultural laborers themselves, but on their employers also; for though the farmer might not be able to find laborers to cultivate large quantities of land in this way, he might at least cultivate sufficient to employ his quota of the laborers of his parish, and so at once exonerate the poor rates, and be himself amply repaid."

From the Georgetown Messenger. TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber offers, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, to publish a receipt for the extinction of the Hessian Fly and Weevil, at a moderate expense, out of these United States—a small sum among ten millions of people. He is no mountebank, nor yet a worker of miracles; he does not pretend to do this business in 1 day, nor in 1 year. If it should take seven or fourteen it would be well worth the trouble.

An old score requires time and medicine. In order to prevent any undue advantages being taken in this business, the money may be deposited in the Bank of the United States. If three fourths of the Farmers will pronounce the receipt to be good for nothing, within three months after it is published, then the money will be there at the disposal of the public or of the donors. If not, the subscriber claims the privilege of purchasing bank stock with the same—provided, always that the said stock shall be pledged as security for the receipt, the full term of six years from its promulgation, at which period if a majority of farmers condemn the receipt, after giving it a fair trial, the stock money may be disposed of as aforesaid. If otherwise, it will revert to the subscriber.

JOHN LOGAN.

Captain J. B. Nicholson, of the United States Navy, has presented to the Agricultural Society of Virginia, some spring wheat, cultivated in Chili. Several parcels of Baltic and Russian wheat have been presented by generous individuals to the Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, & through them distributed among the farmers. The District of Maine, in particular, will rise into great importance, if the agriculturalists there succeed in the universal culture of that grain. We are happy to observe the efforts of our military and civil officers abroad contributing, as it is obviously in their power to do, to the essential interests of their own country, by transmitting for seed the productions of foreign countries.

Boston Intel.

Extract of a letter, received by a respectable commercial house in the city of New York, from their correspondent, dated Havre, April 20.

"The motion for doing away the Tobacco monopoly has been rejected; so our present system will continue till 1826. Shipments of that article must therefore continue dangerous in the extreme."

We observe that the Bridge Bank of Augusta, Geo. has experienced such a run upon their vaults, as to be compelled to offer terms to its creditors. The Directors, state that they mean to deposit in the Branch of the State Bank specialties and Securities to a much larger amount than there are Bridge Bills in circulation; which will be redeemed at said Bank, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, from the 24th May, as fast as collections can be made.—They conclude by assuring the public of their best and constant exertions to effect, this desirable object as soon as possible; and our prospects of doing the same speedily are very favorable from the ample resources provided for the purpose, under which circumstances it is hoped and trusted, the holders of these Bills will not be disposed to part with them at any sacrifice, as the whole amount of Bridge Notes in circulation does not exceed \$285,000 and there

is property responsible for them to four times the amount, which is and will be exclusively applied to their early redemption.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

FIRE.

We are sorry to confirm the statement made yesterday of the conflagration of the new Sunday School on Federal Hill. It was a large and convenient building raised by the donations of the congregation of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and by other individuals, for the laudable purpose of gratuitously imparting the light of education and religious instruction to the ignorant and indigent, and was also intended for occasional divine worship. The exertions of the trustees and the pious wishes of the contributors had been crowned with full success; the house of charity had been just completed, and on Sunday last for the first time a numerous auditory crowded it to render praise unto "Him to whom all praise is due." Our readers will scarcely believe it possible that the destruction of this fair work of disinterested philanthropy could originate from the demonic wickedness of a midnight incendiary—yet such, we are authorized to say, is the fact. There had been no fire used in or near the premises, and could not therefore have been communicated to them without design.

Although the work of mischief has been effectually accomplished, we feel pleasure in adding that it will but stimulate the people of St. Peter's to persevere in the cause of doing good; the momentary shock will be succeeded by redoubled exertion, to which the good and charitable of all sects will lend their cordial sanction and support.—*American*.

BALTIMORE, June 16.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A dog, exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia, was shot yesterday morning in Barnes street. "Is it necessary," asks a correspondent, "that the dreadful examples which have occurred in Philadelphia, should be felt here, before the corporation of Baltimore will act on the subject?"—*Amer*.

ANTI-HYDROPHOBIA.

Immediate application should be made to a skilful surgeon, and the unfortunate subject have the part bitten hastily exterminated, by cutting considerably below the wound—the cavity then filled with merc. unen. confined by a soft linen ligature—observe a low regimen, and take small doses of mercury, so as not to exceed salivation, nor come short of it by pyralism, always observing a low regimen with proper *Piscian*. These treatments to be continued nine or ten days.—*Id.* M. D.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

HYDROPHOBIA.

We learn that another instance of this awful malady has occurred in the person of a respectable coloured woman of this city. The physicians of the Dispensary exerted themselves to save the unfortunate patient, but in vain. Two men, one in the District of South-west, the other in the Northern Liberties, were bitten by mad dogs a few days since.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

U. STATES BANK STOCK.

Yesterday at noon, a few shares were sold at 91 1/4.—This day there have been no sales, only 90 being offered and 92 asked.

We understand that several large manufactories in the neighborhood of this city, have closed their establishments for want of sufficient encouragement, by which, it is added between three and four hundred men, women and children have suddenly been thrown out of employ.—*Phil Gaz*.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser, says, accounts are received at Montreal that 8 regiments of infantry, 1 of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the Lakes, are on their way from Great Britain for Canada. Various conjectures are entertained as to the object of this movement. One states that it proceeds from the high toned replies of the United States government in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbutnot and Ambrister business.

RICHMOND, June 14.

MAIL ROBBERY.

We understand, that on this charge John Fosked, a mail carrier from Richmond to Petersburg, was on Saturday evening apprehended by a warrant from the Mayor of this city, on the complaint of Messrs. Edwin Parker & Co. who are the contractors for that mail.

This being an offence against the laws of the United States; the prisoner was delivered over to the custody of the Marshal of this District; and after an examination by chief justice Marshall, was committed to jail, to be tried at the circuit court of the United States in November next.

The mail appears to have been robbed by a false key, on Friday night last. A number of letters and packages were found in the prisoner's chest, addressed to persons in Washington, Baltimore and New-York, the seals of a few of them being broken.

No money was found. John Fosked, we are informed, is from the state of Massachusetts, about 25 years of age.

RICHMOND, June 12.

Yesterday, as a negro drayman was driving his dray at Rocketts, he was very near running over the child of an Irish grocer, who saw and was irritated by the danger of his child. Impelled by his passions, he sallied out with an axe, broke the skull and several of the ribs of the unfortunate drayman, who died we understand upon the spot. The unhappy man was immediately arrested, and is now in jail to answer to the laws.—*Compiler*.

NORFOLK, June 14.

From our correspondent at Gibraltar we learn that, on the 3d of April, the governor of that place received a peremptory demand from the Governor of Cadiz, for the surrender of Wm. D. Robinson, Esq. who had a short time previous fled from Cadiz and from Spanish persecution, and taken refuge in Gibraltar.—"What course," says our correspondent, "governor Robinson will take in this important affair I cannot say, but his communication will be made shortly."—*Herald*.

For the Easton Gazette.
MARYLAND POLITICS.

The late attempt in the legislature of Maryland to change the mode of electing the Governor and to abolish the council, is a subject of the highest importance. The apparent tendency of the measure, is to enlarge the power of the people and it is upon this circumstance the advocates of the change rely for the success of their schemes. The seemingly complimentary submission to the will of the people, it is expected will lull to sleep every suspicion of the real effect and operation of the measure. In this expectation they must be disappointed. It is impossible that a single individual in the country who reflects for a moment, can be deceived. The certain and inevitable effect of the proposed change would be to give to the citizens of Baltimore the sole and exclusive power of choosing who should be the governor of Maryland—to give to that city the entire selection of officers of every description, civil and military. And for what good public purpose, is this extraordinary change in our constitution and form of government, under which we have lived and flourished for upwards of forty years, to be made? Are we to have wiser and better men, to fill the chief executive chair—men better disposed and more capable of executing the duties of a governor? No man expects or thinks so. The state cannot furnish them. Maryland is not singular in her mode of electing a governor, Virginia, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, pursue the same course—These states are all democratic.

Pennsylvania elects by the people. Are her governors more distinguished for talents and integrity than those of Maryland, & the other states that elect by the legislatures? Are the people of that state better secured and protected in the enjoyment of their property, reputation, lives and liberties, than are people of this state and the states of Virginia, &c.? The inviolable security of these is the primary object of every good government.

But it is said that the city of Baltimore should have a vote in the choice of a governor equal to its population. This proposition is plausible, but to my mind altogether unsound. With equal or more propriety it might be contended, that Baltimore should have representation in the state legislature, graduated according to its population—To this no man in the country in his sober moments, uninfluenced by party spirit, will ever assent. This thing has never been attempted by any of our political reformers, except some individuals of the Baltimore delegation. There is great justice and propriety in the public sentiment upon this subject. That Baltimore embraces very many worthy citizens all must admit—nor will her utility as a market and the consequent necessity of fostering her advancement, be denied; but a large portion of her population do not feel any particular interest in the prosperity of the state, nor have they that knowledge of its characters and concerns as will enable them, even if disposed, to exercise judiciously the inestimable right of suffrage. They are mere sojourners for a season to answer some particular purpose without any view to a fixed and permanent residence. Their stay is temporary, and the evil of an injudicious choice of public officers, they will not be made to feel. Many of them are corrupt and wholly destitute of honest principle. On the contrary, the people of the country, remain here permanently and they and their children, will be made to feel the effects of their own misconduct, in the choice of officers and representatives; also in the country there is much less prevalence of moral taint.

Again were the population of Baltimore equal in moral worth, and bound by motives equally cogent for the circumspect exercise of the right of suffrage, yet the circumstance of its concentration and facility to act in concert and of course to act powerfully require some counterpoise in the constitution to enable the country people who live distantly, and of course are not so capable of acting in unity, to resist the effects of their combinations. This counterpoise, was in great measure, secured to us by our ancestors, in the mode in which the government is constituted; and their descendants in the country, would be traitors to their best interests now to surrender it up. It is a fact notorious, that with all the existing guards of the constitution, that Baltimore exercises a powerful and often an injurious influence in the administration of state affairs. Even very many of the citizens of Baltimore, complain of the undue influence of that city in the legislative proceedings of the state.

Mr. Jefferson (I presume a higher authority with democrats cannot be cited) has made some very judicious and sensible remarks upon the superiority of a country population over that of a city, which are here inserted in order that his admirers may profit by his wisdom. He thus writes—"Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue."

It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age nor nation has furnished an example. It is a mark set on those who not looking up to heaven, to their own soil and industry, as does the husbandman for his subsistence, depends for it on the casualities and caprices

of customers. Dependence begets subservience and venality, suffocates the germ of virtue, and prepares fit tools for the designs of ambition. This, the natural progress and consequence of the arts, has sometimes perhaps been retarded by accidental circumstances; but generally speaking the proportion which the aggregate of the other classes of citizens bears in any state, to that of its husbandmen, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. The mobs of great cities add just as much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body." (Vide Jefferson's notes, page 244-5.)

Yet our democrats in despite of Mr. Jefferson's opinion would subject the "country" in great degree to the control and management of the city—to govern the "healthy" by the "unsound" parts of the community. Can any proposition be more absurd? Will the country people, the "cultivators of the soil"—the chosen people of God—"his peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue," will they consent to it? It would be just as reasonable to ask of a man with a diseased leg to walk upon it—disorder and ruin to the whole system would be the necessary consequence of such a measure.

It should never be forgotten, that the constitution of Maryland was formed in the memorable year 1776—by the sages and patriots of that day. That the article now proposed to be changed has stood the test of forty years experience—that in all the rage of innovation which has at different times afflicted our state, this article has remained inviolate—that it was once attacked in the year 1804; the then Senate composed entirely of democrats, rejected unanimously the proposition. Their conduct met the unequivocal approbation of their fellow citizens. Now an increased lapse of years has rendered it more familiar by custom and venerable by its antiquity; when it is still more endeared to us by its long and beneficial operation, shall it now be abandoned? Having now a good system proved to be so, by the most infallible of all tests, time and experience; shall we abandon it and try experiments?—I hope not.

Would the supporters of the proposed change point out any thing wrong, in the practical operation of the present system, and offer another calculated to remove the defects and to induce a greater degree of good I will cheerfully aid them with my humble efforts in the accomplishment of their views. But to change without a prospect of bettering our condition must be the height of folly. A change should be the result of deliberation—a firm conviction of errors in the prevailing system, not merely the effect of whim and revolutionary impulses. The love of novelty and innovation has been the scourge of all republics. To this truth the pages of history, ancient & modern, bear the most ample testimony. Let us be warned by their example and profit by their experience.

Under the present form and organization of our government, we have long flourished; we should not therefore lightly and inconsiderately abandon it. We have enjoyed its warmth and grown and prospered under its influence, should we now throw it aside, because it does not, in its "cut" suit the taste of some of our modern political dandies.

It is not intended in any thing here said to impute to the friends of the proposed changes any deliberate designs unfriendly to the interests of the country people. The writer believes that most of them are actuated by pure motives, but he does think that they have permitted their understandings and judgments to be blinded by the fury of party zeal and prejudice. That in their eagerness to pull down federalism, they would do and advocate things of the most ruinous consequences to the community at large.

Why was not this change if so important, as they would wish to consider it, effected whilst they held entirely the reins of government when the governor & council & every branch of the government was democratic? The answer is plain, party spirit then in great measure slept, power was thought to be secure. The democratic Senate of 1804, unanimously rejected the measure, and who ever heard any of the friends of the proposed change condemn their vote? I will here record the names of the several senators who voted upon the question.

I could not offer a more honorable evidence of the good sense and firmness of the several gentlemen; nor a more happy illustration of the singularly fortunate organization of our Senate, which secured to the service of the state so much integrity of principle and profound intellectual perspicacity.

Extract from the votes and proceedings of the Senate of November Session 1804, page 55.

Yeas and nays on the passage of the bill "entitled an act to provide for the election of the governor by the people and to abolish all those parts of the constitution and form of government which relate to the council, to the governor, and the time and manner of electing the governor, &c."

Affirmative—none.
Negative—Messrs. Harwood, Brown, Duckett, Houston, J. Johnson, R. Johnson, Partridge, Ringgold, Shriver, Thomas, Whiteley—determined unanimously in the negative.

Should the proposed change be effected, the influence of Baltimore will be irresistible, possessed in great degree of all the patronage of the state, there will scarcely be a wish of hers ungratified. Her first object would be to secure a house of delegates entirely in subservience to her views. To accomplish this she has only to ask a

representation in proportion to her population. The most plausible reasons could be given for such a grant, equally if not more strong than those that may be offered in favor of the proposed change. This done, Maryland would exhibit the singular and melancholy spectacle of a whole state submitting in obedience to the control of a single city. The people of the country yielding up their concerns to the management of men, who neither understand their interests, or would regard their feelings. The people should reflect well upon this—Let reason govern their decisions, not party animosity and there can be nothing to fear.

It is worthy of notice, that when the executive bill, was under consideration in the late house of delegates—when it was observed what extraordinary power was about to be invested in the governor—when was given to him the sole and uncontrollable disposition according to his own whim and pleasure, all the offices of the state civil and military, now at the disposition of the governor and council, (with the exception of the high judicial officers,) and when the duration of his office was extended to three years, it was proposed by a federal member, to render ineligible to the office of governor, any but "a natural born citizen of the United States." This proposition was rejected, and strange to tell, that every democrat voted in the negative, and every federalist in the affirmative!

The subject of this essay will be resumed hereafter. It is an important one and deserves much of the public attention.
A FEDERALIST.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE.

The cashier of the City Bank of Baltimore has given notice that the notes of that institution will be received on deposit, and that certificates thereof will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum until redeemed, which certificates will be transferable.

A letter from an officer of the Hornet, at Cadiz, published in the Democratic Press, says:

"Mr. Forsyth's baggage was detained at the gates of the city on its landing, at which he was much displeased; an officer a short time after came to know if there was any trunk in particular which he wanted; to which Mr. F. replied, he would have all or none, & refused giving up any of his keys. The next day he (Mr. F.) wrote to the governor, demanding all his baggage; adding that if he refused him, he would immediately re-embark for the United States; observing at the same time that his majesty's minister Don Onis, was not only permitted to land his baggage without its being searched, but allowed to import his wines free of duty, and in this case thought it an ungenerous act. The Governor made every apology, and gave up the trunks."

Saturday, to use the cant phrase, was a heavy day. We understand that notes to the amount of half a million of dollars were paid at our banks. These notes were given at Hone's great India sale, and it was supposed that many of them would lie over. Considering the pressure of the times, it is a circumstance highly gratifying to know that such a sum was promptly paid.—N. Y. Gas.

It is again reported, that General Jackson intends resigning his commission, with the view of accepting the appointment of Governor of Florida, which has been offered him.
Savannah Republican, June 3.

A painful and humiliating contrast. Joseph Lancaster, eminent as a philanthropist, and whose name is rendered immortal as the founder of a system of education, which is now dispensing its blessings to millions in distant parts of the world, and to thousands in this country—is now delivering lectures in New York to empty seats!

The Imperial and Royal Academy of Geographers of Florence in Tuscany, have again made an overture for a friendly correspondence, and reciprocation of good offices with the Agricultural Societies in the U. States. It is understood that the grand duke Ferdinand III. and his son the archduke Leopold, among other distinguished persons, would be pleased to be enrolled members of our societies for internal improvement. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, has been elected a corresponding member of that Economic-Agricultural Association.—N. Y. Mer. Adv.

AN INDIAN WAR BREWING.

A letter from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, to another in this city, says, that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the aggressors, it is said, there is no doubt. They had within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and, in taking them home they killed four men, and wounded several more. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly. There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said that Maj. Bradford, of the rifle regiment, who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was a war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days.—Nat. Int.

At a saw mill one mile east of Cladd's ford, across Brandywine, (Del.) and about the middle of Last March, as a man was sawing a large poplar log, he was surprised in hearing the saw strike against something very unusual, that obliged him to stop the mill; upon examination, it proved to be a cannon ball, of four pounds weight, completely grown over, so as to leave no mark. It appears, evident from every circumstance, that this ball was discharged from the American battery on the day of the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 26, 1777, as the tree in which it was found grew just back of the ground where the British soldiers were encamped. From that time to the present is more than forty-one years, that it has lain perfectly harmless, though we cannot say what damage it may have done in its passage from the gun to the tree.—Village Record.

The London Courier, of the 28th of April, states that the actual diminution of the British military force, during the preceding year, amounts to 34,113 officers and men; and the number retained for the service of the present year, exclusive of those in India, amounts to 69,794. The whole reduction for two years is 55,802, officers and men.

MARRIED.
On the 15th inst. in Queen Ann's county, by the Rev. Mr. Johns, Kenney Harrison, Esq. to Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Wright, both of the same county.

DIED.
On the 14th inst. in this town, Arthur, eldest son of John L. Kerr, Esq. after a short illness.

MARYLAND,
Caroline County, to wit:
June 15, 1819.

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Caroline county court, a Judge of the Orphans' court of said county, by petition in writing of John Thawley, senior, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five entitled; An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that the said John Thawley, senior, resided two years in the said state of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given security for his personal appearance at Caroline county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Thawley, senior, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, three successive weeks three months before the said Tuesday, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid for his creditors to appear on the day and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Thawley, senior, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for.

RD. HUGHLET.
Jo. Richardson, Clk.
June 21,—3

MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit.
William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period, required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal, of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me; And I do therefore direct that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.
June 21—6w

Sale Postponed.
LAND NEAR EASTON,
For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Saturday the 15th day of May next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John, James, Henry and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child and heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot county aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Scone," "Bakers Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run," all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred & twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the lands, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of them before the day of Sale. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.
The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security, to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants aforesaid, or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the Clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

April 12—4w
The above Sale is Postponed till Saturday 17th July at 3 o'clock in the evening.

J. G. Trustee, &c.
June 21—ts

To Attorneys.

A few copies of "Chitty on Criminal Law," For Sale by the Subscriber.
THOS. H. DAWSON.
June 7—4f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of vendition ex Ponas, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the Farmers Bank and at the suit of Francis Wrightson, against Thomas Frazier, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of July, on the Court-house green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him and said Frazier, of, in, and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Ceedington's Addition, containing One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, 2 head Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.
June 21.

Masonic.

There will be a Masonic procession in Cambridge, Dorchester county, on Thursday the 24th inst. and a discourse adapted to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Samuel Rawleigh. The fraternity are invited to attend.
Cambridge, June 14, 1819.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court,
June 5th 1819.

On application of Pere Wilmer administrator with the Will annexed of William Wright, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers, printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of June Anno Domini 1819.
THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills,
Queen Ann's county.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of Administration with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Wright, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of April, Eighteen hundred and twenty—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

PERE WILMER.
June 14 3w.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,
the 5th day of June, 1819.

On application of Pere Wilmer Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rachael Wright, late of Queen Ann's County deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Easton.

In Testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes and proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this fifth day of June Anno Domini 1819.

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

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County, letters of administration, de bonis non, with a copy of the Will annexed on the personal estate of Mrs. Rachael Wright, late of Queen Ann's County deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of April 1820, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Centerville, the 7th June Anno Domini 1819.

PERE WILMER.
June 14 3w.

MARYLAND,
Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court,
the 30th day of January, 1819.

On application of Valentine Warham, Executor of the last Will and testament of William Warham, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; Ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this fifth day of June Anno Domini eighteen hundred and nineteen.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Warham, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Church Hill, the 7th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.

VALENTINE WARHAM.

June 14—3w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE
TERMS.

Seasonable Goods.

The Subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable Goods;

TOGETHER WITH CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash; his friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.
Easton, May 17th.

THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

The establishment of this superb vessel having exceeded the estimate which was made at the time of the original subscription in consequence of having enlarged her size and improved her accommodations, the trustees have found it expedient to re-open the books for the admission of additional stockholders; considering the convenience and advantages of the conveyance offered by this establishment, and the profits it is likely to afford to those who have interested themselves in it, the trustees are persuaded that many others will avail themselves of the present opportunity with pleasure. For this purpose books will be opened at Easton at the house of the Subscriber, on Tuesday the 22d day of June instant, for receiving subscriptions for 50 shares of stock of \$100 a share, to be payable in the following manner—\$25 on each share to be paid in 20 days after the time of subscribing—\$25 more to be paid in 30 days thereafter—and the remaining \$50 to be paid in 30 days thereafter. Immediately on the last payment, the interest on the new stock is to commence, and the subscribers to be placed on the footing of the original proprietors.

By order of the Board,
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.
Easton, June 14, 1819.

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT AT EASTON POINT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from Christopher Kiser to the President Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying at or near Easton Point in Talbot County, consisting of a part of the Tract of Land called Tighman's Fortune, and containing by special metes and bounds about one quarter of an acre of land, whereon the said Christopher Kiser resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the third day of August next at the door of the Court House in Easton at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, for the residue of an unexpired term of ninety-nine years, commencing in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and subject to an annual ground rent of seven dollars.—This property will be exposed to sale on a credit of four months, eight months, and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the nature and situation of the property persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.
Branch Bank at Easton, May 17th.

A. B. Hayden, DENTIST.

Late a student of Mr. H. H. Hayden of Baltimore.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity. He forbears entering into the hackneyed detail of operations, as customarily practised by itinerant dentists; and informs the citizens generally that he performs all the requisite operations for the preservation of the teeth both healthy and unsound, and in the most improved manner. He also sets natural and artificial teeth in all the variety of ways, as with legatures, springs, pivots and on plates of gold; and in a manner both useful and ornamental, in all of which he pursues with strict observance, the methods practised by his preceptor, and which have been approved, and warranted by a twenty years practice in the city of Baltimore. In all cases, the most implicit candor may be relied on.

Ladies wishing to be waited on at their place of residence (which would be preferred) will please send a note to his lodgings at Mr. John Sheffer's.

Hayden's approved dentifrice, and tooth brushes of the best quality may be had as above.

June 14.

N. B. As Mr. H. stays in Easton, will be of only two or three weeks, he solicits a seasonable application by those who may require professional aid.

Mr. Sheffer

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a Boarding House in Easton, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Bell, for the accommodation of Gentlemen by the day, week, or month. Gentlemen from the country can also be accommodated on Tuesday or other days, with dinners or other meals, at the shortest notice.

N. B. His stables are in fine condition, and will receive horses by the day, week or month.

May 17.

CITY BANK PAPER AT PAR.

ALEXANDER MAHR.

Ironmonger and Comb Manufacturer, at BENJAMIN FRANCIS'S OLD STAND, READ OR ELLICOTT'S DOOR.

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete assortment of

HARDWARE, TORTOISE AND MOCK-SHELL COMBS.

Which he will sell at reduced prices, for City Bank paper at par.

The Easton, Annapolis Frederick Town, Hagers Town papers, and the National Intelligencer at Washington, will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to the Patriot office for settlement.

Baltimore, June 7—4w.

Look Here!

The Subscriber being at the present time without employment wishes to procure a situation either in a Store or Warehouse or in other business—He can produce the most respectable recommendations. A line addressed to the subscriber and left at the office of the Easton Gazette will be attended to.

HENRY DARDEN.

June 7—

Great Bargains.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just finished opening their supply of

NEW GOODS,

Received last week from Philadelphia and Baltimore, which they invite their Customers and the Public generally to call and examine:

The Assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine London Blue, Black and other colours, Cloths.
Extra Superfine London single milled Blue, Black & Drab Cassimeres.
Plain and twill'd Bombazets (all colours).
Fine Black Bombazets.
Rattinets, Corduroys Super and common Calicoes.
Super. Cambric and Common Gingham.
Carlinse Gingham.
Fine pink and strip'd Seersuckers.
Strip'd India Bugle-poor.
Plain Cambric Muslins.
Spring'd & Figur'd do.
Cambric Jaconet do.
Plain & Worked Mull.
Mull, do.
Handsome Seeded do.
India Book do.
Imitation Book do.
Handsome Spring'd do.
Plain & Figur'd Leno do.
Handsome Berlin Nett do.
Coloured Cambric do.
Cambric Dimities.
Garment do.
Furniture do.
White Jeans.
Black, Olive and Dove coloured do.
Blue & Pink Stripe do.
Blue & Olive Cotton-Cassimeres.
Granddrells.
White Drilling for Pantaloon.
Long and Short Yellow Nankeens.
Blue do.
Fine White Merselles Vesting.
Handsome Figur'd do.
Black Silk Florentine, do.
Black Silk Mole-skin do.
Handsome White, Black, Pink, Green, Lilac, Olive, Brown and Dove coloured Satins.
Black, White, Pink, Green and Changeable Florences.
Black and Changeable Senchews.
White, Pink & Green Sarsnets.
Black Mode.
Black, White, Pink & Blue Pannettes.
White and Pink embossed, do.
White & Black French Crape.
Satin Stripe Gauze.
Plain and Spring'd, do.
Plain Green, do.
A handsome assortment of Ribbons.
Thread and Silk.
Inserting Muslins.
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths.
Collarettes, Silk Cords.
Chemise, do.
Floss Cotton.

ALSO, A Complete Assortment of Groceries and Liquors.

AMONG WHICH ARE:
Java and Green Coffee.
1st and 2d quality.
Brown Sugar.
1st and 2d quality Loaf do.
Imperial Old Hyson.
Young Hyson.
Hyson-Skin.
Souchong.
Madeira.
Superior Old Dry Lisbon.
Common do.
Malaga.
Claret and Port Wines.
French Brandy.
Peach do.
Superior Old Jamaica Spirit.
Antigua do.
N. E. Rum.
Prime Old Rye Whiskey.
Common do.
Holland Gin.
Country do.
Molasses.

ALSO, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, viz:

Stock and Padlocks.
Cupboard, Chest and Trunk do.
Hinges, Bolts, Screws.
Springs, Latches, Hammers, Pincers, Nippers, Gimlets, Chisels, Drawing-Knives.
Adze.
Saws and Forks.
Pen & Pocket-Knives.

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEEN'S WARE &c. &c.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, and will be offered on such terms as cannot fail to please.

June 14.

Notice.

The managers of the Bible Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will be pleased to attend a special meeting of the Board, at Mr. Rue's Tavern, in Easton, on Tuesday, the 22d of June instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. L. BULLITT, Pres.

Groome & Lambdin,

Have the pleasure of informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, & are now opening at their store directly opposite the Bank,

AN EXTENSIVE AND SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE
Superfine and other Gingham.
A complete assortment of cheap Calicoes.
5-4, & 6-4 India Book Muslin.
Plain and sprig'd Imitation do.
Plain figured & sprig'd Leno.
Plain and sprig'd Mull and Jaconets.
Seeded Muslins.
Handsome Insertings and Trimmings for ladies dresses.
Elegant work'd Robes 4-4 and 6-4 Cambrics.
Furniture and other Dimities.
Black & colored Canton Crapes.
Superior Nankin do.
Elegant Damask do.
White, black and colored Florences.
Black and white India Mantaus.
India Lustrings.
Sattins, various colors.
White and black Lace Veils.
Plain & embossed Petticoats.
Handsome worked do.
Steam-loom and other Shirtings.
White and brown domestic do.
4-4 Irish Linens, cheap Long Lawns.
Irish, Russia & Scotch Sheetings.
5-4 Tow Linens.
White & brown Tick-linburgs.
Berlins, Droghedas, Hessians, Osnaburgs, &c.
German Dowls.
Domestic Plaids and Stripes.
Gotton Yarns, No 31-2 to 20.
3-corded netting do.
India Muslins, different kinds.
Marseilles and other Vesting.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS:
Java & Green Coffee.
Prime & common Sugars.
Hyson and Imperial Teas.
Fine superfine Flour.
Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Teneffie & Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy, 4th pf.
Spanish and country Segars.
Chewing Tobacco, Macabba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Raw Cotton, Brushes all kinds, Soap, Rice, Oranges, Lemmons, Figs, Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Palm Nuts, Raisins, Salt Petre, Spices, &c. &c.

Hard-Ware & Cutlery, viz.

Waldron's and Patent Seythes, for wheat and grass.
Sickles, Spades, Shovels, Hoes.
Seythes-stones, Patent sheep-shears, Wheel Irons, Castings, Cart Boxes, Knives and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Carpenters Tools various kinds, Coal Hods, Wood-Saws, Screws, Springs, Tacks, &c.

—LIKEWISE— A GREAT VARIETY OF

Queens-Ware, China, Glass, Tin-Ware, Wood-Ware, Stone-Ware, Britannia-Ware, &c. &c.

The foregoing articles being purchased at the lowest rates, and selected with much care, will be offered on such terms as will make it an object to all those who wish to purchase by whom an early call and examination is particularly invited.

May 10—4w.

Lumber & Bricks,

FOR SALE.
The Subscribers have just received 40,000 feet WHITE PINE BOARDS of 1st 2d & 3d qualities, consisting of 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 8-4.

—ALSO—

A Parcel of 5-4 Yellow Pine, seasoned. They have also on hand 100,000 MERCHANTABLE BRICKS. And expect to receive in a few days, a vessel load of Cypress Shingles, all which they will sell cheap for cash.

May 10—8w.

Malt Liquors.

To the Lovers of Malt Liquors, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The Subscribers have just commenced a Wholesale and Retail Bottling Establishment, in one of Mr. Groome's cellars, opposite the Easton Bank, they have on hand, and will always keep an assortment of the best

MALT LIQUORS AND CIDER,

That can be selected from the most noted Breweries in the United States, and from their experience both in selecting and preparing their Liquors for bottling, they flatter themselves, the quality will be found second to none in America. Taverns, Stores and Private Families, can be supplied on the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

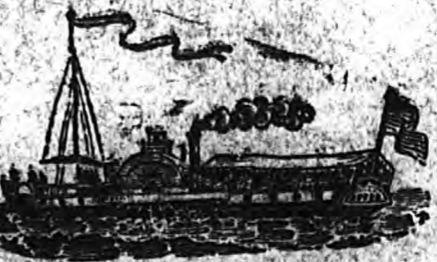
GARMICHAEL & MUIR.

April 26.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



The Steam-Boat Maryland.

This Superior Vessel is now prepared, & has commenced the tour of operations for which she has been destined. She has been planned, constructed, and equipped by the ablest Artists, and the Materials, Machinery, Furniture, and Workmanship are all of the best kinds. These have all been provided and applied under the constant Superintendence of Captain Barber and Captain Vickers, in alternate attendance, as the skilful Agents of the Company; and both are very deeply interested in the undertaking. The greatest confidence may therefore be reposed in the Soundness of the Vessel, and the safety of her Machinery. The accommodations on board, and the arrangement of the apartments for elegance, convenience, and security cannot be exceeded, and her exterior appearance is extremely beautiful.

She will leave Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock in the morning—call at ANNAPOIS to land & receive passengers—and proceed to BALTIMORE in the evening of the same days where she will arrive at 6 o'clock. Returning, she will leave BALTIMORE every Wednesday and Saturday at the same hour in the morning—call at ANNAPOIS to land and receive passengers—and proceed to Easton in the Evening of the same days where she will arrive at the like hour.

Passengers are respectfully invited to avail themselves of this agreeable conveyance; and they are assured that every Care and Attention shall be exerted to give them satisfaction.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Commander.

EASTON, June 7—4w.

N. B. Persons wishing to take Horses and Carriages on board, are requested to have them sent to the boat an hour previous to her sailing.

C. V.

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.—returning, leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete order for the reception of Passengers & Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 9. (22)

SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them he has parted with his sloop, the General Benson, and has furnished himself with a New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, to fill her place, to be commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, (having himself taken the command of the Steam-Boat Maryland,) in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, solicits a continuance of their favours.—The Jane and Mary has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

C. V.

June 7

To be Rented.

That handsome Brick House and premises in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, & fronting Goldborough Street; the dwelling part exclusive of the Store and Counting Rooms consists of Eight apartments, six of which have fire-places; also a good Kitchen and two rooms above, with convenient out-buildings; the situation either as a Stand for Business or as a pleasant situation for a family, is equal to any in the Town, it may be had with or without the Store-Room—for terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

April 12

To Rent,

For one or more years, that Large and Convenient new Brick Tavern, and its appurtenances belonging to the Subscriber, in this Town, known by the name of the

EASTON HOTEL,

and lately kept by Mr. Jesse Sheffer. This Establishment is admitted by all to be the Largest and most complete of any other on the Peninsula, and to a man of Capital, who is well calculated to conduct it, a great chance is presented of doing a very extensive & profitable business, particularly as the elegant New Steam-Boat Maryland will commence running in May, between this place and Baltimore, by which means, there is no doubt, but travelling will be much increased.

Possession can be had immediately, and to a suitable person, who can occupy it at once, a considerable deduction will be made in the present years rent.

SAMUEL GROOME.

Easton, April 12, 1819.—4w.

Auctioneer.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

In that Large and Commodious Store-house, in Washington street, next door to Mr. Lambert Clayland's store, where Goods of every description will be thankfully received, and disposed of to the best advantage.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

(7) Days of Sale, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Easton, April 12—

Mantumaking.

MISS MARGARET LOVEDAY.

Respectfully informs the Ladies of Easton and its vicinity, that she has commenced the Mantumaking business, in the house occupied by Mr. Nicholas Loveday, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn, where from her knowledge of the above business and endeavour to please those who may think proper to employ her, she hopes to merit a share of their patronage.

Easton, May 24

Copartnership.

WILLIAM CLARK, begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public generally, that he has taken into partnership John D. Green, and that the business will in future be conducted under the firm of "CLARK & GREEN," at his old stand, directly opposite the Court House, where they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times, an Excellent assortment of FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS, of the latest importations, which will be offered on very fair terms.

W. C. embraces this opportunity of acknowledging the past favors of all his Friends and Customers, and respectfully solicits for the Concern a continuance of them; assuring his Friends and the Public that he shall at all times endeavor to render general satisfaction, and therefore hope for a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM CLARK.

JOHN D. GREEN.

May 10.

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

We the subscribers, having commenced the Boot and Shoe business, at the stand formerly occupied by E. F. Holmes, as a Saddler's Shop, and of late by Clement Beckwith, as a shoe & boot next door to Jenkins Stevens, where we have on hand an assortment of Shoes, & all work in the line of our profession will be dispatched in the shortest notice, the citizens of Talbot and adjacent counties, will find it to their advantage, to call and examine for themselves, as we intend to sell low for cash & country produce.

WILLIAM & PETER TARR.

May 24—

MUSIC AND LITERATURE.

NOW PUBLISHING.

The Lady's and Gentleman's Weekly LITERARY AND MUSICAL Magazine.

This paper is regularly published every Monday, neatly printed in quarto. A part, not exceeding two pages, is always devoted to a popular piece of MUSIC, executed with types, in an improved manner, which, for appearance and correctness may vie with any printed in the usual mode. The remaining portion of the paper is occupied with useful and entertaining miscellany, original and selected.

Nine numbers of the "Music Series" are now before the public; by which ladies and gentlemen may judge of the merits of the work now offered for their support by subscription.

Trans.—One dollar per quarter in advance. (For this sum, subscribers obtain, besides the literary entertainment, thirteen perfect pieces of music, which, at the usual retail price would cost them three dollars and twenty-five cents.)

Orders from distant parts, addressed to R. C. Lewis, 272 market st. post-paid, and enclosing not less than one dollar, will be attended to immediately.

Philadelphia, march 22, 1819.

Bank of Caroline.

Notice is hereby given, to the Stockholders of this Institution, that an election will be held in the Court House, on Monday the second day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for eleven Directors, to manage the affairs of said Bank for the ensuing year.

By Order

MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.

Denton, June 1, 1819.

N. B. By the act of incorporation two of the present Directors are ineligible.

June 7

For Sale,

A HOUSE AND LOT NEAR EASTON

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a deed from THOMAS KISER to the President Directors and Company of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, all and singular that Lot of Land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate and lying near the town of Easton and near the Bay-side road, in Talbot County, consisting of a part of the tract of land called Londonderry, and containing by special metes and bounds five-eighths of an acre of ground, whereon Ann Harper resides, will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the tenth day of August next, at the door of the Court House in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to the purchaser and his heirs in fee.

This property will be exposed to sale on a credit of four months, eight months and twelve months, in equal instalments. For the nature and situation of the property, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

Branch Bank at Easton, 3

May 10th, 1819.

May 24—13w.

MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Henry Darden, an Insolvent Debtor, having applied to me as one of the justices of the Orphan's Court for the county aforesaid, for the benefits of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced at the time of his application, evidence of his residence, within the State, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of property, and a list of creditors so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler of his confinement in the goal of said county, was forthwith discharged. And I do hereby direct that the said Henry Darden, give notice to his creditors of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order, to be inserted three months in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, before the second Saturday of next November Court, for the county aforesaid, and that he, & appear on that day before the said Court, for the purpose of answering such interrogatories as may be propounded by his creditors, and of obtaining a final discharge. Given under my hand this 27th day of April, eighteen hundred and one.

EZEKIEL FORMAN.

May 24—3w.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1819.

NO. 81

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY 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.

AGRICULTURAL

FROM THE MARYLAND GAZETTE

We insert for the benefit of our country readers as accurate a description, as observation would admit, of the most important improvements, made by Mr. Bolster, in his machine for cleaning grain.

This machine, though it has several external improvements, does not differ much in appearance from the ordinary Wheat Fanner. Within there are first, two shoes or shoving sieves, which have a lateral motion. Below there are two more sieves placed about three or four inches apart of each other. The apertures of the upper one are sufficiently large to let the grain, or any substance not greater, pass through; all other matter greater than the grain, is received in a box at the front part of the sieve, and thence is expelled through the side of the machine. The grain, after having passed through this sieve, falls into the other; the apertures of this being smaller than the grain, will not admit it to pass; but all dirt and filth, which is less, will here be separated from the grain. This last sieve has a horizontal sifting motion. Grain in the chaff state, it is said, will be perfectly cleaned by passing through this machine once.

Mr. Bolster lives at No. 29, Light street Baltimore.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND.

Agreeably to their constitutional provisions, held their semi-annual meeting in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday June 9th. After the ordinary business of the Society was transacted, the President handed in a communication from Dr. Joseph E. Mues on Entomology, which was read. The Society resolved unanimously, that the President should present their thanks to Dr. Mues for his very useful and interesting communication, and that it should be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Maryland Republican, and the American Farmer. The Society then proceeded to examine the articles offered for exhibition; and selected Colonel Duval, and Messrs. Maxey and Worthington as the Judges, who awarded premiums to the following persons:

To Mr. Thomas Bolster, of Baltimore, for a Wheat Fanner on a new and improved construction.

To do, for some very fine bolting wire.

To Mr. John Miller for a Cow three years old and her calf.

To Mr. Howard Duval for a sample of Tobacco consisting of twenty plants and weighing 15 lbs.

To Mrs. Susan Duval for a Cotton Counterpane.

To Miss Kitty Duval for a fine Shawl of Network.

To Mrs. Nancy Holland for a Carpet and a piece of Stair Carpeting.

To Mrs. Fanny Brewer for a cotton Coverlet.

To Capt. Wickes for a sample of yellow Tobacco, not fired.

Mr. D. H. Wiggins exhibited an ingenious model of a Threshing Machine, but the Judges, as it was not yet completed, having no means of ascertaining its practical operation, declined awarding a premium for the present.

Col. Maynard, the President, showed some fine specimens of shell marble found at the head of a creek running into his farm, near Annapolis.

The Society take this method to make known their approbation of Mr. Bolster's Wheat Fanner, and to recommend it to public notice. It seems particularly calculated to separate cockle, and other extraneous substances, from the grain. The Domestic Manufactures exhibited, evinced so much industry and ingenuity, that the Society cannot forbear expressing their wish, that a laudable emulation in this respect may still continue.

THOMAS H. CARROLL, Sec'y.

*Hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properamus et amplius.

CAMBRIDGE, Md. March 20, 1819.

DEAR SIR,

I have long been impressed with the opinion, that no branch of science perhaps so deeply interests the practical farmer, as Entomology, and none is generally less regarded. The numerous class of insects that blast the most flattering prospects, are suffered yearly to repeat their ravages, without a serious effort to obviate the evil; & the vast varieties so useful, are suffered to perish, from the want of knowledge to preserve them.

In a transparent bottle containing some earth, I deposited several chrysalis, in which were the larvae of the curculio, that infests that fruit; in a few weeks, or rather as soon as the pulp of the fruit was consumed, which was at different periods,

they retreated into the earth, where upon examination some time after, I found they had assumed the state of chrysalis, which shortly resulted in that of the imago or parent; the wings of this insect were not sufficient to accomplish a flight, but merely to assist its ascent of the body of a tree; from which circumstances, I was led to the following reflections and experiments to test their correctness, &c.

That the remedy must be such as would act, physically, to wit: To interrupt the metamorphosis, by preventing the descent of the larva into the earth; to expose to the weather the pupa after its descent; or to intercept in its ascent of the body of the tree, the parent insect; or chemically, by substances, known to be generally deleterious to that class of animals.

The fruit being the nidus of the ovum and the earth the habitat in which it is brought to maturity, and makes its abode, and the larva, from its soft and delicate structure, incapable of travelling, or sustaining exposure; when the fruit containing the larva has fallen, and is rotted or consumed by the insect, the larva must descend, by the most direct route, from its original depository the fruit, into the earth its permanent abode, there to undergo the metamorphosis which will bring it to maturity, and fit it for a new series of depredations, which is so secretly performed, that though myriads are employed, they are never detected in executing their work of destruction, the deposit of their ova. Hence I concluded, that one of the most effectual preventives would be, paving with brick, stone, shells, or some other hard substance, impervious to the soft larva, a circular space round the fruit tree, as extensive as the fall of the fruit, by which it would be interrupted in its descent into the earth, and consequently perish, or that it might be accomplished by turning up the earth under the tree to the same extent, and thereby exposing to the inclemency of the weather the tender pupa, of which two methods, the former is to be preferred, because thereby you arrest the passage of the larva to maturity, & necessarily destroy it. The latter method, if not performed in time, may allow the perfection of the imago, & in this state it is unquestionably more hardy, & capable of providing another habitation, as secure and comfortable as that of its first election. And by the experiments which I have made, its descent and maturity are at uncertain and unequal periods, which would make an insuperable difficulty in point of time for performing the operation; if before the descent it would necessarily be useless; if after the maturity, equally so, for reasons given.

This view of the subject, has led me repeatedly, to both experiments, which I have fairly and impartially made, without the influence of any prejudice, which it might be presumed, my reasoning had connected with, or in favor of the former; the result was, the fruit with which I made the experiment, that had been destroyed by curculiones, for many years were in all cases where I paved or shelled, entirely exempt, in two cases only, where the earth under the tree was turned up, at different seasons, the fruit escaped injury, but from the number that failed I was inclined to ascribe these two, to causes accidental and extrinsic.

The third method proposed, act to intercept the parent in its ascent of the body of the tree, by various obstacles which the mind will readily suggest and thereby prevent its deposit of ova, though I have made no experiments upon it, I conceive to be rational and easily accomplished; & with those species of curculiones of which there are many, whose wings do not admit of flight, but assist them only in climbing, it would undoubtedly be effectual.

The fourth remedy which I propose of a chemical nature, I have made but partial experiments to establish such as are not yet satisfactory or conclusive; when finished, it will give me pleasure to report them; if the result be successful, by a fair and candid detail of facts.

I fear I have already trespassed on your patience, and will venture merely to notice the parent of a singular larva, which some years ago, very generally throughout the state, as you no doubt remember, threatened to exterminate the whole vegetable creation, as far as it travelled; in whole districts, not a solitary blade of wheat oats or rye, nor a remnant escaped its voracious appetite; and the grass was swept in its march as if by a scorching fire; so formidable were the destructive multitude, that fosses, abatis and parapets were constructed to repel their advances, and the ditches were filled with their dead bodies. I deposited in bottles, with earth, several of these larvae, they shortly went into chrysalis, and came out a fly of the lepidopterous order, precisely like a candle fly in all respects. This result, I report because numerous as they were, and as much alarm as they occasioned, I have never seen a notice of a similar experiment; & it may, in case of a return of these hosts of enemies, afford a clue to their destruction. We at least are not averse, to know something of an enemy, which has, and may again assail us, with more disastrous ravages.

*The common Tumblebug.

If, sir, the present communication shall have the effect of inciting to enquiry, on these interesting subjects, the enterprising and intelligent farmer, if the plan of research which I have ventured to suggest shall afford him any assistance; if I have added one ray of light, whereby more may be obtained my purpose is answered, and my most sanguine expectations fulfilled.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble serv't.

JOS. E. MUSE.

President of the Agricultural Society at Annapolis.

From the American Farmer.

A method of taking the Honey without destroying the Bees.

The common practice of killing the bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and as there is a very simple method of effecting the object, without any injury to this most interesting little animal, which, on the score of interest, as well as humanity, claims regard, I beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive gently from its stand, and having spread a table cloth on the ground, set the hive on it, placing something under it, to raise it three or four inches—then draw up the corners of the cloth and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving it so loose below, that the bees will have sufficient room to remain between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little and blow in the smoke from a cigar, a few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing in the smoke all around, and in a few minutes it will be found that they have all gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid and cut away as much of the honey as you think proper. If the operation be performed in the beginning of July you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey, put on the lid, loosen the cloth and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned into the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb, which is still empty, and the young bees not yet out of the cells are preserved—there is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and in that case of sallying out and making war upon their neighbors. The above method has frequently been practiced by myself and others, and have always found it to do well. AMATOR MELLIS.

Washington June 8, 1819.

From the National Advocate.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

I have often mentioned, that being a man of easy fortune, and a native of this city, respectfully born and usefully educated, that I had free admittance into the houses and at the tables of the most respectable, or, as the foolish nomenclature of rank would indicate—the first people; by first we mean the most wealthy, not the most meritorious, because the order of things is reversed in this curious age.

Well, I walked in every where, without ceremony—the old people were always glad to see me, and the young people did not dislike me, except when I railed at their extravagance and the useless employment of time—the servants always took my hat and cane with cheerfulness, because when they behaved well I commended their industry and appearance; I was, therefore, welcome at all places.

Throughout the year, I accustomed myself to dine once a week with an old friend, who was a merchant; he had advanced himself by industry and perseverance to a handsome fortune from a small beginning—I remember that he commenced the world in a small retail store in Pearl street, and he did amazingly well when he made three dollars per day, profit on his goods; he married young—a nice tidy girl, of poor parents, but good principles, and she cheerfully assisted him in the shop, and was accounted a smart obliging person;—many a comfortable dinner have I partaken with him in their little back parlour, with a glass door that led to the shop—a frugal fare, a steak or a mutton chop, a fish and vegetables, which was sweetened with contentment, and washed down with a goblet of sparkling cider;—he prospered—his children grew up, his shop and custom increased, and he made money—and when the full tide of prosperity was setting in upon him in slow but sure progression, he resolved upon changing his state & turning shipping merchant, with a view of realizing a fortune with rapidity; he surrendered a certain income for one of a doubtful nature, & forgot that to be a good merchant, required great knowledge, experience, prudence and foresight; he forgot, that in relation to ships, there were "land rats and wa-

ter rats." He moved lower down in Pearl street, bought a ship, and the peculiar state of affairs joined to good fortune, which often favors when prudence and good sense fail; he became rich—very rich. A new epoch had arrived—his daughters were grown up—they were accomplished; and his wife, who had forgotten her humble and happy origin decided that it was necessary for them to move into Broadway, purchase a splendid house, maintain servants and equipage, give routs and balls, and encourage the crowd of fashionables to congregate in their drawing rooms, and eat up the good things which, on those occasions were amply provided. I followed them in all their changes, for early attachments are difficult to overcome, but I never enjoyed as much contentment and happiness as I did in the little back parlour in Pearl street.

Their table was splendidly furnished with plate and fine china; instead of the mutton chop, we had fish, fowl and venison—the "table groaned" with the produce of the "lakes and the forest" and in the room of simple, bracing and pleasant cider, we had sparkling champagne—long cork claret and rich Burgundy; liveried puppies hovered about my chair and annoyed me with their importunities; I had to dress particularly for dinner; sit up stiff and awkwardly, and never felt at my ease. Their carriages were splendid and their expenses inordinate. I frequently admonished the family with the zeal of an old friend. The young ladies looked surlily at me; but I loved them for all that, and never ceased to give them good advice. My friend, whose temper had changed with his fortune, rode to his counting house like a nabob, and transacted business like a minister of state; he was pompous, affected, and frequently rude, and I often inwardly enjoyed the satisfaction of hearing a plain, honest citizen check his pride and hauteur, with merited severity. Things changed at last—great speculations in bank stock and cotton, joined to the failure of several mercantile houses, united to undermine the fortune and prospects of my friend, and he failed. His splendid establishment was given up, and his wife and daughters, with tears relinquished their luxuries and visiting acquaintances, to retire to a situation corresponding with their future prospects. With the wreck of their fortune a small store was purchased once more in Pearl street, the seat of their former prosperity and happiness; and after I had given them time to settle themselves, to recover from the shock, and to arrange their future plans, I paid them a visit. The change was a happy one—my friend was once more behind the counter, his wife and daughters dressed simply, but neatly, were employed at their needle—health and contentment prevailed; I was received with smiles and satisfaction, and the girls assured me, that reflection had convinced them that to enjoy life, produce contentment and happiness, they must be industrious, cheerful, amiable and economical—employ their time rationally, and improve their minds judiciously, and thus qualify themselves for all those changes, and mutabilities, that "flesh is heir to."

HOWARD.

CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Advertisement appeared in Granway's Daily Advertiser, printed in Calcutta on the 6th of September 1818:—"Be it known that six fair and pretty young Ladies with two sweet and engaging children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers, & highly accomplished, yielding tacitly to all necessary wishes, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be raffled for, next door to the British Gallery—Scheme, 30 Tickets, at 12 Rupees each. The highest of the three throws, doubtless, takes the most fascinating &c."

ANOTHER VICTORY.

A boat race recently took place at Bermuda, between a long boat rowed with 20 oars pulled by 38 men & covered by Admiral Milne, and a gig known by the name of Commodore Bagnets (American) gig, rowed by 6 blacks and steered by John Tull, esq. The distance was 4.12 miles, which was performed by the gig in 35 minutes; the long boat in 39.

W. F. Col.

HALLOWEEN, (Maine) June 12.

Singular Fatality by lightning.

Two men were killed by lightning in Woolwich on the 7th inst. They had retired to bed in the garret, containing two beds, the head of each standing against the chimney, together with two others; the lightning struck the chimney and killed one man in each bed; the others escaped unhurt.

The lightning passed into the chamber below, where an old lady was reading her bible, with her hand on the leaves and fingers spread open, it passed through her fingers, burning two of them, and the corners of half a dozen leaves of the Bible; thence it descended to the lower room where a man was sleeping on an iron bound chest, it stove the chest to pieces, the man receiving no material injury. There were twenty-eight people in the house.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Canton, captain Rogers, arrived last evening in 32 days from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received from our correspondents, London papers to the 13th of May, Lloyd's and General Shipping and commercial lists to the 11th. New Price current to the 11th, and Liverpool papers to the 15th inclusive.

American Stocks, on the 8th of May, three per cent, 62 1/2; new six per cent, 97 1/2; 4 1/2; U. S. Bank Shares 124 1/2.

British Stocks on the 13th, three per cent Red. 71 1/2 3/4; three per cent consols 81 1/2; four do. 89 1/2; consols for account 71 1/2.

French Funds on the 9th of May, 5 per cent, 66 1/2; 3 1/2; Bank Stock, 1500f.

The Hector, captain Gillender, from this port, arrived at Liverpool in 18 days. She was off Cork in 14 days from the time she left the Highlands. We have seen a letter from Liverpool, which says, "this town is in an uproar, by the arrival of the Hector, she has brought answers to letters that were sent out by the Triton to Boston, which vessel has been absent only 38 days."

In the House of Lords, on the 11th of May there was an interesting debate, on the motion offered by the Marquis of Lansdowne, for information respecting the cession of the Florida and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. The Editor of the "British Statesman," in noticing that part of the debate which relates to Arbuthnot and Ambrister, says, "With respect to the execution of our unfortunate countrymen, no satisfaction will now, it is plain he ever received. Our own Ministers have become the defenders of General Jackson. They abuse his cruelty, but contend, that as far as we are concerned he had right of acting as he has done. If he sinned, it is only against his own Government. With such principles we shall not long retain that proud eminence which has been so loudly extolled, and which we have purchased with so many sacrifices. The dignity of our character is gone, and insults will not fail to be lavished on those who bear them with impunity."

A London Paper of the 13th of May says, that "a report is in circulation, that a frigate has been despatched to the United States, to bring back our Ambassador, a rupture having taken place between the two governments on account of the depredations committed by American privateers upon our trade for which no satisfaction could be obtained. The quarter from which we have received this intelligence induces us to attach some credit to the statement. Thus are the consequences of the possession of the Florida by the Americans beginning to reveal themselves for we understand it was in that quarter the depredations complained of were committed."

As to this London rumor, it is scarcely necessary to remark, that so far as relates to the rupture between the two countries and the assigned cause of rupture, it is totally groundless. The Florida are not yet in possession of the U. States, nor is there a privateer wearing our flag or clothed with the authority of our government, now floating on the ocean. If there are any armed vessels afloat, owned by American citizens, and sailing under foreign colors, they are in every sense of the word pirates, and ought to be treated as such both at home and abroad.

The Hecla and Gripen, have sailed from England on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions. The London papers announce, "that in addition to this expedition, another is about to be undertaken by land, which is to proceed in a northern direction from the Hudson Bay Company's Settlement. The persons to be employed in this arduous undertaking, are selected and, from the assistance of the Northern American tribes, every prospect of success is entertained. It will be recollected that many years ago, Mr. Herne and more recently Mr. Kenzie, fell in with the sea at two intermediate points, a considerable distance from each other, between Behring's Straits and Baffin's Bay."

At Stockholm, three large commercial houses have suspended payment.

On the 27th of April the extensive house of Paul, at Lubeck, failed, and on the 28th, that of M. G. H. Frantz, Jun. of Hamburg. The latter for the sum of 337,109 marks banco.

Accounts from Brussels of May 5th say, "the duty proposed to be laid on coffee, excites great interest among the merchants. The first project laid before the chamber, consisted only of seven articles. The various objections of the central section, on the mode of levying the duty, on its amount, have caused the project to be entirely altered both with respect to coffee and sugar."

"To this new project, in 45 articles, were added some explanatory remarks. This new project, after a preliminary examination, gave occasion to fresh conferences with the Director General, upon which a third project has been presented with the change of some articles, and the addition of others. This new project was discussed in the sitting of the second chamber of the States General on the 6th of May. The debate was very animated, & many distinguished members spoke at great length, but several others being still desirous of delivering their opinions, the chamber adjourned to the evening of the 6th."

The Catholic question was postponed from the 6th to the 17th of May, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord Donoughmore.

The Bank committee have made their report to the House of Lords. Our limits for this day will not admit of its insertion. We shall embrace an early opportunity to give a sketch of it. In introducing the report, the Editor of the Star observes, "it forms, with the Minutes of Evidence and Appendix, a folio volume of 431 pages, and is substantially the same in the measures which it recommends for the gradual redemption of cash payments. Also that of the commons it establishes the fact, that the Banks are competent to the redemption of cash payments, and able to cancel every claim that can come against them, if the government will once repay the debt they owe to the Bank."

NORFOLK, June 21.

SPANISH NEWS.

Our intelligence from Gibraltar, per the Shepherds, arrived at New Haven, is to the 28th of April. The King of Spain some time in that month, called his council together to advise with them on the subject of his revolted colonies and desired them all to express their sentiments without any reserve, accordingly 22 of the members recommend a compromise with the revolutionists—which so exasperated the king, that notwithstanding he had urged them to give their opinions freely, he immediately dismissed them from his service. A majority of the council were in favor of prosecuting the war.

Two Captains in the Spanish navy (Brigadiers of Marine) have been broke, for refusing to take command of two 74s destined for Lima—and the King says that all shall be broke who refuse, in this

critical state of his kingdom, to perform their duty.

Since the arrival of the last frigate from Vera Cruz with money, though it was all private property, the expedition at Cadiz has made some progress. About 40 English transports have arrived from England, to take troops, under private contract, which the Russians, Danes, Swedes and French before employed, will make the armada a confederacy of all the Holy Allies—this does not look much like neutrality—though it was whispered that the English had ordered their cruisers to capture all vessels under their flag having troops on board to be employed against the Patriots.

The San Telmo, San Fernando and Alexander 1st, 74's and Diana frigate, 44, were expected to sail from Cadiz for Lima on about the 6th May, but would carry no troops—we shall not be surprised to hear that the cause of this was—because the troops would not go.

It is stated that the King continued to grant exclusive licenses to trade, as a means of raising money—to import the produce of his colonies into the kingdom in foreign bottoms on paying the same duties as are paid in national vessels—to import flour into Havana in foreign bottoms upon paying half the present duty, which, with enormous forced loans, whenever money arrives from the Indies, and two lotteries per month, constitute almost the whole system of finance from which the resources of the empire are derived whilst in several parts of it bodies of armed banditti occupy the country, plundering all they meet, murdering many, and in some instances have, in parties of 200 strong, laid towns under contribution!

We further learn, that Mr. Wm. D. Robinson who was formally demanded by the Governor of Cadiz, still enjoyed his refuge at Gibraltar, as Governor Don had manifested no disposition to authorize his being arrested in conformity to this extraordinary mandate. Herald.

REPORTED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. PIRACY AND REVOLT.

The following is understood to be a more correct account than those published of the proceedings instituted against the men lately arrested on board the Spanish brig Fortuna at Philadelphia.

It is said that the privateer Julia de Forrest, with a crew of 90 men, mostly shipped at Baltimore, sailed from there on a cruise last January, commanded by one Wilson, a Scotsman. After various adventures, and making four other captures they took on the 10th of April, off Cape St. Vincent, the Spanish brig Fortuna, bound from Havana for Cadiz. The officers and passengers, among them a Spanish colonel and family, were spoiled of their money, to a considerable amount, and plate. The crew of the Spanish vessel, and her captain, Gaona, were taken out, and two prize-masters and five men put on board of her, with orders to take her to Marguerita, for condemnation. The Julia De Forrest asserted a Buenos Ayres commission.

Bark, the principal prize-master, is of Rhode Island; Davies, his mate, of this city; & of the five men, one of them is an Englishman, one an Italian, and three Americans, two of them of Philadelphia; their names are James Keyser, Andrew Murray, William Stout, James Spur, and Thomas Broh or Purley. When arrived off Marguerita, Davies, the second in command, with the help of the crew (except Stout, who appeared least active in revolt) took the command from Bark, & steering for the windward islands, intending there to dispose of the property for their own use. Owing to their ignorance of navigation, they were not able to make any one of the windward islands, and after shaped their course for this country.

Last Thursday they arrived off Egg-harbor, with Bark in command. During the night, between Thursday and Friday, Davies took the boat to go ashore, for the purpose of coming to Philadelphia, and procuring a vessel, into which to tranship the cargo from the Fortuna, and import it here—the Fortuna was to be scuttled and sunk. Instead, however of being landed on the Jersey shore, as designed, Davies through ignorance, was left on an island, uninhabited and cut off from the main by a straight 4 miles wide. It is possible that he may be there yet. Soon after he was landed, the pilots from the Eagle pilot boat, boarded the Fortuna and being privately apprized by Antonio Joaquin Spence, (the original Spanish boatswain, who had been left on board at the capture) of the real situation of things, the pilots brought the Fortuna into the Delaware, and up to the City, where she arrived yesterday. The five unfortunate men were not informed of their predicament, till actually arrested at the wharf, and were conveyed to prison by the Marshal and his deputies, in hackney coaches, to avoid a concourse of people. They stand committed to be tried on the charges of piracy and revolt, which are capital, besides several misdemeanors.

DENVER, May 26.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

Last evening, a man who was at work near the house of Mr. Thomas Sargeant, on the River Rouge, went to Mr. Sargeant's to get a loaf of bread; after leaving the house he was met by a small party of Indians who demanded the bread, which he refused—a scuffle ensued, which was heard by Mr. Sargeant, who immediately went to the assistance of the man, and while endeavoring to release him from those who were striving for the bread, an Indian levelled a gun at him which missed fire. On seeing the attempt of the Indian to shoot him, Mr. Sargeant retreated towards his house, but was fired upon and severely wounded between his shoulders by a charge of shot. Several men have been sent in pursuit of the offender.

Since the above was in type we have been informed that the men who pursued the In-

dians came up with them yesterday—that they fired on the pursuers; and that in attempting to escape two of the Indians were killed, one of whom was the Indian who wounded Mr. Sargeant—six others were taken prisoner and two made their escape.

KINGSTON, (Jama.) May 7.

Letters were yesterday received in this place from Curacao, which state that Brion's squadron, composed of nearly 20 sail, which sailed from Margarita for Cumana, had experienced a severe gale, in which the whole squadron had been either dismantled or otherwise injured, and that the Commodore's ship had with great difficulty succeeded in returning to Margarita, with 9 feet water in her hold. These letters add, that out of 800 British troops which had arrived at that island, 200 had already been carried off by disease, although it is considered the most healthy of the West India Islands. Other advices say, that Bolivar was completely paralyzed in his military operations.

From the Bermuda Gazette, April 22.

DOUBLOONS.

The serious inconvenience arising from the scarcity of specie at present in Bermuda, and the apprehension of being deprived of the little now in circulation, by the constant demand for the United States and elsewhere, renders it expedient that some measure be adopted to regain at least as much within the colony, as will answer the common calls of business. For this purpose, we, the undersigned, do hereby agree to receive from each other, in payments of accounts and for sale of produce, doubloons of full weight, (say seven penny weights, eight grains) at sixteen Spanish mill dollars each, and so on for other parts of a doubloon in proportion. [Here follow the signature of upwards of one hundred traders.]

Extract of a letter, dated St. Thomas, June 7, 1819.

"Since addressing you yesterday the British sloop of war Fly has arrived here with, captain WILLIAM R. MASON, on board a prisoner. The circumstances under which captain Mason was taken are as follows—it is generally understood that he was concerned as one of the owners of several privateers or pirates in this neighborhood. Though not on board, he was taken in the act of transporting negroes from a Guineaman, prize to one of his schooners and is now detained on the principle of his being a British subject, although he is a naturalized American citizen, and has resided in Baltimore where he has a family, about twenty years. Perhaps the interference of his friends might operate in his favor. Though I condemn the act in which he was detected, I equally condemn the principle on which he is detained."

By the following article from the Democratic Press, it will be seen that another idle and absurd story is in circulation.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

By an arrival from Gibraltar to New-Haven, we learn that the bearer of the treaty between the United States and Spain, relative to the cession of the Floridas, on his way to Madrid, in Spain, was plundered by a band of robbers, who took from him the treaty. We cannot therefore, hope to hear of the ratification of the treaty through any other channel than that of Mr. Forsyth.

We are, fortunately acquainted with facts from a source that may be relied on, which prove that the above story is unfounded. A letter was received here last week from a young gentleman, formerly of this city, now in Lisbon, in which he mentions the receipt of a letter from the gentleman who was the bearer of the treaty, sent by the Spanish minister here to his own government, announcing his safe arrival at Madrid, where he had received some distinguished marks of favor from the King of Spain.

From the Montreal Gazette, of June 9.

The Parliament of Upper Canada was to meet at York on the 7th inst. for the actual dispatch of public business, Mr. R. Gourlay, of whom we have heard nothing for some time past, on this occasion, began to bestir himself from the place of his confinement, he has written a long address dated the 24th of May last, to the resident land-owners of Upper Canada, urging them to meet in their several townships, & instruct by letter their respective representatives in parliament, to make it their first consideration, at the ensuing session, "after the infamous resolutions sent home to the foot of the throne were, erased from their journals, and the gagging act repealed, to inquire into the state of the province, and have a commission sent home, that the whole might be fairly and openly submitted to the British Parliament." Thus it appears, that the tone of this extraordinary man, is not in the least changed, and that he is determined to stand in the attitude he has chosen.

ROSTON, June 17.

By an arrival at Duxbury, letters have been received in town from Opogeto, 19th April. From one of the above date we have been favored with the following extract:

"Since February, Indian corn has been pouring into this market in such abundance from all quarters, that sales for the best year have been made at 340 reas (metal) per alquira—and inferior much lower, at which prices a considerable loss must accrue to the shippers. Under these circumstances, although a very considerable demand exists, we dare not encourage you to make shipments for the present—still, we are of the opinion, that as soon as the importation of this article slackens, which will be soon, prices will recover again."

PRICES.

Wheat, best, 800 per alquira, 17c 450 do; wheat flour, best, 10,000 reas per bbl; rye flour, 5000 do do.

It is asserted by a gentleman well acquainted with the climate and capacity of the soil in the Floridas, that that territory alone, under proper cultivation, would be able to produce a sufficient quantity of coffee and sugar to supply the whole consumption of these articles in the United States—it is a fact, that before the French Revolution, St. Domingo alone (on the authority of Mr. Edwards) exported upwards of 70,000,000 lbs. of coffee annually, though only a small part of the island was appropriated to its cultivation. Florida, then, once fixed in the hands of our enterprising and commercial people, it may reasonably be anticipated, will soon repay the \$5,000,000 which it has cost us, in the production of these articles only. Balm Rouge Gazette.

New York, June 21.

A duel was fought on the 17th inst. on Noddle's Island, (Boston harbor) by Minshippers Van Brent and Walker, of the Independence 74. Van Brent was shot through the body, the ball passing from the right side out of the left, through the lower part of the lungs. His case is doubtful, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On the 9th inst. a vessel had been taken into Cohasset creek, in New Jersey, about 60 miles from Philadelphia. Mr. James Houghton, by request of the consular, proceeded immediately by express for the place in company with the marshal of New Jersey, and having on their way obtained the necessary process, succeeded in taking possession of the vessel and cargo. She proves to be a prize to the Buenos Ayres brig Constitution, which sailed from Baltimore in March last, & captured this vessel after being 14 days out of the capes. She is a brig called the Tigre, was from Lagaira bound to Cadiz laden with a cargo of Cocoa, Coffee and Indigo, invoiced at upwards of \$70,000. The vessel was brought in to Jersey for the purpose of procuring provisions, with the intent of afterwards sailing off the coast and shipping the cargo on board of different vessels bound to the United States, and then destroying the brig which probably would have been done, had she not been attached in due season.

N. Y. Post.

The Bank of Hudson (says the Albany Daily Advertiser of the 16th inst.) has shut up shop and made an assignment of its property for the benefit of its creditors—honorary to be first paid—how much will be paid to those of a contrary character, is at present very uncertain. We have been told, that their bills are not worth fifty per cent. Some say, not twenty-five—and others, that they are no better than blank paper. But, as there were several honorable men in the direction, we are not ready to believe every report to its disadvantage. 'Tis bad enough when a bank is obliged to stop payment and assign its property—but, if the winding up of the concerns of the Hudson Bank is judiciously managed, the holders of its paper cannot, in our opinion, in the result, be more than partial losers.

OUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

The Monitor, which has arrived at Boston, in 130 days from Canton, reports that the property exported from Canton, last year, by American and English vessels, amounted in value to about fifteen and a half millions of dollars—\$8,000,000 by the former, & \$7,500,000 by the latter.

Accounts from the Mediterranean, represent our Navy as in a state of Laxity of Discipline, and Extravagance of Habits, which cannot but produce the most ruinous consequences.—We incline more and more, to the opinion that we published a year ago, that the sooner our Navy is recalled from the Mediterranean the better it will be for the country.

Dem. Press.

Two American Ploughs of an admirable plan & exquisite workmanship were forwarded to the Emperor Alexander, in the Guerriere frigate, accompanied with a letter signed "Samuel L. Mitchell, late Senator in Congress from New York, Professor in the University, Member of the Agricultural Society, &c. &c." In this letter, Dr. Mitchell is pleased, with classical Pedantry, to call the Plough a "GEOGRAPHICAL UTENSIL," and as such has placed it "at the foot of the Imperial Throne."

Dem. Press.

In the Montgomery, arrived at Philadelphia, came 130 passengers; (Anabaptists) from the neighborhood of Strasburg, all in excellent health, and with considerable property. They are on their way to the Illinois, where a tract of land was purchased for them last summer.

From the Philadelphia Union.

Messrs. Editors.—As your paper is already widely extended, and as its improved appearance guarantees to it an increased circulation, it appears desirable that all statements contained in its numbers, affecting the trade of our city, should be strictly correct, and founded on the best attainable knowledge of our market. These observations are elicited from noticing in the Union of this morning the prices of "Domestic Cotton Goods," extracted from "Grojan's Public Sale Report of Saturday." That the wide difference between those quotations and actual daily sales in our warehouses, may appear more striking, I will present you with a comparative statement.

| | Grojan. | Actual prices. |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| White Shirtings, | 24 x 33 cts. | 16 x 33 cts. |
| Brown do. | 20 x 26 | 12 x 16 |
| Check 3-4 width, | 26 x 27 | 15 x 18 |
| Do. 7-8 do. | 28 x 30 | 16 x 20 |
| Do. 4-4 do. | 33 x 34 | 19 x 22 |
| Stripes, | 26 x 30 | 18 x 22 |
| Plaids, | 37 1-2 x 75 | 18 x 40 |
| Bed-dicks, | 25 x 33 | 16 x 23 |
| Chambrays, | | |

BALTIMORE, June 23.

The Act, providing for the separation of the District of Maine has passed both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the House of Representatives, the Bill was carried by 198 to 57. The town meetings in the District are to be held on the 26 of July and the voters are to be returned to the proper office on or before the fourth Monday in August. The separation is to take place, provided there should be, in the whole District, a majority of 1500 votes in favor of the measure.—Pat.

The Mississaguas Indians have ceded to the British government, 2,748,000 acres of land, in the rear of Nowden, Huntingdon, Hungerford, Sheffield, Henchbroke and Bedford; thence N. to the Ottawa river; thence down the Ottawa to Nepean; thence from the rear of Nepean, continuing a course adjoining and in rear of Marlborough, Montague, Elmsly, Burgess, and North Crosby, to Bedford in Upper Canada.

This tract embraces the river Mississippi from its source until its entrance into the lake Chandere or the Ottawa river, equal to about forty-six townships.

Nat. Int.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) June 2. We learn that Gen. J. Winchester is appointed by the President of the United States, commissioner to mark the line agreeably to the treaty lately concluded with the Chickasaw Indians by General Jackson and Gov. Shelby.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28.

We are sorry to learn that a partial injury was sustained by some of the Farmers, in the neighborhood of this place, from the hail storm on Friday night last, or rather Saturday morning.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

ANECDOTE OF MR. JEFFERSON.

This venerable statesman has been so long withdrawn from the world, that we now begin to view his actions in the same light, in which they will appear to posterity. Now, that party spirit has subsided, we are enabled to form a just estimate of his character, by reviewing the different acts of his past life. It has been justly remarked, that the reputation of great men is the property of their country; it is therefore of great consequence that each part of their conduct, as it serves to develop their genius and virtues, should be carefully and faithfully recorded. Under this impression, I now proceed to relate the following anecdote of Mr. Jefferson, which shows that his generous and manly spirit, disdained to stoop to those pitiful, mean and contemptible tricks, the practice of which seems to be the chief business of European statesmen.

Toward the close of Mr. Adams' administration, the district Judge in Rhode Island, was appointed Circuit Judge, and Mr. Greene, a federalist, who had been previously made a Senator of the United States, was appointed district Judge. Mr. Greene took his seat in the Senate, before he received his commission, but vacated it, on the suggestions of some of Mr. Jefferson's friends, that he had been appointed a judge. After getting home he received his commission, in which the blanks had been filled, by a mistake of the clerk in the department of state, with the words Circuit Judge, instead of District Judge. He immediately enclosed his commission to Mr. Jefferson, in a letter most profoundly respectful, requesting that the error of the clerk might be corrected, and his commission made to conform to the appointment as recorded in the journals of the Senate. To this letter, that great philosopher did not deign to make any reply; but pocketed the commission, and placed a democrat in Mr. Greene's office; & this too at the time that he was proclaiming to the world, that the only inquiry he should make respecting a candidate for office would be this: "Is he capable? Is he honest?"

For the Easton Gazette.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

The proposition to change the mode of electing the Senate of Maryland, is, one which the writer views with the most anxious solicitude. He can but believe that whenever this change is effected, the most valuable feature, of our constitution is obliterated and gone. In this opinion he knows that he differs from many persons for whose talents and integrity he entertains the most profound respect, and with whom, in matters of politics, he generally accords, but he is firmly convinced of the correctness of his opinions, and has a right as a citizen to express them. It should never be forgotten that we have lived upwards of forty years under our constitution, containing the feature which is now proposed to be changed and altered. It is not pretended that the propriety of this change has been suggested by any experience of practical evils flowing from the operation of the present mode of electing the Senate—on the contrary experience has shown it to be salutary; but from certain theoretical speculations as to its supposed non-conformity to the essential principles of republicanism—at least this is the ground upon which the sincere and honest advocates of the change, rest its propriety.

Now could I suppose for one moment that the mode of electing the Senate in Maryland was not republican—I would immediately abandon it, however beneficial may have been its past operation—I should dread lurking mischiefs, which time and opportunity might unfold. I have no confidence in any but a republican form of government—under such a government alone, can there be any permanent security for liberty and happiness.

But what is meant by a republican government? This being ascertained, we can proceed with our enquiry whether this feature of our constitution be republican or not. If we were to attempt to explain what are the distinctive marks of a republican form of government, not by recurring to principles but by examples of governments to which this term has been applied by political writers, no satisfactory explanation could be given—Governments of the most dissimilar description, with scarcely a single trace of republicanism, have been placed on the list of republics.

Holland at a time when not a particle of the supreme authority was derived from the people, passed universally under the denomination of a republic—the same title was bestowed on Venice, when absolute power over the great body of the people was exercised in the most absolute manner by a small body of hereditary nobles. Even the government of England has been dignified with the same appellation—other examples might be cited to shew the extreme inaccuracy, with which the term republican has been applied. But when we recur to principles the solution of the question is easy—a republican government is a government of the people. It has for its basis, the capacity of mankind for self-government.

We may safely bestow that name on a government which derives all its power

directly or indirectly from the people and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure for a limited period, or during good behavior. If this be not sufficient to constitute such a government, then the government of the United States, and every state government of the union as well as every other popular government that has been, or can be well organized, or well executed, would be degraded from the republican character—I will illustrate my position by the example of the government of the United States, as I presume its provisions are most familiar to the mass of the people.

According to the constitution of the United States, the House of Representatives are elected directly by the people—for a limited period—the Senate of the United States are elected indirectly by the people by the legislatures of the different states, and hold their seats for the period of six years.

The President is elected indirectly by the people by electors selected for that special purpose in the same manner, as are elected the Senate of Maryland.

The members of the judiciary department, are appointed indirectly by the people remotely to be sure, to wit by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, and hold their offices by the firm tenure of good behavior.

Now compare the constitution of Maryland to the standard here fixed and it is not in the mode of electing the Senate, strictly republican. Our Senate like the Senate of the United States, derives its appointment indirectly from the people. The President of the United States is elected precisely, as is our Senate by a body of electors specially selected for the purpose—and every reason that can be urged in support of the mode of electing those departments of the United States government, may be urged with equal propriety in defence of the Maryland mode of choosing the Senate. These considerations shall hereafter be particularly noticed.

There can be no doubt, that the mode of electing the Senate of Maryland first suggested and formed the model of the United States government in the election of a President—a high compliment to its wisdom.

Thus my fellow-citizens, if I have satisfied your minds, that the mode of electing the Senate of Maryland does not violate the essential principles of republicanism, I would respectfully ask why change it? Have the Senates of Maryland been less distinguished for talents, integrity and patriotism than the Senates of other states? Have the proceedings of our Senate been less distinguished for wisdom, prudence and scrupulous regard to the interests of the people, than the Senates of other States?—In none of these things has Maryland to dread a comparison with her sister states. If then we are not to have more intelligence and virtue, brought into the service of the state, or a more discreet and beneficial course of action—why not let things remain as they are? A form of government like ours should be regarded with reverence—as we wish it to exist forever. Veneration for it should be the first sentiment, every parent should instill into the bosom of his child; this can only be done by teaching him that it is in some sort a sacred thing—not to be touched, or changed even in the most unimportant matter without the most solemn considerations connected with the public advancement and security.

Let the friends of the change say what public good is expected by it. It is worthy of notice, that three of the committee who drafted the constitution of Maryland, were signers of our declaration of independence—the persons alluded to are Samuel Chase, William Paca, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The constitution of Maryland was formed in the fall of 1776, by a body of the best and ablest men, that Maryland could boast and at a time when the spirit of liberty never ran higher, or with more purity. I will here relate an authentic anecdote which may not be without its interest to some readers.

When the committee appointed by the convention met for the purpose of interchanging opinions & views, with respect to the particular provisions of the constitution, and form of government, which they were required to prepare, Mr. Chase was most active. He was an eloquent speaker & at that time leader of the popular party in this state—he was particularly distinguished for the vigor of his intellect and his ardent devotion to the freest principles of government. He stated his views fully—particularly as to the manner the House of Delegates should be constituted; Mr. Carroll then begged to be heard—he said he had a plan of a senate to submit to the committee—he explained his project—to elect the senate by electors—specially appointed by the people for that purpose, that was excellent! But it was required—how are the vacancies to be filled?

By themselves—answered Mr. Carroll—Mr. Chase involuntarily & with enthusiasm exclaimed—"double refined gold by g—!" The proposition was at once adopted—and in that convention of Sages and Patriots, it does not appear that a single objection was made to this article of our constitution.

Fellow-Citizens, in governments, as in other human productions, we are not to expect perfection—still less one entirely free from objections.

In forming a constitution, it is first necessary to consider what are the ends for which a government is necessary?

Secondly, What are the best means, and the least expensive for accomplishing those ends?—Government is nothing more than a national association, and the object of this association is the good of all,

as well individually as collectively. Every man wishes to pursue his occupation and to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and the produce of his property in peace and safety, and with the least possible expense—when these things are accomplished, all the objects for which government ought to be established is answered. This to be sure necessarily involves the consideration of the principles and form of the government with respect to its means of preservation from corruption and degeneracy. Let the Maryland constitution be tried by this touch-stone, and what state in the union will stand upon higher grounds?

We and our fathers and our fathers fathers have lived under it—pursuing at pleasure whatever occupation we choose, enjoying the fruits of our labors, and the produce of our property in peace and safety, and I for one, am willing that the same blessing, (for such I consider it) should descend to my children. But we have reformers and furious party men, among us, who disregard the faithful counsel of time and experience, and set at naught the admonitions of the most enlightened statesmen.

In the rage of innovation, or zeal for party and personal aggrandizement, they cry out—like Jack in Swift's "Tale of the Tub"—"Tear away brother Martin, for the love of Heaven—never mind, so you do but tear away."

Is there not some reason to dread that this tearing system, the result it is feared much more of party animosity and personal views, than of sober and deliberate enquiry & conviction, will read away, some of the most valuable parts of that noble fabric which has hitherto sustained our liberties and our rights?

In a single session we have had two propositions, new modelling in the most important particulars our present form of government. Besides the proposition of Mr. Kennedy for admitting the Jews to an equal footing in their pretensions to office and power as Christians.

The people should ponder well these things.

The last session of the General Assembly was not the first time, this proposition to change the mode of electing the Senate was brought forward. It has been repeatedly brought forward before.

In the year of 1811 besides a half dozen other sessions—That year the state was entirely democratic in all its branches. The bill proposing the change passed the House—thirty-two federalists and thirteen democrats voted in the affirmative—twenty-six democrats and one federalist in the negative. (Vide votes and proceedings for 1811—page 140.)

The Senate were altogether democrats. The bill was there negatived. This will be sufficient to show that hostility to this change cannot be charged on federalists exclusively—and will also serve to explain in some measure, the motive of these attempts. Although many members of both parties have repeatedly voted in opposition to the proposed change, yet I never knew or heard of one, who lost popularity by the vote. This is the clearest evidence of the public sentiment upon this point. It has been most generally regarded as a mere effort of the outs to get in—and if any persons have lost reputation, it is they who have supported the measure.

In turning to the votes and proceedings of 1811, I find that Frederick county gave a unanimous vote in opposition to the proposed alteration. Its delegates were, Messrs. Tyler, Swearingen, T. Jones and Shriner, all democrats. Mr. Hawkins was then a member of the Senate and also voted in the negative. At the late session of the General Assembly the Frederick delegation except Mr. Hawkins voted in favor of the change. Mr. Hawkins consistent in his course, still maintained his old opinions and seconded his vote in opposition. I rejoice to observe by the public papers, that the democrats of Frederick county seem properly to appreciate the integrity and services of that venerable citizen; they have placed his name at the head of the Democratic ticket, and dismissed from farther service, the other portion of the last year's delegation. I think from these circumstances, I am authorized to consider the democratic party of the great and flourishing county of Frederick, as decidedly hostile to the proposed change. This to me is a matter of great consolation; I know the influence of that county in the political concerns of the state; and hope much from her example.

There are a number of other remarks I could wish to make upon the subject—some necessary to the clearer exposition of my opinions—but as this article is already sufficiently lengthened, I will suspend them for another opportunity. In my next I shall resume the subject of the proposed change in the mode of electing the governor—a measure vitally connected with the future happiness & prosperity of the state—for if effectuated most wretched and blast forever the country interests of the state.

A FEDERALIST.

COMMUNICATED.
LITERARY.

The admirers of the immortal Bard, Burns, are respectfully apprised, that his "Letters to Charlotte, &c." which have been so justly eulogized by the lovers of chaste literature, are now offering to the public in a neat pamphlet form of 60 pages, duodecimo size, on fine medium paper, at 50 cents per copy. We understand that the publisher has met with unbounded success in Baltimore and the District of Columbia, and that he intends visiting Eastern in the course of the week.

Law Intelligence.
A man was lately tried as a criminal, in the village of Auburn, N. Y. and fined five dollars for kissing a married woman once.

We perceive from the following extract, that similar causes in New York as in Baltimore, are attended by similar effects. We are not disposed, however, like some of our Eastern brethren to implicate the character of a whole city, or of its solvent Banks and respectable citizens, in the result of a transaction for which the immediate actors alone should be responsible.—*Fed. Gas.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York, to his friend in this city.

"Jacob Barker's Bank is shut up this day, in consequence of a heavy run upon him yesterday to meet the Washington and Warren Bank Notes, which he met in specie at 30 per cent discount there is a great mob around his closed Bank, and constables are fixed to prevent its being gutted, as many fear will be the case."

CLAIMS OF PORTUGAL.

A notice has been issued in Portugal by the Board of Commerce, from which it appears, that the Portuguese government is preparing to claim of the United States the amount of the losses sustained by their merchants, in consequence of the captures by privateers under the Artigas flag. The notice is as follows:—*N. Y. Post.*

"The Royal Board of Commerce to all His Majesty's subjects, makes known:

"That his majesty has been pleased to order, that the owners or those interested in the vessels insulted, robbed or captured by the pirates, present legal proof of the losses they have sustained, in order that the necessary claims may be made upon the United States. For this purpose, the persons interested in those losses are required to exhibit the above-mentioned documents, within 30 days after the date of the present notice, that they may be submitted to his majesty for his royal determination.

"In virtue whereof the said Board has directed the above to be published, in consequence of the order received from the Secretary of state and war department, dated the 23d inst.

(Signed) Jose Aituroso das Neves.
"Lisbon, 28th April, 1819."

New-York, June 21.
SWEDEN.

The late arrivals from Europe inform us, that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia have signed to the King of Sweden (Bernadotte) that it would be proper for him to quit the throne. This intimation, as might be expected, had produced many intemperate remonstrances, & several letters passed between these royal personages, and the Emperor of Russia had refused to receive any more letters from the King of Sweden, but had offered him a government somewhere with a large revenue and in this state of things a minister was deputed from the French Court to intercede for the King of Sweden. All this may not be true; but we have never doubted that such an event would occur at no distant period. To the people of this country, the circumstance of one King elbowing another from off his throne is of very little moment—but this case covers a very important moral, and conveys a very important lesson; and forcibly illustrates the feelings and views of these "legitimates" and honorable allies.—*Nat. Advocate.*

The exhibition of Mr. West's celebrated picture of Christ, healing the Sick, produced the sum of \$4133 75 cents to the Pennsylvania Hospital during the last year—making the number of visitors 16,533!

About \$150,000 in specie were received at Philadelphia from New Orleans, by the ship Ohio, and brig Angelina.

LARGE STRAWBERRY.

A Strawberry growing in a garden in this city. (Lancaster) measures five inches in circumference.

BALTIMORE, June 25.

PRICE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| Wheat red | 1 10 a 1 12 |
| Rye | 55 a 70 |
| Corn | 30 |
| Oats | 30 |

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Boston | 57 1/4 a 71 1/2 |
| New York | 6 1/2 |
| Philadelphia | 6 1/4 |
| Richmond | 6 a 6 1/4 |
| Norfolk | 7 a 7 1/4 |
| Wilmington, (N. C.) | 7 |
| Charleston | 7 1/2 |
| Baltimore | 6 a 6 1/4 |

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Soule, Mr. ROBERT LAMBERT, (of Wm.) to Miss Caroline M. KARRAS, daughter of Capt. Joseph Parland, all of this county. (At Large, Del.) on Wednesday, the 16th of June, by the Rev. John B. Stennons, Mr. Anthony B. Bennett, of Somerset county, Md. to Miss Maria Louisa, daughter of Dr. James Derickson, of that place.

DIED.

In this town on Monday last, Mrs. Eliza Norris after a lingering illness.

In this town on Tuesday last, after a short illness, James W. Lane, son of John Lowe late of this county.

On Friday the 18th inst. Mrs. Mary Harrison, near St. Michaels at a very advanced age.

Suddenly, on Saturday 19th inst. Charles Ridgely, Jr. Esq. of Hampton, eldest son of the late Governor of Maryland, in the 36th year of his age. Possessed of all the social virtues and of a most amiable disposition, the deceased was beloved by his relatives, and sincerely esteemed by all who knew him. His death has caused a loss to society which will be long regretted by a large circle of intimate friends.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the 27th day of July next, at the Court House in Eastern, to appoint a Collector of the county Tax; any person desirous to obtain the appointment will attend on that day.

By order of the Levy Court.
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
June 28—

Louis Pesé,

PAINTER AND DRAWING-Master.

Has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that he proposes to teach Drawing and Painting, in water colours. In the Academies his terms will be \$10 per quarter, private lessons \$12, half paid in advance—he pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment. He resides near the Protestant Church.

June 28—

Land for Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Monday the 16th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises a Farm called Liberty, Para and Buck Range, and by what other names it may be called, situate in Tuckahoe hundred in Talbot county, near Hillsborough, formerly the property of John Roberts, and now occupied by William Skinner, containing 500 acres, the property of the heirs of Zebulun Skinner, deceased, late of Queen Anne's county. On this farm there is an excellent Dwelling-House, Kitchen, Granary, Corn-House, Barn, Stable and Smoke-House, &c. all in good order.

Terms of Sale.

The above farm will be sold on the following terms. One third of the whole of the purchase money must be paid on the first day of January 1820 when possession will be given—the second payment one third on the first day of January 1821—third and last payment on the first day of January 1822—when a sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser or purchasers by.

PHILEMON SKINNER, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Zebulun Skinner, late of Q. A. county dec'd.

June 28. ts

FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND.

Branch Bank at Eastern.

26th June, 1819.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Eastern, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order. JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

June 23—

Talbot County, Orphans Court,

26th June, A. D. 1819.

On application of Mrs. Sarah Bowdle, (pet. capt. Jno. Seth) executrix of the testament and last will of capt. Isaac Bowdle, late of the county aforesaid deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is true, I have copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 26th day of June 1819.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Isaac Bowdle late of Talbot county dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 26th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.

SARAH BOWDLE.

June 28—Sw.

To Attorneys.

A few copies of "Chitty on Criminal Law," For Sale by the Subscriber.

THOS. H. DAWSON.

June 7—ts.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court,

the 8th day of January, 1819.

On application of Valentine Watham, Executor of the last Will and testament of William Watham, late of Queen Anne's county deceased; Ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the public papers printed in the Town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of June Anno Domini 1819.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Watham, late of Queen Anne's county deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Church Hill, the 7th day of June eighteen hundred and nineteen.

VALENTINE WATHAM.

June 14—Sw.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of vendition expensis, issued out of Talbot county Court, and to me directed, at the suit of the Farmers' Bank and at the suit of Francis Wrighton, against Thomas Fraser, will be sold on Tuesday the 13th of July, on the Court House green, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Fraser, et al. in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land called Oudington's Addition, containing One hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less, 3 head Horses and 3 head of Cattle—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

June 24.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County, to wit.

June 15, 1819.

On application to me the Subscriber, in the recess of Caroline county court, a Judge of the Orphans' court of said county, by petition in writing of John Thawley, senior, of the said county, praying the benefit of the Act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five entitled: An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, being annexed to his said petition, and I being satisfied that the said John Thawley, senior, resided two years in the said state of Maryland, immediately preceding his application, and the said petitioner having given security for his personal appearance at Caroline county court, to answer such allegation as may be made against him by his creditors, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Thawley, senior, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be & appear before the judges of Caroline county court, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next; and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Eastern, three successive weeks three months before the said Tuesday, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court-house door of the county aforesaid for his creditors to appear on the day and at the place aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Thawley, senior, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed for.

HD. HUGBLETT.

Jo. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 21—

MARYLAND.

Kent County, to wit.

William Barnes, an insolvent debtor, having applied to me, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of Kent county, for the benefit of the several insolvent laws of this state, and having produced as the time of his application, evidence of his residence within the state, during the period required by law, together with a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as then recollected, and a certificate from the gaoler, of his confinement in the goal, of the said county, for debt only, was forthwith discharged from his confinement by me; And I do therefore direct, that the said William Barnes, give notice to his creditors, of his application and discharge as aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be published in one of the newspapers printed at Eastern, for six weeks successively, the first publication to be three months before the first Saturday after the third Monday in September next, and that the said William Barnes, be and appear on the said Saturday, before the Judges of Kent county court to answer such interrogatories, as may be then put to him by his creditors, touching the premises and for the purpose of obtaining a final discharge from his debts by virtue of the several insolvent laws of this state. Given under my hand this 1st day of April 1819.

RICHARD RINGGOLD.

June 21—6w

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County, Orphans' Court,

June 5th 1819.

On application of Pere Wilmer administrator with the Will annexed of William Wright, late of Queen Anne's County, deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, & that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers, printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of June Anno Domini 1819.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's county hath obtained from the Orphans' court, of said county letters of Administration with a copy of the will annexed, on the personal estate of William Wright, late of Queen Anne's county deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 5th day of April, Eighteen hundred and twenty—they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of June, eighteen hundred and nineteen.

PERE WILMER.

June 14 Sw.

MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court,

the 5th day of June, 1819.

On application of Pere Wilmer Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Rachael Wright, late of Queen Anne's County deceased; ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the public papers printed in the town of Eastern.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes and proceedings of Queen Anne's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of June Anno Domini 1819.

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

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Queen Anne's County, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Anne's County, letters of administration, de bonis non, with a copy of the Will annexed, on the personal estate of Mrs. Rachael Wright, late of Queen Anne's County deceased; All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 13th day of April 1820, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand at Centerville, the 7th June Anno Domini 1819.

PERE WILMER.

June 14 Sw.

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

