

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

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## From the London Magazine. POOR RELATIONS.

A poor relation is—the most irrelevant thing in nature—a piece of impertinent correspondence—an odious approximation—a haunting conscience—a preposterous shadow, lengthening in the noon tide of your prosperity—an unwelcome remembrance—a perpetually recurring mortification—a drain on your purse—a more intolerable dun upon your pride, a drawback upon success—a rebuke to your rising—a stain in your blood—a blot on your scutcheon—a rent in your garment—a death's head at your banquet—Agathacles' pot—a Mordecai in your gate—a Lazarus at your door—a lion in your path—a frog in your chamber—a fly in your ointment—a mote in your eye—a triumph to your enemy—an apology to your friends—the one thing not needful—the hail in harvest—an ounce of sour in a pound of sweet—the bore par excellence.

He is known by his knock. Your heart telleth you 'That is Mr. —.' A rap, between familiarity and respect; that demands, and, at the same time, seems to despair of entertainment—He entereth smiling, and—embarrassed. He holds out his hand to you to shake, and—draweth it back again. He casually looketh in about dinner time—when the table is full. He offereth to go away, seeing you have company—but is induced to stay. He filleteth a chair, and your visitor's two children are accommodated at a side table. He never cometh upon open days, when your wife says with some complacency, 'My dear, perhaps Mr. — will drop in to day.'—He remembereth birth days—and professeth he is fortunate to have stumbled upon one. He declareth against fish, the turbot being small—yet suffereth himself to be importuned into a slice against his first resolution. He sticketh by the port—ye will be prevailed upon to empty the remainder glass of claret,—if a stranger press it upon him.—He is a puzzle to the servants, who are fearful of being too obsequious, or not civil enough, to him. The guests think 'they have seen him before.'—Every one speculateth upon his condition; and the most part take him to be—a tide waiter. He calleth you by your Christian name, to imply that his other is the same with your own. He is too familiar by half, yet you wish he had less diffidence. With half the familiarity, he might pass for a casual dependant: with more boldness, he would be in no danger of being taken for what he is. He is too humble for a friend, yet taketh on him more state than befits a client. He is a worse guest than a country tenant, inasmuch as he bringeth up no rent—yet 'tis odds, from his garb and demeanour, that your other guests take him for one. He is asked to make one at the whist table; refuseth on the score of poverty, and—resents being left out. When the company break up, he proffereth to go for a coach—and lets the servant go. He recollects your grandfather; and will thrust in some mean, and quite unimportant anecdote of the family. He knew it when it was not quite so flourishing as 'he is blessed in seeing it now.' He reviveth past situations, to institute what he calleth—favourable comparisons. With a reflecting sort of congratulation, he will inquire the price of your furniture; and insults you with a special commendation of your window curtains. He is of opinion that the urn is the more elegant shape, but after all, there was something more comfortable about the old tea kettle—which you must remember. He dare say you must find a great convenience in having a carriage of your own, and appealeth to your lady if it is not so. Inquireth if you have had your arms done on vellum yet; and did not know till lately, that such and such had been the crest of the family. His memory is unseasonable; his compliments perverse; his talk a trouble; his stay pertinacious; and when he goeth away, you dismiss his chair into a corner, as precipitately as possible, and feel fairly rid of two nuisances.

There is a worse evil under the sun, and that is—a female poor relation. You may do something with the other; you may pass him off tolerably well; but your indigent she relative is hopeless. 'He is an old humourist,' you may say, and affects to go threadbare. His circumstances are better than folks would take them to be. You are fond of having a character at your table, and truly he is one. But in the indications of female poverty there can be no disguise. No woman dresses below herself from caprice. The truth must out without shuffling. 'She is plainly related to the —'—or 'what does she do at her house?' She is, in all probability, your wife's cousin. Nine times out of ten, at least, this is the case. Her garb is something between a gentlewoman and a beggar, yet

the former evidently predominates. She is most provokingly humble, and ostentatiously sensible to her inferiority. He may require to be repressed sometimes—*quando sufflaminandus erat*—but there is no raising her. You send her soup at dinner, and she begs to be helped—after the gentlemen. Mr. — requests the honour of taking wine with her; she hesitates between Port and Madeira, and chooses the former—because he does. She calls the servant Sir; and insists on not troubling him to hold her plate. The housekeeper patronizes her. The children governess upon her to correct her, when she has mistaken the piano for a harpsichord.

Richard Amlet, esq. in the play, is a notable instance of the disadvantages, to which this chimerical notion of affinity constituting a claim to acquaintance may subject the spirit of a gentleman. A little foolish blood is all that is betwixt him and a lady with a great estate. His stars are perpetually crossed by a malignant maternity of an old woman, who persists in calling him 'her son Dick.' But she has where withal in the end to recompense his indignities, and float him again upon the brilliant surface, under which it had been her seeming business of pleasure all along to sink him. All men, besides, are not of Dick's temperament. I know an Amlet in real life, who wanting Dick's buoyancy, sank indeed. Poor W— was of my own standing at Christ's, a fine classic, and a youth of promise. If he had a blemish, it was too much pride; but its quality was inoffensive; it was not of that sort which hardens the heart, and serves to keep inferiors at a distance; it only sought to ward off derogation from itself. It was the principle of self respect carried as far as it could go, without infringing upon that respect, which he would have every one else equally maintain for himself. He would have you to think alike with him on this topic. Many a quarrel have I had with him, when we were rather older boys, and our tallness made us more obnoxious to observation in the blue clothes, because I would not thrid the alleys and blind ways of the town with him, to elude notice, when we have been out together on a holiday in the street of this annering and prying metropolis. W— went sore with these notions, to Oxford, where the dignity and sweetness of a scholar's life meeting with the alloy of a humble introduction, wrought in him a passionate devotion to the place, with a profound aversion from the society. The servitor's gown (worse than his school array) clung to him with Nessian venom. He thought himself ridiculous in a garb, under which Latimer must have walked erect; and in which Hooker, in his young days, possibly flaunted in a vein of no discommendable vanity. In the depth of college shades, or in his lonely chamber, the poor student slunk from observation. He found shelter among books which insult not, and studies that asks no questions of a youth's finances. He was lord of his library, and seldom cared for looking out beyond his domains. The healing influence of studious pursuits was upon him, to soothe and to abstract. He was almost a healthy man; when the waywardness of his fate broke out against him with a second and worse malignity. The father of W— had hitherto exercised the humble profession of house painter at N—, near Oxford. A supposed interest with some of the heads of colleges had now induced him to take up his abode in that city, with the hope of being employed upon some public works which were talked of. From that moment I read in the countenance of the young man, the determination which at length tore him from academical pursuits for ever. To a person unacquainted with our Universities, the distance between the gownsmen, and the townsmen as they are called—the trading part of the latter especially, is carried to an excess that would appear harsh and incredible. The temperament of W—'s father was diametrically the reverse of his own. Old W— was a little, busy, cringing tradesman, who, with his son upon his arm, would stand bowing and scraping; cap in hand, to any thing that wore the semblance of a gown—insensible to the winks, and open remonstrances of the young man, to whose chamber fellow, or equal in standing perhaps, he was thus obsequiously & gratuitously ducking. Such a state of thing could not last. W— must change the air of Oxford, or be suffocated. He chose the former; and let the sturdy moralist, who strains the point of the filial duties as high as they can bear, censure the dereliction; he cannot estimate the struggle. I stood with W—, the last afternoon I ever saw him, under the eaves of his paternal dwelling. It was in the fine lane leading from the High street to the back of — college, where W— kept his rooms. He seemed thoughtful, and more reconciled. I ventured to rally him—finding him in a better mood, upon a representation of the Artist Evangelist, which the old man, whose affairs were beginning to flourish, had caused to be set up in a splendid sort of frame over his really handsome shop, either as a token of prosperity, or badge of gratitude to his saint. W. looked up at the Luke, and like Satan,

'knew his mountain sign—and fled.' A letter on his father's table the next morning announced, that he had accepted a commission in a regiment about to embark for Portugal. He was among the first who perished before the walls of St. Sebastian.

I do not know how, upon a subject which I began with treating half seriously, I should have fallen upon a recital so eminently painful; but this theme of poor relationship is replete with so much matter for tragic as well as comic associations, that it is difficult to keep the account distinct without bleeding. The earliest impressions I received upon this matter, are certainly not attended with any thing painful or very humiliating in the recalling. At my father's table (no very splendid one) was to be found every Saturday, the mysterious figure of an aged gentleman, clothed in neat black, of a sad yet comely appearance. His deportment was of the essence of gravity; his words few or none; and I was not to make noise in his presence. I had little inclination to have done so for my cue was to admire in silence. A particular elbow chair was appropriated to him, which was in no case to be violated. A peculiar sort of sweet pudding, which appeared on no other occasion, distinguished the days of his coming. I used to think him a prodigiously rich man. All I could make out of him was, that he and my father had been school fellows a world ago at Lincoln, and that he came from the Mint. The Mint I knew to be a place where all the money was coined—and I thought he was the owner of all that money. Awful ideas of the Tower twined themselves about his presence. He seemed above human infirmities and passions. A sort of melancholy grandeur invested him. From some inexplicable dream I fancied him obliged to go about in an eternal suit of mourning. A captive—a strictly being let out of the tower on Saturdays. Often have I wondered at the temerity of my father, who, in spite of an habitual general respect which we all in common manifested towards him, would venture now and then to stand up against him in some arguement touching their youthful days. The houses of the ancient city of Lincoln are divided (as most of my readers know) between the dwellers on the hill and the valley.—This marked distinction formed an obvious division between the boys who lived above (however brought together in a common school) and the boys whose paternal residence was on the plain, a sufficient cause of hostility in the code of these young Gracianes. My father had been a leading mountaineer, and would still maintain the general superiority, in skill and hardihood, of the *Aboue Boys*, (his own faction) over the *Below Boys*, (so they were called,) of which party his contemporary had been a chieftain.—Many and hot were the skirmishes on this topic—the only one upon which the old gentleman was ever brought out—and bad blood bred, even sometimes almost to the recommencement (so I expected) of actual hostilities. But my father, who scorned to insist upon advantages, generally contrived to turn the conversation upon some adroit by-commendation of the old minister; in the general preference of which, before all other cathedrals in the island, the dweller on the hill, and the plainborn, could meet on a conciliating level, and lay down their less important differences. Once only I saw the old gentleman really ruffled, and I remember with anguish the thought that came over me: "perhaps he will never come here again." He had been pressed to take an other plate of the viand, which I have already mentioned as the indispensable concomitant of his visits. He had refused, with a resistance amounting to rigour—when my aunt, an old Lincolnian, but who had something of this, in common with my cousin Bridget, that she would sometimes press civility out of season—uttered the following memorable application:—"Do take another slice, Mr. Billet, for you do not get pudding every day." The old gentleman said nothing at the time—but he took occasion in the course of the evening, when some argument had intervened between them, to utter with an emphasis which chilled the whole company, & which chilled me now as I write it—"Woman, you are superannuated." John Billet did not live long, after the digesting of this affront; but he survived long enough to assure me that peace was actually restored; and if I remember aright, another pudding was discreetly substituted in the place of that which occasioned the offence. He died at the Mint (anno 1781,) where he had long held, what he accounted a comfortable independence; and with five pounds fourteen shillings and a penny, which were found in his escutcheon after his decease, left the world, blessing God that he had enough to bury him, and that he had never been obliged to any man for a sixpence.—This was a Poor Relation.

## Properties of the Apple.

The venerable T. Pickering in his address to the Agricultural Society of Salem, expresses himself in the following language relative to the properties of the Apple:

After providing a proportion of apples for the table and the ordinary purposes of

cooking, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that for all other uses, sweet apples are entitled to the preference. The best cider I ever tasted in this country was made wholly of sweet apples. They afford also a nourishing food to man and all domestic animals. What furnishes a more delicious repast than a rich sweet apple baked and eaten in milk? I recollect the observation made to me by an observing farmer before the American Revolution, that nothing would fatten cattle faster than sweet apples.

Mentioning this, a few years since to a gentleman of my acquaintance, in an adjoining state he informed me, that he was once advised to give sweet apples to a sick horse. Happening then to have them in plenty, the horse was served with them, and he soon got well; and continuing to be fed with them, he fattened faster than any other horse he had ever owned, that was fed with any other food. Mentioning to the same gentleman what I had long before heard, that a good molasses might be made of sweet apples, he confirmed the fact by an instance within his own knowledge.

The process is very simple. The apples being ground, and the juice expressed at the cider mill, it is immediately boiled, and the scum being taken off, the boiling is continued until the liquor acquires the consistency of molasses.

## From the Upper Canada Weekly Register. NATURAL HISTORY.

Sir—I beg leave to send you the following account of a very extraordinary phenomenon which lately occurred in the waters of Lake Erie, which you are at liberty to use in any way you think proper.

I am, &c. A. H. BURWELL.

Port Talbot, June 20th, 1823.

On or about the 31st May last, a little after sunset, Lake Erie was observed to take a sudden and extraordinary rise, the weather being fine and clear, and the lake calm and smooth. It was principally noticed at the mouths of Otter and Kettle creeks, which are 20 miles apart. At Otter creek it came in, without the least previous intimation, in a swell of nine feet perpendicular height, as was afterwards ascertained, rushed violently up the channel, drove a schro of 34 tons burthen from her moorings, threw her upon a high ground, and rolled over the ordinary beach into the woods, completely inundating all the adjacent flats. This was followed by two others of equal height, which caused the creek to retrograde a mile and a half, and to overflow its banks where water was never before seen by seven or eight feet. The noise occasioned by its rushing with such rapidity along the winding channel, was truly astonishing. It was witnessed by a number of persons.

At Kettle creek several men were drawing a fish net in the lake, when suddenly they saw the water coming upon them in the manner above mentioned; & letting go their net, they ran for their lives. The swell overtook them before they could reach the high bank, and swept them forward with great force; but, being expert swimmers, they escaped unhurt. The man who was in the skiff, pulling in the sea line, was driven with it a considerable distance over the flat, and grounded upon a small eminence until the water subsided. There were three successive swells, as at Otter creek, and the effects upon the creek were the same, with this difference, the water only rose 7 feet. In both cases, the lake, after the three swells, had spent their force, gradually subsided, and in about twenty minutes was at its usual height and tranquility. It was observed at other places along the shore, but the high steep banks did not admit of the same observation. In all however, there was a general correspondence as to the height of the rise.

Conjecture will doubtless be awake as to the cause of this most remarkable phenomenon; but it must only be conjectured, for it was unattended with any circumstance that could remotely hint at a probable cause. But such was the fact, and it must furnish its own comment.

## From the Boston Medical Intelligencer. HABIT.

Dr. Plot, in his history of Staffordshire, tells us of an idiot that lived within the sound of a clock, who was always amusing himself by counting the hours of the day, whenever it struck. The clock being spoiled, the idiot continued to strike and count the time without it, in the same manner he did before.

A lady of this city has contracted the habit of counting the panes of glass in a house, the moment she casts her eye upon the window. She repeatedly assured her friends it is impossible to cure herself of the habit, and that the sense of weariness and pain from associating the number of panes with the idea of a house or window, is a hundred times worse than the labor of superintending the concerns of her family.

A boy in Vermont, accustomed to working alone, was so prone to whistling, that as soon as he was by himself, he unconsciously commenced. When asleep, the muscles of the mouth, chest and lungs, were so completely concatenated in this association, that he whistled with astonishing

shrillness. A pale countenance, loss of appetite, and almost total prostration of strength, convinced his mother it would end in death, if not speedily overcome; which was accomplished by placing him in the society of another boy, who had orders to give him a blow as often as he began to whistle.

An attorney insensibly contracted a habit of numbering his steps, when walking, and, when in his office, of thinking how many paces distant were certain places in the neighborhood. He found it nearly impossible to meditate on any other subject. He fancied a cure was effected by walking over the stream, on a pole, where he was in imminent danger of being drowned.

A trunk maker, in the country, could never refrain from biting his nails, at a moment of leisure. In 1816, every appearance of a nail on the left fingers and right thumb was obliterated.

A child, in New Hampshire, who was usually seated in the meeting house, on the Sabbath, opposite an old gentleman who labored under chorea sacra viti, contracted the habit of imitating his distorted features, to such a degree that its face was continually in a grimace. The child was cured by working at needle work, before a mirror.

A pious woman in the eastern section of New Hampshire, who drew large quantities of water from a deep well, with a pole, was repeatedly observed, at her evening devotions, before the bible, unconsciously moving her arm all the while, as in drawing the bucket from the well.

Mr. C. who committed suicide two years since, was constantly pinching his left cheek, if his left hand was not otherwise employed. The consequence was, a hard callus, of the size of a dollar, formed over the buccinator muscle, that materially injured his speech; he could not blow out a candle, nor bring his lips to the blowing hole of a flute, on which he was formerly a good player.

## From the Washington Republican. THE CANDIDATES.

To enable our readers to form their own estimate of the various candidates, we shall proceed to place in contrast what has been alleged for and against their several claims, in the course of the discussions which have been taken.

### GENERAL JACKSON.

In favor of General Jackson, it has been urged, that he is of the revolutionary school, that he saved his country at New Orleans, and served her in the Seminole war, that he possesses energy and integrity, and is a thorough biter of abuse and corruption.

Against him it has been said that his energy partakes too much of the character of military disposition, and that he is not sufficiently cool and deliberative;—on the whole that he is fitter for a General than the President of a Republic.

### MR. ADAMS.

It has been alleged in behalf of Mr. Adams, that he is a profound statesman and erudite scholar; that he has served his country in various situations of high importance, that his integrity is known—and his patriotism, inflexible, and that he is the candidate of the Eastern states.

It has been brought forward against him that he has been educated a federalist, and is still a federalist in principle, and by no means courteous in his manners and address;—that his coldness of disposition will prevent him from attaching to himself any friends, and that he is not fitted for a practical politician.

### MR. CRAWFORD.

For this gentleman it has been alleged, that he is a uniform Democratic Republican of the Jefferson school, that he will reform all the business of the present administration, that he has surrendered his claims on a former occasion, in order that Mr. Monroe might be elected, that he is a Virginian, that he will form a broad bottomed administration, that his claims to the office are higher than those of any other candidate, and that public opinion has settled down in his favor.

Those who are opposed to his election, deny the purity and uniformity of his republicanism—they shew that he was a federalist in '93, when he lived in a federal town; his friends say he was a republican in '93, when he lived in a republican country; and he is now a leader of the radical party, and busy in rearing up an opposition to the administration of which he is a member. It is also charged against him, that in all the offices he has filled, he has displayed no talents; that he has rendered no services to his country; that his pretended relinquishment of his former claims to Mr. Monroe, has been distinctly disproved—and it has been shewn, that he used every artifice and tried all his strength to defeat Mr. Monroe; that instead of being qualified to reform abuses, he is the promoter of them, the administration of his own department is more extravagant than that of either of the others; that he is an enemy to the navy and army, and fortifications, and internal improvement, and domestic industry; that he sought to bring about intermarriages between the citizens of the United States and the Indians; that he is a duelist; that he is a giant in intrigue; that he has no qualifications for the office; that



his views are founded on an unprincipled basis, and are sought to be promoted by preventing discussion and keeping the people in ignorance; and, that instead of public opinion having settled down in his favor, wherever public opinion has been expressed, it has been decidedly against him, and that he is in fact nothing more than the candidate of a desperate faction, which is rapidly dwindling into insignificance.

#### MR. CLAY.

This gentleman has been brought forward as the Western candidate, and it is urged that he is a friend of domestic manufactures and internal improvement; that he is well acquainted with the interests of the Western states; and that he possesses brilliant talents, and great dignity of manner.

It has been advanced, on the other hand, that Mr. Clay's talents are those of an orator rather than a statesman; that he has intrigued to procure legislative nominations; that some of his habits are of a very disqualifying nature; that his public services have not been such as to found a good claim to such high distinction; and that he never can be the candidate of the Atlantic States.

#### MR. CALHOUN.

The claims of Mr. Calhoun are supported on the grounds of his early and consistent attachment to republican principles, and the republican party, which was first manifested during his residence in Connecticut, and distinguished itself most efficiently when the question of the late war was agitated in Congress, on which occasion his talents and perseverance mainly contributed to the carrying through of that measure. It is also alleged in his favor, that he has displayed in his department, abilities of an extraordinary character; reducing disorder to system, and introducing the strictest economy and accountability in all its branches; that whenever he has been assailed, investigation has uniformly heightened the lustre and purity of his character; that his career has displayed great manliness and candor; that his foresight is remarkable; that his perceptions are quick and unerring; that his judgment is acute and discriminating; that his knowledge is extensive and practical, that his genius is commanding; that his character is marked by energy and decision; that his morality is unimpeachable; that he is the friend of the military and naval establishments, fortifications, internal improvements and domestic manufactures, that he is the steady advocate of the interests of the west, that he is in principle attached to the policy of Mr. Monroe and his administration; that, in point of years, he has passed the constitutional minimum, by nearly two presidential terms; that he is not the candidate of a party, but literally the candidate of the people.

It has been asserted against this gentleman, that he is too young, and that he has no serious intention to be a candidate.

Either by merit or management the Presidency must be obtained. Should the former prevail, it will be by the free use of the only legitimate means—discussion; on the other hand, if management succeed, it will be by withholding light, and availing itself of the darkness to work its unseen and unsuspected course. We pledge ourselves, however, to provoke frequent discussions of the subject, and to keep the public correctly informed on a subject, in which their interests are so deeply involved.

[The Washington Republican, from which the above is copied, is devoted heart and soul to the views of Mr. Calhoun; and thus it is that he is made out to be the very 'pink of perfection,' and the other candidates berated.]—Ed Balt Pat.

#### CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

At a public dinner given at Lynchburg, (Va.) on the fourth instant, one of the company, after giving a toast said:—

'I arise, Mr. President and Vice President, to express, with your permission, and that of my fellow citizens around, my impression upon a subject of deep concern to the United States.

'The mode of electing the president and vice President of the United States, calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of intrigue—sanctioned, too, by most of the members of Congress, a most palpable fraud upon the rights of suffrage. The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members, who uphold a Presidential caucus, and substitute those in their places, who will use their utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution, as will produce one uniform mode of election, by districts in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a President and Vice President of their own choice.'

To the sentiment contained in the above extract, we respond heartily, and with emphasis AMEN. We should like to know what Senator or Representative from Maryland would dare to attend such a caucus. If there is not as we have been told, virtue enough in the people to exercise a Constitutional right, let us burn that instrument at once, and apply to some member of the Holy Alliance to provide us with a Regency, until they shall find leisure to send over some legitimate monarch to sway the sceptre over the Kingdom, formerly the Republic of America. But while our country does remain a Republic, we have no idea of enduring the regency of a Caucus—no—not for a moment. There will be no chance for intrigue at the next election. We shall shortly hear a strong expression of the public mind on this subject—at will speak in the voice of thunder.—Balt. Chron.

#### COURT OF APPEALS, (W. S.)

JUNE TERM, 1823.

ROBERTS, &c.  
vs.  
Gibson's Ex'or.  
and others.

The Opinion of the Court was delivered by MARTIN J.

Many points of minor importance were presented to the court in the argument of this case, which under different circumstances ought to be duly considered; but as our opinion is formed upon the law arising upon the pretended merits of the case as disclosed by the evidence, it is not necessary to take them into consideration, although the bill of complaint purports to represent the interest of four complainants, three of that number, Catrup, Harrington and Wilcott, expressly disclaim all knowledge of the proceedings;—that they were instituted without their consent, and have been prosecuted without their participation; and indeed it is evident to the most superficial observer, that although their names have been used, no attention has been paid to their interest. It appeared from the evidence that both Catrup and Harrington had paid money on account of their suretyship for Thomas, yet the Auditor in his report takes no notice of their claims.—He ascertains the amount due to Gibson alone, and seems to consider him as the sole complainant in the cause. The transaction is represented by the evidence very different from the statement in the bill—indeed the variance in detail is so great, as to make it entirely another case. The bill states a joint cause of action arising upon one bond, signed by all the complainants—the evidence is, that there were two bonds, the one by Catrup and Harrington, as securities, the other by Gibson and Wilcott, and given to secure the faithful performance of the duties of the office for different years. The bill represents the bond to have been executed prior to the reconveyance to Roberts—the testimony proves it to have been nearly two years afterwards; and to close the climax, the bill declares an entire ignorance on the part of the complainants, of the views and intention of Thomas and Roberts when the land was conveyed to Thomas, and the testimony shows that Gibson knew all, and was perfectly well acquainted with the transaction. The case presents an anomaly in judicial proceedings, and the court would not hesitate to dismiss the bill as containing a case totally different from the testimony in the record. Let us for a moment enquire if Gibson stands on firmer ground, upon the case as disclosed by the evidence.

In the fall of 1797 Edward Cox and John Thomas were candidates for the office of Sheriff of Talbot county. The election took place on the first Monday in October, when Cox had a majority of votes and was elected sheriff, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such, and continued to act in the office until the following summer, when he died. Thomas having the next highest number of votes to Cox, was on the return with him, and after his death was commissioned as sheriff for Talbot county. On the 12th of July 1798, he entered into an official bond as sheriff, with John Nabb and John Thomas (of Wyo.) as his securities. On the 31st day of December 1799, he entered into a second bond, with William M. Catrup and Nathan Harrington as securities; and on the 26th day of November 1799, into a third bond for the due performance of his office, with Jacob Gibson and Benjamin Wilcott his securities. Thomas not being possessed of real and personal property sufficient to make him eligible as sheriff under the constitution, Edward Roberts & his wife, on the 28th of Sept. 1797, conveyed to him a tract of land called 'Farmer's Delight,' in order thereby to qualify him for the office, and took from Thomas a bond for the reconveyance of the farm—no money consideration was paid by Thomas for this land, but it was agreed between him and Roberts, if Thomas kept the land he was to pay Roberts one thousand pounds for it. Thomas having failed to be the first on the return at the election, on the 29th day of November 1797, he conveyed the said land to Roberts, his wife Henrietta Thomas being a party grantor in the deed which was acknowledged before Jacob Gibson and James Nabb, Justices of the Peace, and recorded in due time.—Gibson at the time this acknowledgment was taken, explained to Mrs. Thomas the object of the deed; that it was to reconvey certain land, that had been conveyed to Thomas by Roberts, to make him eligible as sheriff. Thomas when the land was conveyed to him, and also when it was reconveyed to Roberts, was free from and unincumbered by debt, but died some time in the year 1802, insolvent. Gibson paid considerable sums of money as the security of Thomas, on account of his official misconduct, and filed this bill to have a sale of the land called 'Farmer's Delight,' considering it a fund answerable for Thomas' official debts.

The first question presented for the consideration of the court is, the true construction of the forty second article of the constitution of Maryland—whether the property qualification required by that article was intended as a fund to secure the sheriff's official creditors, in addition to the bond required of him as sheriff.—By that article it is declared, 'that no person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff for a county, but an inhabitant of said county above the age of twenty one years, and having real and personal property in the state above the value of one thousand pounds current money—that bond with security be taken every year as usual; and no sheriff shall be qualified to act, before the same is given.' Were we left to this article alone, to infer the intention of the convention in passing it, much difficulty might arise upon it, although even here they point

but the security they intend to provide for the safety of official creditors—that no act shall be done as sheriff until that bond be given which is directed for their protection. But we are not confined to this article alone, to ascertain their intention—we are to take the whole instrument together, and collect their views from its general context, and may call other clauses of the constitution to aid us in the construction of that which may be doubtful or uncertain. If this were the only property qualification required by the constitution, a reference to other parts for instruction might be hopeless. But that is not the case. It has required, the same kind of qualification from a variety of persons, on whom it meant to confer a privilege or bestow an office. It is a rule in the construction of statutes, and a fortiori of the constitution, that where the same language is used, in different clauses of an instrument, upon the same or similar subjects, it shall receive the same construction, unless some particular reason can be assigned, to take it out of the general rule.—By the second section of the constitution, a property qualification of fifty acres of land, or thirty pounds in money, is required of every person who shall vote for a Delegate to the General assembly, and that the person elected shall have real or personal property above the value of five hundred pounds current money. By the fifteenth article, a Senator must have real and personal property above the value of one thousand pounds current money. By the twenty first article a member of the Council must possess a freehold of lands and tenements above the value of one thousand pounds. By the twenty seventh article a member of Congress is required to have real and personal estate above the value of one thousand pounds; and by the thirtieth article, the Governor must have in the state, real and personal property above the value of five thousand pounds current money, one thousand pounds whereof at least to be of freehold estate.—For what purpose was the property qualification required in the cases just enumerated. Was it intended as a fund for the security of creditors? The counsel for the appellees have not contended for so wild a proposition. It was to confine the privileges, or offices bestowed, to those who had at least some property at stake in the community, and from which a certain degree of respectability and standing in society might be presumed. Since then the same language is used, in those articles of the constitution requiring, a property qualification of the Governor, Members of the Council, &c. with that of the forty second relative to the Sheriff, and it is conceded that in the first cases it was not intended as a fund to secure creditors, it is fair to give all the same construction, unless some reason can be assigned, to shew the convention did not so intend it. The counsel for the appellees have attempted to draw a distinction between those clauses, from the peculiar nature of the duties of the Sheriff—that as he was an officer into whose hands much of the public money must be placed, it is to be inferred, the property qualification was required of him for a different purpose than of the other cases mentioned in the constitution. In examining that instrument, nothing is to be found to justify that position. It affords strong evidence to the contrary. Can it be supposed that the convention should deem a property qualification necessary as a fund to secure the creditors of the Sheriff, because public money may be placed in his hands, and yet that no such qualification should be required of the Treasurer, who is the great depository of the public wealth? Yet we find a Treasurer is to be appointed by the Legislature, and no property qualification is required of him.

If the property qualification was intended as a fund to secure the sheriff's official creditors, the constitution would have given them a specific lien upon it—that like the sheriff's bond, it should be reserved for their benefit, in exclusion to all other creditors; for otherwise it would be useless and nugatory. Yet it has been admitted, that it is not its legal effect—that the official creditors have no lien upon it, and that it is answerable for his private debts, before he performs one official act. He can make a bona fide transfer of all his property the day after he is commissioned, and his official creditors have no claim upon it. If he has one thousand pounds real and personal property in the state, he is eligible as sheriff, although at the time of his election there may be judgment creditors against him, who have a lien upon his property, and for whose use it may be sold, to ten times the amount of that sum. How then can it be considered as a fund for the peculiar benefit of official creditors, unless it is presumed that the collected wisdom of the state, the framers of the constitution, when they intended to give them this security, did not know how to carry it into effect? The creditors of the sheriff, as such, having no lien upon this property, and that it may be appropriated in many ways, in exclusion of their interest, is strong evidence, in addition to that afforded by the constitution itself, that it was not intended as a fund for their security, but that the convention had different views, perhaps those before mentioned, in requiring a property qualification.

It has been contended, that although the property qualification was not intended as a fund to secure the creditors of the sheriff, yet the deeds between Roberts and Thomas were a fraud upon the law, and Gibson as a creditor of Thomas, has a right to have the land sold for the payment of his debt. Admit the position to be correct, that this transaction may be considered a fraud upon the law, it does not necessarily follow that every subsequent creditor of Thomas can take advantage of it. If Thomas had refused to reconvey this land to Roberts,

the law could never have lent its aid to Roberts, who was *pariceps criminis*, to obtain its restoration. It would not enforce the performance of a contract made in violation of its policy—but if a third person, a subsequent creditor attempts to vacate the deed of reconveyance on account of the fraud against the public, he must shew either, that it was fraudulent against creditors generally under the 13 Eliz. ch. 5. or that it was a deception, or misrepresentation practised upon him, by which he was induced to become the creditor of Thomas, and to consider the land a fund for his security.

It would be superfluous to make any remarks on the operation of the statute of Eliz. for although it is considered by the Chancellor as a strong ground to support his decree, it has been disclaimed and abandoned by the counsel for the appellees—they have admitted this case is not embraced by the statute, and therefore it is unnecessary to assign the reasons why the court concur with them in that concession.

Does this record then afford any evidence to shew Gibson was in a predicament to complain of the fraud against the law? Was he an innocent creditor, deceived and defrauded by a secret agreement between the parties, of which he had no knowledge, and against which he could not guard himself? Was any imposition or concealment practised upon him, by which he was fraudulently induced to become the creditor of Thomas, and to consider this land as his property, and answerable for his debts? So far from it, it appears he was conversant with the whole transaction for more than two years before he became the security of Thomas—he had a perfect knowledge of the views of the parties from the commencement to the completion of the business. He tells Mrs. Thomas the deed to her husband was intended to make him eligible as sheriff—yet he claims relief in his bill, because he did not know, at the time he entered into the bond with Thomas, there was a secret agreement between the parties.

But is Gibson himself tainted with the fraud against the public, of which he now so loudly complains? Is he *rectus in curia*, and entitled to relief in a court of equity? The degree of moral and legal guilt, between him who commences, and he who aids in the consummation of a fraud against the public, knowing one is intended, is so slight, as to be almost imperceptible. 'Tis true it does not appear that Gibson was a party to the original fraud; but did he not, with a knowledge of that fraud, lend his aid to the parties, to consummate it, and practice it upon the public? By the constitution, Thomas could not have been elected sheriff, without possessing property to the value of one thousand pounds, and to make him eligible, Roberts conveyed to him this land—This was a fraud upon the policy of the law.—But had it stopped here, the fraud could have produced no injurious effect—no creditor could have been suffered by it, because Thomas could do no act as sheriff, until he gave a bond with security for the faithful performance of his office. Gibson knew the fraud had been contemplated and partly executed. He knew it could produce no effect without a bond and security, and yet with a full knowledge of all the facts, he becomes a security in the bond, and thereby enables the party to practise the fraud upon the public. He was a volunteer with notice, and does not come into a court of equity with clean hands, when he claims relief against a fraudulent transaction, which could have produced no injury, without his aid to carry it into effect.

The Court think the Decree of the Chancellor is erroneous and ought to be reversed.

#### DECREE REVERSED WITH COSTS.

True copy, TH. HARRIS, CLK.

The Counsel in the above cause were as follow: For Roberts, the Appellant; Messrs. KERR, MAGRUDER, and WIRT, Attor' Gen'l. U. S. For Gibson and others, Appellees; Messrs. DORSEY, Attor' Gen'l. and TANEY.

#### FOREIGN.

From the National Gazette, July 26.

We received, yesterday, by the ship Tuscarora from Liverpool, our file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 10th June inclusive. It has furnished us with some interesting miscellaneous articles, which we shall insert as the opportunity occurs. The statements and anticipations in the Chronicle, respecting Spanish affairs, are much more favourable than those of the Paris and London Ministerial journals. At the time the intelligence of Abisbal's defection was received in London, apprehensions were expressed in that paper, of dissensions in the Cortes at Seville, but subsequent advices removed them.

We have in our hands a series of 'The Spanish Gazette,' published at Seville, from the 20th of May to the 1st of June inclusive; and, certainly, its contents do not warrant the idea of any discord or irresolution in the Spanish Constitutional Councils. It comprises the journals of the proceedings of the Cortes; some speeches in extenso of the principal members; official reports from the various divisions of constitutional troops, and accounts of the political and military movements in different parts of the peninsula. An 'Extraordinary Gazette,' of the 20th May, furnishes the report made by General Ballesteros to the Government, of his having entered Valencia with his army, after forcing the enemy to raise the blockade of that city and retreat.

In the Gazette of the 1st June are inserted several of Mina's despatches dated

respectively the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th of May. He gives details of his marches through the rugged and mountainous region of Catalonia, in order to baffle the plans of the French, and keep them occupied in that quarter: On the 5th he attacked and routed a body of Spanish Royalists and French troops, with but a small loss on his part; and in general he bestows the highest praise upon the conduct and spirit of the Constitutional forces either under his immediate command, or distributed in detachments. In his despatch of the 10th of May he says—

'On my arrival at Berga, the singular spectacle was offered to me of a numerous community with women only—without a single man. I believe that the true reason of the absence of the men, is the decree which has been published by the enemy, denouncing the punishment of death against every man who should remain there, and even against what personsoever should sell or procure refreshment or aid for the Constitutional army. I obtained supplies however, by means of persuasion and kindness.'

The Gazette of the 26th May contains the following decree.

'Don Joaquin Anduaga, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty in the United States of America, having deserted his post, and joined the enemies of his country, His Majesty has resolved to strip him forthwith of his honours and distinctions, and has decreed that in case of being taken, he shall be judged according to the laws.'

On the 22d and 24th May, the Cortes were occupied for some time with the case of General O'Donnel, Count del Abisbal. His conduct was described by various speakers as atrocious treachery; an outrage upon the national cause; a violation of the civil as well as the military laws, &c. The committee to whom the case was referred, reported that he should be tried, and the proposition was unanimously adopted. A quotation from the speech of the principal orator who proposed the reference, will make known the feeling of the whole assembly.

'The horrible treason of Count del Abisbal, will only contribute to the greater glory and energy of our country. We have now the key to the secret of the impudent march of the foreign army to Madrid. That army, which has dared to penetrate to the capital, will soon experience the consequences of its temerity, it will see what credit is to be given to the promises of traitors who offer it advantages so great. It will find, that in the end, the mass of the Spanish nation will understand their true interests, and unite in that sentiment, which has always characterized the Spanish people—hatred of foreign enemies. Blood, indeed, will flow which has not before been spilt; but let it be upon the heads of the miscreants, who have disturbed the pacific and majestic current of the Revolution and converted it into an overwhelming torrent.'

'As to Abisbal, who has crowned old acts of perfidy with this new one, it is just that the Cortes of Spain should bring down upon him the whole weight of responsibility; and tell me not, gentlemen, that he can elude it; since this declaration of our views, the rigor which we would exercise, our unanimity in present circumstances, in declaring his guilt, will place our proceeding in advantageous contrast with that of the Despotism which ruled us heretofore. The Despotism, strong in appearance, but weak in reality, when it saw an act of treason on the part of this general—what did it do?—it expressed and praised him; bestowed upon him new honours, crosses, &c. How different will be our course? At the crisis in which we are; in the midst of dangers—we shall vote his responsibility; we shall not spare his head, if he should be found to deserve death—or we shall decree his proscription, and cause him to bear the infamy of merited punishment, even in the files of the foreigners, among whom he will endeavor to hide his miserable existence.'

The leading orators in the Cortes, after the defection of Abisbal and the occupation of Madrid by the French, announced in eloquent speeches, their resolution to perish, or live in perpetual exile, rather than submit to French dictation; & in this language they seem to have been seconded by the whole body. The Gazette of the 1st June gives, officially, a circular from the government at Seville, to its diplomatic agents in foreign countries, dated the 27th May, in which the strongest invectives are uttered against the whole conduct of the French cabinet, and of which the ensuing passage will suffice to shew the spirit and tone.

'The Spanish government, pledged in the face of a nation, generous, though distracted by foreign intrigues, to support not only her cause but the cause of mankind, will either triumph over its dastard enemies or fall with glory and honor. It would be false to its most sacred duties, if it did not energetically raise its voice on so great an occasion. It should, and does solemnly protest, in the face of the world, against the monstrous pretension of one power's right to interfere in the domestic concerns of another, set up and acted upon by the Cabinet of the Thuileries. It protests against the establishment of an unlawful, seditious junta, or any other pageant of a government which may be substituted for the true one; and it declares absolutely null and void all the acts and arrangements of such pageants: it consigns these enormities to the execration of all governments and all nations, and of posterity.'

This does not look like compromise or negotiation.

There is a decree of the Cortes which makes a difference of one fifth of the import duties payable at Havana, in favor of Matanzas, Trinidad and other regular ports of entry in the Island of Cuba. But, in case



the foreign merchandise lawfully introduced into these ports, should be sent to Havana and Cuba, they are to pay there, the fifth part remitted at the others. The privilege is limited to a term of ten years, and the object of it is said to be the advancement of the agriculture and population of the Island.

**SPAIN.**  
From the Gibraltar Chronicle of June 11 and 12, received at the office of the Baltimore Patriot.  
SEVILLE, June 1.—The Secretary of State has transmitted the following Circular to the Diplomatic Agents of H. M. at Foreign Courts

All know the constantly hostile and perfidious conduct of the Cabinet of the Thulleries towards Spain, from the moment that she re-established the political constitution by which she is governed. The thick veil for some time covered the many treacherous designs of that cabinet, was, to the scandal of morality and public decency, torn by the French Ministers in the midst of a legislative assembly, and posterity will learn with indignation, by the confession of the delinquents themselves, that the government of a monarch styling himself most christian, hailed on a peaceful nation, its neighbor, friend and ally, the brands of civil discord, created factions, and cherished assassins and traitors; thus violating the faith of treaties, that it turned aside from the tranquil course it would have pursued, a political revolution the most legitimate and bloodless that is to be found in the annals of nations, by spending vile writers to defame virtue, to sow distrust, and to preach anarchy—that it calumniated the cause of liberty, availing itself of those very excesses, of those very convulsions which its own intrigues and corrupting gold had excited; that it undermined the foundation of universal justice and the law of nations, by introducing that iniquitous principle of the interference of one power with the domestic concerns of another; a principle which destroys all independence, all tranquility, and all stability in society, in order to establish the necessity of an impious war, and of an invasion the most abominable that man has ever witnessed; but outrages of so heinous a nature were not sufficient to satisfy the cabinet of the Thulleries. In order to smother the frantic faction by which it is ruled, it was necessary to crown such wrongs by one of those deeds which appear from time to time in the bloody pages of history, and are the opprobrium of civilization and the disgrace of the people who tolerate them. It was requisite that a government that loudly proclaims the dogma of the legitimacy of dynasties, and of the sanctity of monarchical power, as the only safeguard of the tranquility and happiness of nations, should hold out to the world the no less vile than dangerous example of creating, recognising and patronising an assembly of traitors to their country and king, that would dare to style itself, 'Provisional Junta of the Government of Spain and Indies.' It was requisite, whilst affecting to combat in the name of religion, of morality, of her preserving principles of society, that perjury should be extolled, sedition excited, the bonds of subordination and public order broken, that the beneficial charm of authority should be torn from her, that in a word, the foundation of the throne which it pretends to strengthen, should be undermined, and that an unworthy shadow should be cast over the good faith of the august monarch who occupies it, supported by the loyalty of his subjects. It was requisite, that, preceded by handfuls of deluded and wicked men, the army of a power which supposes itself first in the rank of civilization, should so far pervert the terrible laws of war (thus making them still more odious and destructive), as to receive as auxiliaries, falsehood, treason and fanaticism, and designedly to excite the fury of troops of handitti, in order afterwards, in the afflicted towns and villages, to pass for a benevolent liberator—Europe, the spectator of these horrid deeds, is silent and permits them. The weak Powers shudder, whilst those called great, either favor the French cabinet, approving its pernicious doctrines, or confide in superior forces to shelter them from its effects; but force is not eternal, and the nation which yesterday gave the law to the rest, is to day the object of their derision. If among them there should be any that condemn in theory, the strange maxims of public law of which the introduction is aimed at, and yet abstains from preventing their application, that power will repent, when too late, of so gross an error. The repetition of these acts of prepotency will consecrate their justice, the barrier however weak, that protects the independence of nations and the balance of power, will fall to the ground; the notions of public morality will be obliterated, and the light of civilization will be extinguished by the blast of barbarism.

The Spanish Government resolved at the head of a generous nation, though distracted by foreign intrigue, to sustain, not only her own cause, but that of all mankind, will either triumph over her dastardly enemies, or fall with glory and with honor. But that Government would fail in the discharge of its most sacred duties, if on such an occasion, it assumed not a manly tone. It is its duty to protest, as it does protest, in the most solemn manner, before all the world, against the monstrous right of the interference of one power in the domestic affairs of another, and against the perversion of the laws of war, of which the cabinet of the Thulleries has been guilty; it also protests against the erecting of an illegitimate & seditious Junta, and against any other image of government that may be set up in its place; declaring all the acts that may emanate from it, null and void; it denounces such iniquities to the execration

of all governments, of all nations; and of posterity.  
H. M. has commanded me to desire you will make this protest known to the Court at which you have been received; that you will give a copy of it, if required, to the Minister for foreign affairs; and that you will publish it. God, &c.  
Seville, May 27, 1823.—(Signed)  
JOSE MARIA PANDO."

**CHARLESTON July 20.**  
**LATEST FROM SPAIN, via Havana.**  
By the arrival on Saturday last of the schooner Marion, Pezant, in 5 days from Havana, we have received our files of the 'Noticioso' to the 13th of July, inclusive. Intelligence from the Peninsula, to the 9th of June last, by the Spanish brig Thirtieth of May, in 32 days from Coruna, has been received at Havana. Its character is rather cheering. The king was still at Seville, and we see no indications of any attempt on his part to imitate the rash experiment of Louis XVIth, when in a similar situation.

The victory of Mina over the French army in Catalonia, is stated to have been most glorious. Illuminations and salvoes of artillery took place at Santono, on the 27th of May, in consequence of the success of that general.  
Morillo issued a patriotic proclamation to his soldiers at Vigo, on the 31d of June. So far from flinching, the Spaniards appear more determined than ever. 'We have sworn (says this general) to maintain the Spanish constitution—the king too, has sworn, and our oaths shall not be taken in vain.'

There has been some bloody fighting near Talavera on the passage of the bridge of Alherche. A Coruna date of June 8th, says that letters to distinguished individuals, one from Reus and another from Villaneuva, mention that Col. Llovera was attacked by 6000 French, about 12 leagues from Barcelona. The Col. had an advantageous position though, with little more than 1200 men, and completely routed the enemy.  
Since the French have entered Madrid, the greatest disorder and riot reigns there. Quarrels, imprisonments and assassinations are described as daily occurrences. A private letter from Madrid of the 28th May, says that 'the French and Spanish guards conduct themselves with the greatest licentiousness; the names of religion and of the blessed saints come from the mouths of the 'Defenders of the Faith' mingled with most obscene and ferocious expressions. No woman dares to walk abroad, alone or accompanied, who is not surrounded and insulted. In fine, such scenes take place, that were they put upon paper, would outrage modesty and humanity. \* \* \* They live like brutes. \* \* \* The unhappy women suffer every extremity of violence. \* \* \* Nothing can describe the French soldiers, and the low Spanish [la canalla de Espana]'

The above exhibits pretty obviously the feelings of the Spanish people towards their 'deliverers,' and the general character of our Havana news is descriptive of the proper feelings of a brave and determined nation.

**CONSPIRACY AGAINST ALEXANDER.**  
The British Press of June 14, in commenting on an article from Berlin respecting disturbances in Russia, says: 'A conspiracy against the life of Alexander is said to have been discovered, in which several of the first families in his dominions are reported to be involved.—The communication is stated to have been made by an ecclesiastic to the Empress Mother, and to be of such moment that the northern despot has abandoned all intention of proceeding on his summer tour through Italy, and there consummating the plans of the Holy Alliance against the freedom of that fine and oppressed country and Spain, and conspiring further against the repose and happiness of Europe. Alexander's grandfather, the besotted Peter and his father, the frantic Paul, both fell by the hands of assassins. Strong discontent has prevailed throughout Russia since the deep designs against the Turkish provinces were abandoned. Since Alexander withdrew his ravenous hordes from the Pruth, and transferred them to Poland, the murmur of dissatisfaction has been frequent and loud. The war against the Ottoman was popular from two motives—first from fanaticism and religious attachment to the Greeks; and next, from thirst for spoil and plunder. Strong reproach throughout all Russia has fallen on Alexander, for his vile duplicity and conduct to the Greeks. He first incited them to revolt and then abandoned them to their fell oppressors. He shrunk from the contest with the Moslem, dismayed by the jealousy of Austria and the persevering interference of Great Britain. He thought, too, to take the Turk unprepared, and he saw his fanaticism enkindled, and the sabres and atagahs of the Janissaries flashing in the sun beams. Wide spread murder, rapine & violation, succeeded among the deluded Greeks, the sun went down for weeks together amid the shrieks of exterminated victims, and the moon slept for nights upon an ocean of blood. Divine or human justice would not be accomplished unless the perfidious despot tasted in his own person a portion of the indescribable suffering, his frauds and falsehoods had entailed on hapless thousands. This is not the first conspiracy hatched against him; another broke out in the Imperial Guards before. His fall would be a public benefit to Europe; his existence and power are incompatible with its safety or freedom. We are no friends to conspiracies, and would wish to see him fall otherwise than by the assassin's hand; but it would be well for the civilized world and its happiness that he was no more.'

**ANOTHER IMPORTANT REPORT.**  
A Spanish gentleman now in this city, (says the New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday) has this morning received a letter from a friend of his at Havana, a very respectable merchant of that city, Don Juan Perez Garcia, dated the 12th July, wherein he states, that by a vessel which had a very short passage from Cadiz, they had received official news, that the inhabitants of Madrid have spontaneously risen on the French, and after a furious contest, killed and wounded an immense

number, and made 900 prisoners. Also, that General Mina had thrice engaged the division of the French army operating in Catalonia, and as often repulsed and routed them with great loss on the side of the invaders.

The vessel which brought the former accounts from Cadiz, only arrived at Havana the 11th July, i. e. one day previous to the date of the letter in question.  
[We could tell better what degree of credit to attach to the first part of this letter, did we know the day on which the vessel left Cadiz. At present we must withhold our belief of it.]

By the attention of our correspondents the Editor of the Charleston Courier, yesterday were favored with a ship containing further extracts from Havana papers received by the Marion. The following article confirms the report of Gen. Mina having had three actions with the French army, in all of which he was victorious.  
**Chron. July 30.**  
**HAVANA, June 12.**

'The Spanish schr. Iris, 37 days from St. Andro, anchored here yesterday. The following is the captains verbal report:—General Mina was said to have entirely routed, after three actions, the French army in Catalonia; which glorious actions were announced by a salute from the castle of Santono on the 29th May. That the public spirit was so determined, that the French never ventured into action, without placing in the van the factious Spaniards who were serving as guides to them in their operations.'

**CORUNNA, May 30.**  
In Valladolid they have without any delicacy established the Inquisition. At Madrid, the Inquisitors, equipped in their peculiar robes & badges, presented themselves at the entrance of the French into that capital. In Bilbao they demand 2000 reales from every individual of the national militia, whether absent or present. They imposed upon the dwelling houses at Valladolid a like heavy contribution, being about 40,000 reales for each house. In Toru such excesses and disorders were committed that the citizens have been obliged to desert their homes. They write from Zamora, that Silveira has conducted himself towards the inhabitants in the most cruel manner. When the French troops entered Madrid, one of the Grandes distinguished himself particularly in distributing jugs of wine to abandoned women, who insulted the Spanish brigade, at the time it evacuated that city.

## Easton Gazette.

**EASTON, Md.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 2d.**  
**EASTON FEMALE ACADEMY.**

On Thursday last, pursuant to notice, was held the annual examination of the scholars attached to the Female Academy in this town, under the superintendence of the Miss Harris. It is but an ordinary act of justice which we feel it our duty to perform, not only to those very meritorious young ladies, but also the community at large, particularly to those who are deeply interested in the education of the tender female, to express in the most unreserved manner, our approbation of the progress exhibited on this occasion by the scholar, and of the skill & assiduity manifested by the teacher.—And we cannot but sincerely congratulate the parents and friends of young ladies, who are desirous of obtaining for them ample instruction in the rudiments of education, on the very favourable opportunity now offered, to meet their most anxious wishes on this interesting subject. This Academy has now been in full and successful operation for several years, and every returning examination has contributed to strengthen the confidence of the public, in the merit and qualifications of those who conduct it.—And we believe it may be truly said, that although the public opinion was favorably impressed from the commencement of this institution, that all its anticipations have been more than realized.—We cannot therefore but hope, that this Academy will continue to receive that patronage to which it is so eminently entitled.  
*An Experienced Teacher.*

There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland, on Thursday, the 7th instant.

The Philadelphia papers say—There is a report in town, that Cesar A. Rodney, Esq. U. S. Minister to Buenos Ayres, died on board the Congress frigate on her voyage to South America. They do not mention upon what authority the report is founded.

The National Intelligencer of the 29th ult. states that the Secretary of the Navy, (Mr. Thompson) has given his assent to accept the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Livingston; that the appointment may be considered as substantially made, although no commission has yet been actually issued, and it is understood that he will not enter upon the duties of the office until he has brought to a close some business in the Department, with the details of which he is acquainted, so that no delay may be occasioned by his resignation.

Mr. Thompson was formerly 17 years a Judge in the Supreme Court of the state of N. York.

**FATAL DUEL.**  
On Monday, 30th ult. a meeting took place between Joshua Barton, Esq. District Attorney of the United States, and Thomas C. Reitor, in consequence of a communication signed 'Philo,' which appeared in last week's paper. The parties met at six P. M. on the island opposite to this place.—They both fired at the word, when Mr. Barton fell mortally wounded, and Mr. Reitor escaped untouched. Mr. B. expired on the ground. In him Missouri has lost one of her ablest and worthiest citizens. The corpse was yesterday carried to St. Charles for interment.  
*St. Louis Republic.*

## DESTRUCTION OF PIRATES.

Extract of a letter from an officer of Commodore Porter's squadron, received in Washington City dated

MATANZAS, July 10  
I have the pleasure of informing you of a brilliant achievement obtained against the pirates on the 5th inst. by two barges attached to Commodore Porter's Squadron, the Gallinipper, Lieutenant Watson, 18 men, and the Musquito Lieutenant Inman, 10 men. The barges were returning from a cruise to windward; when they were near Jiguapa Bay, 13 leagues to windward of this port, they entered it—being a rendezvous for pirates; they immediately discovered a large schooner under way, which they supposed to be a Patriot privateer; and as their stores were nearly exhausted, they hoped to obtain some supplies from her; they therefore made sail in pursuit. When they were within cannon shot distance, she rounded to and fired her long gun, at the same time ran up the bloody flag, directing her course towards the shore, continuing to fire without effect; when she had got within a short distance of shore she came to with springs on her cable, continuing to fire; and when the barges were within 30 yards, they fired their muskets without touching her; our men gave three cheers, and prepared to board, the pirates discovering their intention, jumped into the water, when the barge men, calling on the name of 'Allen,' commenced a destructive slaughter, killing them in the water and as they landed, so exasperated were our men; that it was impossible for their officers to restrain them, and many were killed as orders were given to grant quarters. Twenty seven dead were counted, some sunk, five taken prisoners by the bargemen, and eight taken by a party of Spaniards on shore: the officers calculate that from 30 to 35 were killed. The schooner mounted a long nine pounder on a pivot, and 4 fours, with every other necessary armament and a crew of from 50 to 60 men, and ought to have blown the barges to atoms, commanded by the notorious pirate Diabolo or Little Devil; this statement I have from Capt. Watson himself, and it is certainly the most decisive operation that has been effected against those murderers, either by the English or American force.  
This affair occurred on the same spot where the brave Allen fell about one year since,

**WASHINGTON, July 24.**  
**COALITION.**

We always anticipated that those who were the loudest in their vociferations against a coalition, had the least objection to it. We find, as we expected, that the advocates of Mr. Crawford, who have been so industrious to establish a coalition between Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun, have come out openly with a proposition to the friends of Mr. Clay to form a coalition with him; and without condescending to consult the people of the United States, have not only offered him the highest place under Mr. Crawford, but to make him President in the year 1832.  
We are not in the confidence of Mr. Clay, and cannot say how he will relish such an offer, openly made him through the papers, and which cannot but produce the most prejudicial effects upon his political standing.

Believing as we do that the choice ought to be made freely by the people, without intrigue, management, or coalition, we shall feel it to be our duty to reprobate every attempt to influence the election by such improper means. None but the most wicked politician, or daring intriguer, would hazard the attempt to dispose of the votes of the American people upon his presumed influence over them, without committing either their interest or their inclination. There is a species of presumption in this mode of procedure at which the honesty of the nation cannot but revolt. The elective franchise, the noblest of the gifts of our free institutions, cannot be thus sported with, with impunity.

As to the imputation which it is endeavored to fix upon the statesman who is far above all such paltry arts, he will only smile at it—and those who regard principles will look on with contempt, to see the maneuverings of a party already broken down by the force of the popular sentiment, but which, it should seem, is resolved on struggling to the last. Time, which tests all things, will prove in this, as it has in a thousand other particulars, how little the Editors, attached to the radical party regard the truth. Indeed, had truth been their aim, and the public good their object, we should never have witnessed the disgraceful arts which have been resorted to by them, to pull down the well earned reputation of our worthy Chief Magistrate, to bury all the gratitude we owe him in the rubbish, which it is in the radical plan to make of his policy. But truth will triumph; and the press, though it be depressed for a season by the arts and falsehoods of the designing, will recover its dignity at last, and be as it should be, the channel of truth to the people.—*Republican.*

**BALTIMORE, July 29.**  
**PRICES CURRENT**  
**FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.**

Flour wharf	\$6 50
Howard-street wagon	7 12
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 20
Do white do	1 30
Rye bushel	cts 50
Indian Corn bushel	50
Oats do	30

**MARRIED**  
On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Bradberry Beatez, to Mrs. Sarah Collins, all of this county.

**DIED**  
In this county on Monday last, after a very short illness, Mrs. MARY, consort of Mr. John Norris.

The Orphans' Court of Talbot county will meet on the 2d Tuesday in this month.

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**  
**Groome & Lambdin**  
Have received from Philadelphia, A SUPPLY OF FRESH AND HANDSOME **GOODS,**  
Which they invite their customers to call and examine, and which they promise to sell cheap for CASH.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823—5w

## NEW GOODS.

**Thomas & Groome**  
Have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF **Seasonable Goods,**  
Which makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they will sell at very reduced prices.  
August 2d, 1823—1f

## MORE SHOES.

**Joseph Scull**  
Has just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE SUPPLY OF **LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES, LADIES MOROCCO do CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.**  
These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.  
He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823

## Lands for Sale, UPON CONVENIENT TERMS.

To be disposed of at Private Sale, the following Farms in Talbot County:

- No. 1. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being near the White Marsh Church, on the road leading from Peach Blossom to Abbott's Mill, whereon Samuel Easton now resides, containing about 220 Acres of Land more or less; There is on this Farm, a good substantial **Brick Dwelling House,** which, with the out Houses, stands in need of repairs.  
No. 2. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being between the road leading to Abbott's Mill, and the road leading to Parson's Landing, whereon ———— Hambleton resides, as the under tenant of Jacob Faulkner, containing about 240 Acres of Land more or less; There is on this Farm a small indifferent Tenant, and no improvements.  
No. 3. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being on the North side of the said road leading to Abbott's Mill, whereon Jacob Faulkner resides, and containing about 558 Acres of Land, more or less; There is on this Farm a small comfortable **DWELLING HOUSE,** nearly new, and several out Houses which require repairs. This estate is rendered particularly valuable by the quantity of timber land belonging to it, and by the fine branches which run through it.  
The soil of these farms appears to be naturally good; and though now much exhausted by severe and negligent tillage, it may doubtless be reclaimed and improved by manure and proper cultivation. The lands may be divided, and woodland lots laid off in such manner as to accommodate the neighboring Proprietors, and other persons disposed to purchase. A Plot of the lands is lodged with the Cashier of the Bank, who will show it to any applicant, and mention the terms of Sale; which will be very reasonable and tendered convenient to every purchaser. Persons inclined to buy them will view the premises and judge for themselves. The title is believed to be indisputable.  
If these lands should not be disposed of in the mean while at private sale, they will be offered at public auction on Tuesday the 19th day of August instant, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.  
By the Directors,  
JOS: HASKINS, Cashier.  
Easton, August 2—3w

**For Rent,**  
The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at market. A commodious two-story **Brick Dwelling House,** and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take a permanent lease. To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now in a course of improvement, reserving the meadow which I have heretofore usually reserved. It is desirable that a lease should be immediately taken, as the season is advanced.  
The subscriber invites some substantial Delaware or Caroline Farmer to these lands, as the soil is better adapted to Corn than Wheat.

For rent, also, from the 1st of January next, the

**Union Tavern,**  
in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler.  
Easton, August 2—1f

## FOR RENT,

**THE NEXT YEAR.**  
That large, convenient and comfortable **BRICK HOUSE** in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's. ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and valuable **GAR- DEN** attached to the House, and a **GRASS LOT** to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling **HOUSE** and **GARDEN**, and two **LOTS** of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas.—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a **Public House**, a **Packer** or a **Lumber Yard**—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.  
I have also, 2 or 3 **FARMS** to rent for next year.  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH**  
Easton, August 2, 1823.



## POETRY.

From the Fourth Number of Moore's National Airs.

### NEAPOLITAN SONG.

Take hence the bowl, 'tho' beaming  
Brightly as bowl e'er shone,  
Oh! it but sets me dreaming  
Of days, of nights now gone!

There, in its clear reflection,  
As in a wizard's glass,  
Lost hopes and dead affection  
Like shades before me pass.

Each cup I drain brings hither  
Some friend who once sat by;  
Bright lips, too bright to wither—  
Warm hearts, too warm to die!

Till, as the dream comes o'er me  
Of those long vanish'd years,  
Then, then the cup before me  
Seems turning all to tears!

## FARMERS' BANK OF MARYLAND BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

18th June, 1823.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court House in Easton, on the first Monday (4th) of August next, between the hours 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order,  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashier.

June 28—6w

## \$100 REWARD.

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

Talbot county, May 24—

## Notice.

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

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to

JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.

Easton, July 5—tf

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## TO RENT,

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

PERE WILLMEH.

Centreville, June 14—

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

## LANDS

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

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

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

## 4000 ACRES.

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

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2

June 21, 1823—11w



## THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

## REMOVAL.

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

Establishment,

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

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

## Camp Meeting.

By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a general Camp Meeting should be held on Nanticoke point, in Somerset county, Md. to commence on the 21st of August and end on the 26th, the ground selected for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island—this situation for comfort and convenience is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbour for vessels which will find plenty of water and good anchoring ground within a small distance from the Encampment; those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water & fire wood, it may be expected that good order will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority from the state for that purpose.

James Denston,  
Benjamin J. Jones,  
Benjamin Dashiell,  
Henry Gale,  
John Rider,  
Covington Cordry,  
Turner Davis,  
Covington Mezick,  
Jonathan Barkley,  
Managers.

June 28, 1823.

## Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held at Slaughter Creek, opposite Taylor's Island, for Cambridge Circuit commencing on Thursday the 14th of August, and ending on Tuesday the 19th inst. Few places have greater advantages for a Camp Meeting than this, having a safe and spacious harbor for vessels, and being well supplied with a plenty of good water.

For the good order of the meeting it is expected that the proprietor of every tent will sign the rules drawn up by the managers of said meeting.

July 19—3w

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

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

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3—4t

## NOTICE.

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

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

EDWARD AUSTIN,  
Agent and Assignee.

June 14, 1823—2m

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz. part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a survey called Anthony & Cary, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less: also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were deeded by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, Denton, 2  
July 12, 1823 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of James Thomas against Anthony Toomy, will be sold on Tuesday the 5th August next, on the Court House green, between 11 and 3 o'clock the following property, viz. one half of a House and Lot in Easton, situated on Church Alley.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 12—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Robinson, at the suit of Jacob Lockerman, will be sold on Saturday 16th August next, on the premises, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, legal and equitable of him the said Robinson, of, in and to about 80 acres of land, part of the farm or plantation on which Samuel Robinson now resides, in Ferry Neck, being part of a tract of land called 'Clayhope' a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Old Woman's Folly' and part of a tract of land called 'Cumberland.'

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 19—ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Richard Harrington, deceased, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Lambert Reardon, Joseph Harrison, Jacob Myers and John W. Sherwood, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 23d of August next, the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to four lots of ground in the Town of St. Michaels, with the improvements thereon. Also, one Lot near St. Michaels and opposite Nathan Harrington's Gate, said to contain three and a quarter acres of land, 1 cow, 1 cart, 2 beds beadsteads & Furniture, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 plough, 1 looking glass and 2 dining tables. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above claims.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

July 26—ts

## Notice.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled Executions, particularly Venditioni's are desired to take notice that unless they attend at my Office, and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy settlement of the same, their property will be advertised forthwith without respect to persons.—It is earnestly hoped this notice will be duly attended to as I am determined to clear my Docket, of a great number of executions that have been on hand for 18 months past, to the great danger of the Sheriff, and injury of the creditors without any apparent benefit to the debtors.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

Easton, July 26—

N. B. All persons indebted for Officer's Fees to Allen Bowie, deceased—or the Subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

E. N. H.

## Notice.

The subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Dorchester county, letters of administration on the personal Estate of Margaret Farquharson, late of Dorchester 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, on or before the 27th day of January, 1824, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d July, 1823.

JOHN DONOVAN, Ex'r.

of Margaret Farquharson.

July 26—3w

## CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING

The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Bryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Bryan, and being fully acquainted with the manner of doing work, added to a determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage. Those who may see proper to honor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done with promptitude, and in a workman-like manner

WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr

July 5—7w

## Notice.

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

By order,

JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline, June 22, 1823, 2

June 14

## LAND

### FOR SALE ON CREDIT.

To be sold at Public Vendue on the Court House Green on 3d day the 12th of the 8th month next, the following property, viz: 1st A Farm in the Forks of John Bennett's Mill Pond, on which William Davis now resides, containing 182 acres of land more or less. This Farm is well adapted to the growth of the different kinds of grain and clover, and has a fertile soil susceptible of great improvement at a small expense. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the property. 2d A small Lot situated on Miles River Road, where Thomas Wood formerly had a Brick Kiln. 3d Another Lot situated on the road to Easton Point, 30 feet front by 180 feet deep. 4th All the right, title and interest of the late William Meluy, deceased, to an undivided 7th part of a tract of Land at the Hole in the Wall, formerly the property of Edward Bromwell, deceased.

A credit of one two and three years will be given on the Farm, the purchaser giving bond with good security for the purchase money. On the other property a credit of one year will be given and good security required for the payment. Interest will be required from the 1st of the 1st month next.

Sale to commence about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and attendance given by

ROBERT MOORE, Ex'r.

of William Meluy, deceased.

Easton, July 26, 1823.

## For Sale,

A Farm in Caroline county, adjoining the town of Hillsborough, containing about

## 500 ACRES.

This Farm is laid off in three fields of about one hundred and thirty thousand corn hills in a field, and a large proportion in timber land, any person disposed to purchase will please apply to the subscriber living on the Dover road near Easton—if the above mentioned farm should not be sold by the twentieth of August next, it will be to Rent for the ensuing year on reasonable terms.

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr.

Talbot county, July 19—4w

## Edens Garden.

The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungry River situated on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The premises he now occupies containing about 71.2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses—A tract of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If it is not sold before the 10th September next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be easy may be known by application on the premises to

JOHN MCKNIGHT.

July 19—8w

## Notice.

The owners of the two Vessels, taken by the British forces in the Chesapeake Bay in the late War, to wit: The Schooner CAROLINE of Oxford, and the Sloop CHANCE or CHASE, may hear of something to their advantage, by applying to the Subscriber, residing in the City of Washington.

CAREY SELDEN.

July 26, 1823

## Easton Academy.

Notice is hereby given that a public Examination of the Scholars belonging to this Institution will be held at the Academy on the seventh and eighth days of August next, ensuring at which the Parents and Guardians of the pupils and the friends of Education are invited to attend. The vacation will immediately afterwards commence: and the Schools be opened again on the second Monday of September.

By the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

July 26—2w

## WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The annual commencement for conferring degrees in the arts, will be held in this Institution, on Thursday the 7th of August next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Chestertown, July 26, 1823.

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON

REASONABLE TERMS.

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## For Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, situated at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to

A. BANNING,

July 19—tf

## Insolvent Notice.

We the subscribers of Dorchester county, petitioners for the benefit of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent Debtors, do hereby give notice to our creditors, that the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in October next, is appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county Court to obtain our final discharge.—The same time is appointed for our creditors to appear and show cause if any they have, why we should not obtain the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Major Bright

James Trague

Samuel Johnson

Thomas Kirwan

James Corkran

Robert Sneed

Archibald Eccleston

Joseph Le Compte

Benjamin Phillips

Robert Griffith

John D. Simpson

William Powers

Charles Lee

William Bell

William Claridge

George Willoughby.

July 19—4w

## Notice.

In consequence of having sustained very considerable damages by persons passing over my lower Farm, known by the name of Finley's Adventure, and leaving the fences down, thereby laying the farm exposed to my neighbor's stock, who improperly are in the habit of suffering the same to run at large; I have taken this method to inform the people of this county, that if after this notice, they still persist in passing over said Farm, I shall deal with them as the law directs.

GEORGE FINLEY.

Queen Ann's county, July 19—

## MARYLAND.

Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court. 15th day of July, A. D. 1823.

On application of Philemon Thomas, administrator of William D. Thomas, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased—ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 15th day of July, eighteen, hundred and twenty three.

THOS. C. EARLE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

## Pursuant to the above order,

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Easton, Talbot county, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Queen Ann's county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Wm. D. Thomas, late of said county, dec'd, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 25th day of January 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1823.

PHILEMON THOMAS, Adm'r.

of William D. Thomas, dec'd.

July 19—3w

## Notice.

I will sell on the most liberal terms, in point of price & credit, two likely young negro women with their children, one of them said to be an excellent house servant, and has only one child, the other has three, and will be sold with two only, if preferred, also a smart active negro boy about nine years of age—not to be transported—They may be seen at Mr. Kerr's farm, near the Trappe, Talbot county, and obtained by application to Mr. Kerr, Easton; or to the subscriber, Cambridge.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

July 19—3w

## Anderton for Sale.

This valuable Farm lies in Oxford Neck, in Talbot county, containing 268 Acres, and the arable land is divided into three fields of about 50 acres each. It is handsomely situated on Third Haven Creek, leading to Easton and in view of the Steam Boat Maryland.—This land is considered of the first quality, having a sufficiency of wood and well watered.

Those wishing to purchase such a Farm are invited to examine it themselves. If it should not be sold at private sale by Tuesday the 5th day of August next, it will, on that day, be offered at Public Sale at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of 3 & 4 o'clock in the evening; when the terms will be made known.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI:

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9, 1823.

NO. 34.

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

### On the Disease commonly called the HOLLOW HORN.

MR. SKINNER—There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much, as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and unfortunately, few persons have, thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system—and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it, as those with them, having often seen those without horns have it.

The hollowness of the horn, proceeds from the violence of the fever throughout the system. I have known cattle feeding in the stall to be attacked with it, as well as those in poor condition, and no doubt those in bad plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it looks rough; stares much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh, its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eyes look very hollow and dead, and run with a yellow matter which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horn, as the best indicative of the disease, but this I think very uncertain: in some cases it is at the root, cold to the feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimblet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease does exist, the horn will be found without pith, and little or no blood will follow the boring: whereas if the disease does not exist, you will find blood immediately upon entering the horn.

The gimblet used for boring, should be well washed and greased after using: for if it is not, and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it, ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful, and the beast soon restored to a thriving state. As soon as I discover an animal affected with the hollow horn, I bleed it from the neck (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts, according to its age, size and condition, & give from three quarters to one pound and half glauca salts; with a middling sized gimblet open the horns through and through, making the holes, so that they be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries its head, so that the pus formed may have a free discharge as soon as the horns are opened; put through the hole into each about a table spoonful of strong vinegar, in which some salt and black pepper ground, has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleansed from the pus, which generally is now formed, and about a half a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine, put into each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily, during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient; but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times, as also the salts.

The food during the continuance of the disease is important, corn in any shape is bad—potatoes are of great use, (with a small quantity of brewers grains, if to be had,) and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half pecks daily, with hay in the winter, and grass in the summer.

Potatoes have a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which, any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases I have given daily, from a half to one ounce of nitre, sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important the 1st bleeding to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is easier checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones, and the animal better able to bear it. In many cases the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, without opening the horns; and when taken in the early stage will generally be found to answer, but the boring certainly assists in forming anew the internal part of the horn, and which, as soon as it commences forming, the holes in the horn should be allowed to close.

An animal having the hollow horn, should be sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, during its continuance. No

age appears exempt from its attack, having seen it in a yearling as well as at all subsequent ages. I am induced to offer this mode of treatment to your subscribers, having never in any instance failed of restoring the animal, whereas before this mode of treatment was adopted I annually lost several. The steam for bleeding cattle should be rather deeper than that used for a horse, the vein in the neck not laying so near the surface, the orifice is closed with a pin, in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

An Agriculturalist of Delaware.

### From the National Intelligencer. POLITICS OF THE DAY.

We perceive, by the last Columbia Telescope, that a public dinner was given to Mr. M'DUFFIE (the Representative in Congress from that District) by the citizens of Edgely and Abbeville districts, (S. C.) on the 20th ult. when, among other toasts, the following was drank:

"Our representative and guest, George M'Duffie: alike powerful to shield the wise policy of the administration, and to scourge the madness of radicalism; the world has proof how largely he possesses the confidence of his constituents."

To which Mr. M'Duffie replied in the following eloquent manner:

Fellow citizens of Cambridge & its vicinity. The manifold proofs which it has been my good fortune to receive of your warm and disinterested friendship; the kind indulgence with which, in your abundant partiality, you have been pleased to view such parts of my conduct, as constituted grounds of conscientious objection in the minds of some of my most worthy and respected fellow citizens, during the usual discontent and excitement that prevailed in the recent canvass; and the manifestation of your continued attachment and undiminished confidence, furnished by this hospitable reception and flattering notice: all conspire to excite in my bosom a tumult of mingled emotions which I am utterly incapable of expressing. Under circumstances so deeply impressive, those complimentary forms of speech, which usage has appropriated to occasions like the present, would be cold, uncongenial and ceremonious; and I am sure I should exhibit a beggarly picture of those feelings of gratitude, which literally overwhelm me, were I to attempt to give them utterance. But though I will not venture to commit to the inadequate vehicle of words, the warm current which flows from a heart oppressed with kindness, I will at least express a hope, that the assiduity and zeal with which I shall devote myself to your service, in the high and responsible station to which I have been twice elevated by your suffrages, will not only evince my profound sense of the obligations under which you have laid me, but also afford some evidence that I am not altogether unworthy of the confidence you have so liberally reposed in me.

As you have alluded, in terms undeservingly complimentary, to the humble part which I have acted in defending the policy of the administration against the violent assaults and reckless projects of the radical party, I shall avail myself of the occasion to present some views illustrative of the character, principles and designs of this ephemeral faction, which has sprung up since the late war, from the various elements of envy, disappointment, discontent, honest error and restless ambition. It was the peculiar and distinguished characteristic of the war to which I have just alluded, that we not only acquired glory by its achievements, but wisdom from its disasters. We came out of the conflict, proud in the consciousness of our capacity for war, but deeply and solemnly impressed with the conviction, that a well measured and systematic preparation for that dreadful but inevitable exigency, constituted a leading and essential feature in the permanent policy of the country. Our own recent experience had verified the maxim of Washington, and accordingly Congress, under the recommendation of Mr. Madison, organized our peace establishment upon a scale commensurate with the capacity of the country, the condition of the world, and the great purposes of national defence and security. When Mr. Monroe succeeded to the Presidency, but little more remained for him than to maintain and improve the system so wisely established by his predecessor. In effecting these important objects, he behaved with an ability and a zeal, which gave him new titles to the lasting gratitude of his country.

The internal administration of the government assumed an aspect entirely new. By an improved organization, and a well adjusted system of accountability, efficiency was made to supply the place of imbecility, and a degree of economy was introduced, in the great disbursing departments of the government; wholly unprecedented in our history. By these means, upwards of a million of dollars were annually saved in the expenditures of the military establishment alone. But, in the very midst of these signal improvements, when Mr. Monroe was enjoying his merited reward in the affection and confidence of an undivided people, the leaders of the radical party, at first under the simulated guise of friendship, but eventually with an open display of hostile banners, commenced an attack upon

his administration, with all that concert and consistency which indicate a common purpose, and, under existing circumstances, characterise a faction. The system of policy, so deliberately devised under the auspices of Madison, and so ably sustained by the firmness and energy of Monroe, was denounced as unnecessarily expensive, and inconsistent with the purity and simplicity of republican principles. In the very face of mathematical demonstration to the contrary, Mr. Monroe's administration was charged with extravagance; and, by a profanation of all that is venerable and sacred in human character; it was charged with corruption!

Let us here pause for a moment, and inquire what is the history and what the character of the man, against whom such infamous charges are preferred by these puritanical pretenders to the lights of a new revelation in politics? Who is James Monroe? He is a revolutionary patriarch; one of the fathers of the Republic, who fought by the side of Washington for our independence, and having contributed to carry his country through the perils of two glorious wars, was elevated to the highest office in her gift, as a reward for his long and faithful services. At this moment he occupies a position in our history, calculated at once to extinguish enmity and excite the warmest feelings of kindness and affection. Most of those with whom he commenced the career of public service, have passed away from the scene of their common toils and common glory, and he remains on the theatre of active life, almost a solitary monument of times which can never be forgotten and is, in all human probability, the last of his race that will preside over the rising destinies of the nation they delivered from bondage. The sceptre must soon pass into the hands of another generation; and happy will it be for the republic, if, with the emblem of power, the mantle of his purity should descend upon his successor. This is the man, upon the ruins of whose administration the radical party have impudently attempted to build up the fortunes of a new political dynasty. What then shall we say, fellow citizens, of that unchastened and unhallowed ambition, which, for the selfish and sinister purpose of its own aggrandisement, would tear away with sacrilegious hands the last honors which a grateful country has placed upon the brow of this venerable patriot! And who are those political adventurers who have arraigned the purity of his principles, and charged him with wandering from the fold of the true republican faith; merely to excite new divisions, in the hope that they may be thrown up to the surface by the agitation of the political elements? Are they the venerable relics of the revolutionary stock, who imbued the purity of republican principles in times that tried men's souls? No; they are mere political ephemera, generated by the fermentation of the times. Have they the warrant of long and faithful services to challenge the confidence of the country? No; they are unknown to its history.—Where were they in our recent struggle with Great Britain, when all the talents and patriotism of the country were called in requisition to direct our councils, and lead our armies? Neither were their voices then heard in council, nor their arms raised in battle. But when the storm had passed away, and the sunshine of peace announced that the danger was all over, then, like the 'insect tribe,' they sprang into a fluttering and noisy consequence, denouncing all that had been done while they lay ingloriously secure in the deep obscurity of their hiding places.

Such are the pretenders who have had the effrontery to denounce as apostates from republican principles, those able statesmen and ardent patriots who raised the indignant spirit of the country to avenge her wrongs in the recent war; who, in the darkest hour of that eventful struggle, when the hosts of the invader darkened our shores, and the voice of faction distracted our councils; when the feeble shrunk from danger, & the stoutest hearts looked to the event with the deepest anxiety and adopted the dying sentiment of Lawrence, and "would not give up the ship;" but

"Stood by their country's glory fast,  
And nail'd her colors to the mast."

As we have seen something of the history and character of the radicals, let us inquire a little into their principles and doctrines.

As they aim at a political revolution, and are more anxious to occupy the seats of power than scrupulous about the means of ascending to them, they have adopted such topics of declamation and of censure, as they suppose will render them the most acceptable to the people. They consequently hold themselves up as the special and exclusive advocates of economy, and declare that the people will be ruined by the extravagance of the government. But almost every page of history teaches us the lesson, that those who ambitiously aspire to power, without any substantial claims to promotion, are invariably most obtrusive and clamorous in their professions of attachment to the rights of the people. Such professions cost them nothing, and they are worth precisely as much as they cost. And that you may be enabled to estimate the value of such professions on the part of the

radicals, I invite your attention to two facts, singularly illustrative of radical sincerity. In the first place, they began to preach in favor of economy, and denounce extravagance, at the very time when the government was more distinguished for economy, and less obnoxious to the charge of extravagance, than at any former period. In the second place, the very man whom they have selected to cleanse the Augean stable of abuses and extravagances, is the only member of the very administration they condemn, who has wasted the public money by official mismanagement. What then is the economy of the radicals? Underrating the virtue and intelligence of the people, and believing that avarice predominates to the exclusion even of a rational and calculating patriotism, they hope to recommend themselves to popular confidence, by appealing to the most grovelling principles of our nature. Hence, according to their professed notions of economy, all the defensive institutions of the country; all that renders us secure at home or respected abroad; every thing, in fact, that constitutes us an independent nation, must be immolated at the shrine of this false idol. Our fortifications must be suspended, and the rich and flourishing cities that ornament our extensive line of sea coast, and pour the treasures of commerce into the bosom of our country, must be exposed to plunder and desolation, to save our money. Our army must be disbanded, our navy dismantled, and the country left naked and defenceless, a prey to every invader, and the contempt of every nation, to save our money. In fact, according to the creed of this new sect of politicians, the great end of men's creation is to consume the fruits of the earth and perish, leaving no memorial behind him; and the only legitimate object of government is not, as we have been taught by our forefathers, 'to provide for the common defence and general welfare'; not to vindicate the rights and avenge the wrongs of the people; but to provide them with the mere means of gratifying their physical appetites. But such is neither the destiny of man, nor the end of government. It is in the order of Providence, that nations, as well as individuals, should derive true and substantial happiness only from a high source of moral action, involving toil, and rising above difficulties; and that government best fulfils the end of its creation, which produces the fullest development of the more elevated and disinterested principles of our nature.

But I am running into a discussion that would carry me far beyond the limits prescribed by the occasion. I will therefore, conclude by offering you a sentiment, which, if these were my last words, I should utter with as much religious devotion, as I now do with heart felt sincerity:

The citizens of the united districts of Edgely and Abbeville—high minded, intelligent and patriotic: may they never be represented by a false hearted demagogue.

## FOREIGN.

### LONDON MEETING.

The most interesting article in the London papers received by the last arrival, is the account of the great public meeting held in London on the 13th June, 'to consider of the best means of affording assistance to the Spaniards.' It was attended by great numbers of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of the Whig party, chiefly members of Parliament. Lord Erskine first took the chair,—the intended Chairman, Lord William Bentinck, not having arrived—and delivered an energetic speech, in which he observed that 'the Constitutional government of Spain had spirit enough to defend itself, and too much courage to yield a single point to its unprincipled assailants.' Lord William Bentinck soon appeared and relieved Lord Erskine in the chair. He pronounced a warm discourse in favour of the Spaniards, of which the following is an extract:—

"He should confine himself to the military part of the question, as that was more peculiarly his province, and as he was exceedingly anxious to do away certain impressions which many of the friends of Spain felt, and which her enemies were most desirous to encourage and to propagate still further—namely, that the cause of Spain was entirely hopeless.—(Hear, hear.) He was far, very far, from that opinion. (Cheers.) If they would give him leave to mention a circumstance which in some degree was personal to himself, he would inform them of the reasons on which he rested his own opinion. It was necessary for him first of all to state, that he was at Madrid, in the year 1808, when the Emperor Napoleon was about to invade Spain in person. He had been sent there by the commander of the British forces in the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal to offer their co-operation to the government of Spain, and to arrange in what manner that co-operation could be given most effectually.—'I wish to God,' exclaimed Lord W. Bentinck, I could be employed again now upon the very same mission. (Loud and repeated cheers.) It was almost impossible for the mind of man to conceive two cases more similar than the two invasions

of Spain. In 1808 the same abominable and unjustifiable aggression as now was made upon the independence of Spain. (Hear.) On the side of France there was then, as now, a great superiority of military force led on by a great captain—he did not mention the latter circumstance as a parallel which existed at present (a laugh)—directed by an efficient Government; and backed by the Continental Powers of Europe, at least by the German Confederation, many of whose troops were then employed in the unholy purpose of France.—(Hear.)—On the side of Spain there was then, as he was afraid there was now, an inefficient Government; her armies were then, as they are now, without much discipline, and in a state of disorganization; and yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which then threatened it, he predicted, as he did now, that the cause of Spain would come out of the conflict victorious & triumphant. (Cheers.) He had stated that to be his opinion in 1808; and in a letter addressed to Lord Castlereagh, dated Madrid, Nov. 14, 1808, and subsequently laid on the table of the House of Commons; he had explained the grounds upon which it was founded. At that time he had written as follows:—'I must not disguise from your Lordship, that I think very unfavorably of the affairs of Spain. I presume nobody doubts that Bonaparte will make a great push; that he will act with his accustomed vigor, in the hope of being able, by a series of victories, to subdue the Spanish spirit. It cannot be doubted that he has come with a very large army. I should think it would be a low calculation to estimate his forces at 100,000, of which at least 12,000 are cavalry. Blake's army is, for the present, hors de combat.' These, continued Lord W. Bentinck, were very unfavorable circumstances in the view which the state of Spain presented to me: But even with that knowledge I never considered, as I do not now consider, the fate of Spain hopeless. That opinion I placed on record in the concluding part of my despatch. My words were these:—'Notwithstanding I think ill of the present moment, and that the Spaniards have not the means at present to repel the danger that threatens, still I have confidence in the unquenchable spirit of the nation.—(Cheering.) They want time, which, unfortunately, the activity of Bonaparte's movements will not allow them. But great as the success of the French may be, the Spaniards will be able again to assemble at the south of Madrid in every province, (cheers,) and in their mountains, (hear, hear;) they will be able to carry on the same destructive warfare which has once cleared Spain much more unprovided with the means of annoyance than she is at present.' That opinion had been subsequently completely verified by events—and he thought it would be again verified in the present instance? (Cheers.)

After various other speeches, about 5000L. were subscribed for the Spaniards, & a committee, with Mr. Alexander Haring as Chairman, was appointed to receive further subscriptions. It is to be noted that, notwithstanding the unanimous expression of sympathy for the Spaniards, in the Parliament, no ministerial names are found in the list of the politicians who attended the meeting. The most remarkable and important occurrence on the occasion was this.—The editor of the Sun after stating 'that French money had not only been employed in Spain, but also in England to pervert public opinion against the Constitutional government of the former country,' read the following letter, being the first of a series which had been addressed to him.

"Paris, May 17.  
'My dear Sir—I send you the first of a series of articles which I conceive well adapted for The Sun, which has always stood firm against anarchy. What I hint as doubtful only, will be verified. I am behind the scene for news. I am offered 500 francs per article for writing articles; and as I know the property of The Sun does not pay too well.—[Here the writer is grossly mistaken, said the Editor, permit me to offer you one half of it to buy snuff for yourself. This of course is a profound secret between you and myself, and must go no farther. I have stipulated that you shall have all the news from the French Embassy. Insert the enclosed without delay. I will again write to you on Monday.]

After the reading was concluded, a loud cry was raised for the name of the author; but the editor of the Sun trusted he would not be called on to publish the name of the writer.—The letter, however, he said, would be left in the committee room for the inspection of any man who wished to see it. It appeared that this was not the only communication of the same import, which had been transmitted to the office of the Sun, as the Editor went on to state, that he had received three letters, each containing an enclosure of money, for the purpose of inducing him to publish in his paper, such statements as would be transmitted to him from Paris respecting Spanish affairs; an attempt which, he had no doubt, had succeeded with the editors of some of the London papers where articles of French manufacture daily appeared calculated to poison the minds of the public.



These disclosures illustrate the prodigality with which the French cabinet conduct their atrocious designs, and the degree of confidence, to which the statements and reasonings of the Paris and London ministerial prints are entitled. Arguelles and Galiano, the two leaders of the Cortes at Seville, mention, in speeches delivered near the close of May, that the French commanders in Spain, cause bodies of Spanish royalists to precede them in their approaches, who committing gross excesses, may give to the French, when they arrive, the character of deliverers, in the eyes of the suffering people.

**From the Federal Gazette.**  
**LATEST FROM SPAIN.**

The die is cast!—Ferdinand the VIIIth has arrived at Cadiz, where he remains secure, till the cause of Spain, and of Liberty on the Continent of Europe, shall be decided. We subjoin two paragraphs from the Philadelphia National Gazette communicating the important event we have just announced:—

"By the schr. Tom, from Cadiz, whence she sailed the 22d June, we learn that the King of Spain had arrived at Cadiz. He refused to leave Seville as King of Spain, and was taken by the Cortes as a private individual to the Island of Leon, and there reinstated as King. Cadiz was blockaded by a French squadron.

We learn also from Captain Tatem, of the Tom, that the male inhabitants of Cadiz were arming almost universally, with the resolution of defending the Constitution—that some of the disaffected soldiery had been shot—and, that the news from Portugal was of an unfavorable character."

The preceding news from a Philadelphia paper, is of extreme importance in its relation to the struggle now carrying on in the Peninsula of Europe.—It places the King of Spain beyond the grasp of France or the Holy Alliance—it makes manifest to the world the true disposition and views of his Majesty, who taking courage from the approach of his allies of France, refused to leave Seville as King; it proves the determination of the Cortes, a great point! to resist to the last—to struggle so long as there is even a distant hope of success—to conquer or fall nobly amidst the unprovoked ruin of their country, & it tells us of the resolution of the citizens of Cadiz another great point! to arm in defence of the constitution, thus overturning the statement of the French papers, which gave assurance that the Cortes would not be received in the Isle of Leon, and that the citizens of Cadiz were averse to the Constitution. Those of the French and of the army of the Faith, who contended for the honor of escorting the King back from Seville, are alike disappointed, and in as much as the Cortes seem resolved "not to give up the ship" there are still hopes to be entertained, favorable to the cause of nations and of mankind.

If the French army marching upon Seville have been so woefully disappointed of their expected prize, there are other divisions of the army directed by the God of St. Louis' who daily experience similar mortification, as we shall shew presently.

A large series of Paris papers have been received at the Federal Gazette office, and on looking through them we discover several articles of no little importance, which for some reason or other which we cannot explain, have not been translated into the London papers. Among these is an official report from the 4th corps of the French army commanded by the Count d'Isou, of so late a date as the 7th of June.—This corps, combined with a division of the army of the Faith under Romagosa, has been constantly employed in watching the movements of some detachments of MINA's army, and the reader will observe on perusing the report, the admirable skill with which the Constitutional Chief baffles every attempt to entrap him; at one moment exciting the fears of his enemy by demonstrations of a combined attack, and the next dividing his corps and pursuing his march with uninterrupted, perhaps unexampled celerity, not with the rapidity of flight, but with the quick and steady speed, which just enables him to laugh in safety at the Count d'Isou and the General Romagosa. There can be no doubt of the authenticity of this 'Report,' as we translate it from a furious ultra royalist paper, the Paris Drapeau Blanc of the 14th June, as follows:

**OFFICIAL**  
**FROM THE ARMY OF SPAIN:**  
**Army of the Pyrenees—Fourth Corps.**  
**REPORT.**

My Lord,  
Yesterday, at five o'clock in the morning, I learned that the reconnoissances directed in the night by General Romagosa, of Belver sur le Marin, Mantella and Santa Logina, had found the enemy every where. This General fell back upon Isobale, leaving three companies at Belver and Tadlindre. At eight o'clock I received information that the enemy was not in force, and that the General Romagosa was marching upon Belver. At nine o'clock, the Royal Spanish equipages arrived from Isobale by way of Belver. At ten o'clock, General Romagosa and his army were at Puycedra.—The three detached companies did not arrive by the top of the mountain for several hours after. Before eleven o'clock the enemy appeared in force in the direction of Belver and Alp. I immediately despatched to the two companies of Voltiguers, of the 60th of the line, stationed at Solliagouse an order to leave that place and advance to maintain their communications with me, and to observe the movements of the column which had passed beyond Alp. I wrote to the mayor and Lieutenant of Customs at Carol to arm the inhabitants and to re-unite the overseers of the customs, and I sent them some

cartridges. The situation of the ground masked the movements of the enemy's column which had passed Belver, that which had passed Alp took some repose at the bridge of Sauler. It maneuvered so as to induce us to believe that a combined attack was intended, instead of which it directed itself upon Villa Noven, and Palao, where it arrived at three o'clock. I estimate its force at nearly two thousand men and eighty horses. Seeing that the two companies of the Voltiguers of the 60th of the line, who had taken their position not far distant were exposed, I sent them an order to descend. At twelve o'clock I descended to them with four companies of the 2d of the line, forming about one hundred and fifty men—we joined our forces near Bourg-Madame and marched quickly to the enemy, when information despatched from Puycedra, informed me that the Constitutionalists who had remained in their masked position a little to the right and in front of Belver, marched in force against that city. I then halted and gave orders for that column to be observed. It amounted to nearly 1000 men and 20 horse, and having arrived near the bridge of St. Martin it turned to the right, marching along the torrent of Cural. I then perceived that in attacking Palao I should soon have this column on my right flank. I changed my direction to the right and passing under Puycedra with a part of my column, whilst the other part of the column, turned the city to take the enemy between two fires. We pursued the enemy, but there was no other result than that of compelling the column to pass the Segre a little lower, when it afterwards directed itself by the heights over Palao. If I had had a squadron of cavalry this column would have been ours. I re-entered Puycedra at eight o'clock in the evening. The enemy contented themselves with maintaining their position for the night. The reconnoissances which I have made in every direction this morning and even as far as Aya, induce me to believe that the enemy is in the same position to day.

**COMTE D'ISOU.**  
Lieut. Col 2d regt. of the line.

Puycedra, 7th June, 8 o'clock in the morning.

Postscript.—8 o'clock in the evening.

The enemy began his movement upon Ribas by way of Dorri, this morning at ten o'clock. At quarter past ten I left Puycedra to attack his rear guard, but it had been too diligent. I pursued it in concert with General Ramagosa beyond the defile of Antozo without being able to overtake it. I have just entered Puycedra with the four companies of the 2d of the line and the two companies of Voltiguers of the 60th have re-entered Solliagouse. General Ramagosa ought to have proceeded to Dorri, but he will return to night. Some deserters have assured me that discouragement reigns among the constitutionalists. No contributions have been imposed on Palao, and Mina has maintained to a certain degree discipline among his troops."

We consider the foregoing one of the most important documents which has reached us for some time past; as it puts all rumours respecting Mina to rest, and shews that up to the 7th of June he kept the field with decided advantage over his enemy, having evidently by his marches and counter marches—by his skill—by his superior knowledge of the art of war and of the country, paralyzed the efforts and prevented the advance of the left wing of the French army.

**From the New York Daily Advertiser.**  
**PIRACY.**

By the following letter it would seem, that the fears which for some time past have been entertained for the safety of the brig Mechanic of this port, her master, crew, and passengers, were but too well founded; and there are very strong reasons for believing that the whole have fallen into the hands of the atrocious banditti who have so long infested the West India Seas and that all the persons on board, to the number of about twenty, have been most barbarously murdered.—Capt. Ray, we understand, has left a widow and a large family of young children who are residents in this city, and have strong claims on the public sympathy for their irreparable loss.

Mr. De Forest was a partner in the mercantile house of L. & C. De Forest, and was a gentleman highly esteemed and respected among his friends and acquaintances for his private worth, as well as his integrity, intelligence and activity in business as a merchant; and of course his death is sincerely and extensively lamented.

It would seem, notwithstanding all the efforts, public and private, that are made for the suppression and destruction of these more than savage villains and freebooters, as if the ocean must be to a great extent abandoned by merchants and merchantmen, or honest, industrious and brave men, in the regular prosecution of their honest pursuits must be exposed to tortures of the severest kind, and whenever the disposition prevails, to be butchered in cold blood, without regard to age or character. The subject is painful in the extreme, and we are not willing to pursue it any further at the present time.

Extract from a letter from a Gentleman in Trinidad de Cuba, dated June 13, 1823.

I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you, that a piratical schooner was taken a week ago on our coast by two English cruisers. The pirates made their escape on shore, and troops have been sent from this place in pursuit of them. On board of their vessel were found several papers belonging to the brig Mechanic; as to this day there is no account from Capt. Ray or his crew, it is very much to be feared that they have all been massacred, and I am sorry to add that Mr. Linson De Forest, of New York, must have experi-

enced the same fate, as he took passage on board of the Mechanic.

P. S.—Just as I was going to close this letter, I heard that thirteen of the pirates had just been conducted to the goal—I immediately went to the government house, and there learnt that they had actually captured the Mechanic, and after plundering, set fire to her; from the contradictory answers they give about Capt. Ray, passenger, and crew, it leaves not the shadow of a doubt but they have all fell victims to the barbarity of these ferocious assassins. My heart is so full at this moment, I can say no more.

From the same gentleman under date of 21st.

From the declaration of two negroes now in goal, it appears that they were on board the piratical schooner at the time the Mechanic was captured; that the first they did was to secure all hands; that afterwards they proceeded to take what money Capt. Ray had; and not contented with that, hanged and shot every soul on board."

Capt. Pelham, of the brig Helen arrived at Boston states, that a few days before leaving Copenhagen, accounts were received of a most shocking piracy & murder, committed off Wingo Beacon by a Swedish fishing boat. They boarded a small vessel and after murdering all hands, they robbed the vessel, lashed the helm and left her. In this situation she drifted into Gottenburg with the blood running out of her scuppers. The perpetrators were discovered by their bloody clothes and apprehended and no doubt will be executed. They proved to be fishermen living in the neighborhood of Gottenburg. It was thought the pirates were frightened by the near approach of some other vessel, and left her before they had completed their design of sinking or running her on shore, as many valuable articles were left on board, and every thing indicated their leaving the vessel in a great hurry. It is hoped the bad success attending this first attempt to rival their West India brothers, will deter others from following their example.

**From the Baltimore Chronicle.**  
**A PIRATE CONVICTED.**

A friend has put into our hands a file of Barbadoes papers to the 15th July. In one of them we find an account of a court of Vice Admirals held at Barbadoes, on the 14th ult. at which the Hon John A. Beckles presided, assisted by the Hon. John Brathwaite Skeete, and Captain Crol of the Surinam brig of war. There were two cases before it, one for the trial of a man, taken and delivered over to the authorities of that place by the Dutch brig Champion, on the charge of being engaged in the slave trade—which the Grand Jury threw out, having no evidence to support it—the other was for the trial of a man of the name of Johnson for murder and piracy.

It appeared, in evidence, that the Columbian privateer Aguila captured the Spanish brig Maria Dolores early in May last, about one day's sail from Gibraltar, on her passage, with a cargo of soap, oil, olives, fruit, &c. from Malaga to the Havana. James Martin was put on board as prize master, with Johnson, Murray, Hutchinson Antonio Martinez, William Campsty, and a mulatto, of the privateer's crew, and the captain of the captured vessel, and were ordered to proceed to Lagaira. Ten days after, Murray got drunk, and was put in irons; kept two days and then liberated; the next day he was again intoxicated, and at the mid watch he and Johnson quarrelled about who should take his turn at the helm (the witness, Campsty, being at the time at the helm), when Johnson went below, brought up a pistol and shot Murray dead on the spot—the prize master (Martin) standing by at the time. The body of Murray was immediately thrown overboard. Two nights after, the Spanish captain was shot and thrown into the sea—Hutchinson was thrown overboard, alive, by Johnson and the prize master. Antonio Martinez in terror of Johnson, avoided his fury and preferred drowning—he jumped over the next victim was the guilty prize master himself, who was chained down by the ferocious Johnson, his hands so ironed that he could not feed himself—the poor wretch expired in two days. Campsty (the witness) was chained one day by the side of Martin, & was in continual expectation of losing his life too at the hands of the merciless Johnson the ruffian, however, a squall coming on, and finding it impossible to navigate the vessel without Campsty—saved his life and that of the mulatto, the only two remaining of the crew. On the 7th June they spoke the brig Dart (which had sailed from Barbadoes a day or two before for Demerara, of whose captain, Johnson enquired, whereabouts he was. The captain informed him that Barbadoes bore about 50 miles N. W. by W, he then steered for that port (where Providence had destined him to meet his fate.) and arrived there the next day, the 8th of June.—It is most extraordinary, that while he was relating his situation to the Captain of the Port, Richard Cock, Esq, and describing the loss of the crew, he should, without seeming to apprehend any danger from the confession, say, at once and without hesitation, when Captain Cock asked "what became of the Spanish captain?"—We shot him; and when asked "What became of Murray?"—I shot him."

The Jury in a short time found the Prisoner "Guilty"—and he was condemned to death.

**METHODIST CONFERENCE.**

A general meeting of the clergy of the Methodist persuasion has been lately held in Providence, R. I.—The number of local preachers belonging to the conference is upwards of 200. About 150 preachers were appointed, to itinerate for the year, in the various circuits. The whole number of communicants is about 21,000. The increase the last year was one thousand.

**FROM COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.**  
**Copy of a Letter from Commodore Porter to the Secretary of the Navy.**

Sea Gull, Allenton, 2 Thompson's Island, July 17, 1823.

Sir, It is with infinite satisfaction I do myself the honor to lay before you, Lieut. Commandant Watson's official report of the almost total annihilation of the crews of two piratical vessels, by the two barges Gallinipper and Musquito, under his command.

When we take into consideration the immense superiority of force opposed to him, the advantage and preparation on the part of the pirates, and the result of the action, we cannot but be impressed with the conviction, that nothing less than Providential influence and protection could have occasioned consequences so fatal to the pirates, and so exempt from injury on our side, as to appear almost miraculous.

The five surviving pirates being desperately wounded, I have, in compliment to the favorable disposition and zealous co-operation of the authorities of Havana, sent to the Captain General of Cuba, to be tried by the laws of Spain. Enclosed is a copy of my letter to him on the subject.

I cannot close this communication without expressing a hope, that the brilliant success of Lieut. Com. Watson, and his excellent character as an officer and a man, may induce the Department to promote him to a higher grade, as the most suitable reward for his services.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

**D. PORTER.**  
**Hon. Secretary of the Navy.**

**Captain Watson's Report.**

U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Allenton, 2 Thompson's Island, July 11, 1823.

Sir, Having had the honor to report the circumstances attending the cruise of the division under my orders, prior to our separation off St. John de los Remedios, I have now to communicate, for your information, my subsequent proceedings in the barges Gallinipper and Musquito.

After a strict examination of the coast and islands, from Cayo Francis to Cayo Blanco, in the vicinity of Point Hycacos, whilst cruising in Signapa Bay, we discovered a large top sail schooner, with a launch in company, working up to an anchorage, at which several merchant vessels were lying. Being to windward, I bore up with the Gallinipper, for the purpose of ascertaining their characters, and when within gun shot, perceiving the large vessel to be well armed, and her deck filled with men, I hoisted our colors; on seeing which, they displayed the Spanish flag, and the schooner, having brailed up her fore sail commenced firing at the Gallinipper. I immediately kept away, and ran down upon her weather quarter, making signal at the same time for the Musquito to close; having much the advantage in sailing, they did not permit us to do so, but made all sail before the wind, for the village of Signapa, to which place we pursued them, and, after a short action, succeeded in taking both vessels, and effecting the almost total destruction of their crews, amounting, as nearly as could be ascertained at the time, to 50 or 60 men, but as we are since informed, to 70 or 80. They engaged us without colors of any description, having hauled down the Spanish flag after firing the first gun; and on approaching to board, (our men giving three cheers, and discharging their muskets,) the Pirates fled precipitately, some to their launch, (lying in shore, from whence a fire was still kept up) whilst others endeavored to escape by swimming to the land. A volley of musketry, directed at the launch, completed their disorder, and drove them into the sea; but the boats going rapidly through the water; cut off their retreat, with the exception of fifteen—eleven of whom were either killed or desperately wounded, and taken prisoners by our men, who landed in pursuit and the remaining four apprehended by the local authorities, and sent to Matanzas. The larger vessel was called the Catalina, commanded by the celebrated Pirate Diaboleta, taken some weeks since from the Spaniards, between Havana and Matanzas, carried to Signapa Bay, where she received her armament; had captured nothing this being the commencement of her piratical cruise.

I cannot close this communication without performing a more pleasing task in reporting the active gallantry and good conduct of my officers and men, none of whom sustained the slightest injury in the action, the result of which, I trust, is sufficient to satisfy you that all under my orders did their duty, particularly when it is considered that we had but 26 men, opposed to a force of piratical vessels, well supplied with arms of all kinds, amongst which was one long nine and two six pounders. I have much pleasure in naming, as my associates, Lieut. Iman, acting Sailing master Bainbridge, Dr. Babbitt, Midshipmen Harwood and Taylor; and Messrs Webb and Grice, who obeyed and executed all orders and signals with a promptitude and zeal which could not be exceeded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

**W. H. WATSON.**  
**Com. D. PORTER, Commanding**  
**U. S. Naval Forces in the W. Indies**  
**and Gulf of Mexico.**

**Com. Porter to General Vives.**

U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Allenton, 2 Thompson's Island, July 13, 1823.

To His Excellency Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Captain General of the Island of Cuba and its dependencies.

Your Excellency—With a full confidence that they will be brought to condign punishment, I send you to be tried by the laws of Spain, five Pirates, taken on board two piratical vessels, by two of the barges

of my squadron. I also send by the same conveyance, two men making part of the original crew of one of the vessels, when she fell into the hands of the pirates.

The witness being on the spot will enable you to make the punishment prompt, and the example, I have no doubt, will be highly salutary.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's very obedient humble servant,

**D. PORTER,**  
**Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in**  
**the W. Indies, and Gulf of Mexico.**

**GENERAL ORDER.**

Having this day received from Lieut. Commandant Watson, his official report of the capture of the Piratical schooner Catalina, and her consort, by the two boats under his command, I take pleasure in expressing my high sense of the gallantry of the officers and men who were concerned in that extraordinary and brilliant affair, and shall take the earliest opportunity to make known to the government and their fellow citizens generally, all the particulars of an action, the result of which should serve to impress on our minds that the hand of Providence is always with those whose cause is just and righteous.

A few more such examples, and piracy is at an end. We may then return to our homes with the proud consciousness of having well performed our duty, and in the enjoyment of the approving smiles, not only of our country, but of the whole civilized world.

To Lieutenant Iman, Sailing master Bainbridge, Midshipman Harwood and Taylor, sword; from among the arms taken in the piratical vessels, are to be presented; to Dr. Babbitt, Mr. Webb, Master's Mate, and Mr. Grice, carpenter, pistols; and to each of the seamen, ordinary seamen, and marines, a musket or boarding knife, which I beg them to accept as a memorial of my approbation of their conduct.

**D. PORTER.**  
**Commanding U. S. Naval Forces in the**  
**West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.**  
**U. S. Galliot Sea Gull, Port Rodgers, 2**  
**July 11th, 1823.**

**LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG ENTERPRISE.**

By the arrival on Sunday of the ship Douglass, in 14 days from Curacao, the editors of the New York Evening Post have received the following letter from a friend, giving the particulars of the loss of the U. S. brig Enterprize.

Curacao, July 10th, 1823.

Sir: It becomes my painful task to inform you of the loss of the U. S. brig Enterprize, on the morning of the 9th instant. To quiet the apprehensions of their friends in the United States, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to apprise them, through the medium of your paper, of the safety of all her officers and crew, and to communicate the following particulars, of which, as a passenger on board, it was my fortune to be a witness.

On the morning of the 8th inst. we swept out of the harbour of Puerto Cabello, and at 3 P.M. a light breeze sprung up, at which time we were still in sight of that port. At 6, Tucacas bore west by south, we then steered north by west until 8 P.M. when we steered N. N. W. and ran 28 miles until midnight, at which time we kept away N. W. & W. and after running on that course about 18 miles, to the utter astonishment of every officer on board, we grounded on the S. E. extremity of Little Curacao, when our reckoning made us from 20 to 30 miles distant from it. The vessel struck about half after 3 A.M. the weather thick, the land not then visible, and a heavy wind driving her on the breakers.

The sails were furl'd at once, the boats hoisted out, the keedge, the stream and bower anchors immediately carried out with a long scope of cable, and let go in deep water; the top gallant and top masts housed, the yards pointed to the wind, and for a short time we were flattered with strong hopes of heaving her off; but owing to the increase of the wind in squalls, with a heavy surf, the stream cable parted, when she rounded to broad-side on the breakers, and immediately bilged and filled. The masts were then cut away to prevent her totally capsizing, and every effort made to save the crew and property, public and private, which, owing to the unexampled exertions of the officers and crew, to their perfect subordination, coolness and intrepidity were eminently successful. Every person on board, most of the rigging, spars, stores, &c. have been landed, and should the weather prove calm, the guns and more of the provisions will be saved.

I forbear to make any further reflections upon this unfortunate occurrence, than to state my conviction, in justice to the parties concerned, that when the affair shall have been investigated, it will result in their entire exculpation from censure, and be viewed as one of those unforeseen casualties, against which no human prudence could guard.

I arrived at this place in a small shallop with an officer of the brig, to take measures for the relief of the crew, and for their transportation to the United States. We left them encamped on the beach, and labouring to save every thing from the wreck.

It is but justice to remark, that as soon as the accident was known in this Island, every assistance that humanity could suggest, was promptly afforded by the government of the Island, and by our Consul, Mr. Parker.

Very respectfully, sir, your obt. servt.

**THOMAS RANDALL.**

In addition to the above, says the Curacao Courant of the 12th of June, received by us yesterday, "we may state, that accounts received yesterday from the wreck say that all the guns had been landed, and would be brought down to this island for



with the stores, &c. saved in the vessel despatched for that purpose. The officers and crew were encamped on the beach. Measures have already been adopted for their relief, and a brig chartered to transport them to the United States.

His Excellency the Governor, on being made acquainted with the misfortune which had befallen the Enterprise, immediately tendered the assistance of the ship of war on the station, but was informed that all efforts to save the vessel would be unavailing.

The Enterprise carried 14 guns, was commanded by captain Gallagher."

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 9.

### THE EXAMINATION.

This interesting scene took place in the Easton Academy, on the 7th and 8th last past, and the Scholars shewed much proficiency in their respective classes.

The merits of this Institution continue to unfold themselves at every successive investigation, & we still feel justified in retaining the opinion that a Student can gain as good an English and Classical education at this School as can be had in any part of the United States.

We regret that this examination was not as well attended as formerly, and would suggest the utility of a more general attendance of the citizens to witness the improvement of the young gentlemen. If the Parents and Guardians of youth, committed to the care of this Seminary, would make it a point to attend these exhibitions, the effect would be very salutary upon the institution and more particularly advantageous to the students themselves. It would encourage exertion, it would stimulate the youth, and present them with a scene before which they could display themselves. If we hold these institutions in estimation we should openly manifest our respect for them, and shew, that we are desirous to cherish them by public testimonials of our gratification at the meritorious labours of the professors, as well as delight in witnessing the industry and progress of their pupils. Public Institutions require the public countenance to uphold them, and those, where the youth of a country are taught to become good men, good citizens, and scholars, have a peculiar claim to public support—a representative government is founded upon the intelligence of a people, and no means can be devised more necessary to the maintenance of our own than a universal encouragement of learning.

The two departments of the Academy were dismissed, after some very interesting & wholesome admissions from the President of the Board of Trustees, to assemble again on the 2d Monday in September next.

The following extract of a letter from Commodore Daniels, to Robert Banning, Esq. but too certainly closes the door against every hope for the fate of our young countryman.

"Absence from this city, (Baltimore) has prevented me from answering your favor of the 21st June ultimo, before this; I regret sincerely that it is my painful duty to confirm the report of the death of your Son; he was on board the Maria Francisca, Captain Christie, and was among the first who fell in the action of the first May; though his death must be painful, I hope it will give you satisfaction to know he was universally beloved through the fleet, and bade fair to become one of the brightest ornaments of our Navy."

**Murder.**—An extract of a letter from Edwardsville, Illinois, says: "Some time since, the Bank at Vandavia was said to be robbed of 4,000 dollars in specie. The Cashier, James Kelly, with others, took up the suspected robber, named Botsford and tied him to a tree, and left Kelly with him, who whipped him so cruelly that his blood filled his shoes. Botsford sued Kelly but was cast. A few days afterwards he shot Kelly."

### MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

A trading and hunting party, consisting of about 75 Americans, commanded by General Ashley, left our frontier settlements the past spring for the Rocky Mountains. On the second of June, 2 or 300 miles above the Council Bluffs, they were attacked by the Ricaras Indians, who killed 14 of the American party, and wounded 9. General Ashley then took post, with one boat, and 30 men, a few miles below where the attack was made, and sent his wounded and disabled men back to Council Bluffs. Although our government had no connection with the party or expedition of Ashley it being an individual enterprise, Colonel Leavenworth, by order of Gen. Atkinson, marched from Council Bluffs on the 22d of June, with a body of troops and friendly Indians, to punish the Ricaras, who were reported to have taken post and fortified themselves.

Franklin Gazette.

Boston, July 27.

**The Season.**—Yesterday we had a delightful rain. Never perhaps was the season in this part of the country more propitious, and it is with pleasure that we

again resort to it. Vegetables are unusually abundant. The Hay, which is excellent, is now harvested by our industrious husbandmen, in immense quantities—other crops are in proportion. Amidst prospects like these, he must be hardened indeed, who does not willingly participate in the ejaculation of Thompson:

"Be gracious Heaven! for now laborious man Has done his part—Ye soft breezes blow! Ye softening dews, ye tender showers descend And temper all thron' world reviving Sun, Into the perfect year!"

The following article appeared as a communication in the Patriot of Saturday last: It is rumored that a meeting has been, or is about to be held in this city, of the patriots from different parts of this State, to enter radically into an investigation of the political concerns of the nation, and to take measures for the dissemination of doctrines essential to a radical reform.

### HARVY BIRCH.

The patriots mentioned in the above paragraph, as we have heard, are not very friendly now to the Baltimore Patriot, principally because that paper has for some time, been devoted to the support of our old federal friend John Quincy Adams, as a candidate for the office of President. The meeting hinted at took place on Friday last, and one of the objects of those assembled was to provide for the establishment of a new paper to support Mr. Crawford—Now this we think wholly unnecessary, for if these new patriots should be so ungrateful as to desert their old friend because he has ventured to think for himself on the presidential question, there are other established papers here, which have not yet indicated a preference.

Fed. Gaz.

From the Baltimore American, July 30.

### SICKNESS AT HAVANA.

The ship General Hand, (of Baltimore,) Capt. Gatebell, arrived in Hampton Roads on Saturday last, from Havana, in distress, having lost 4 of her crew by fever, one of them, (John C. Deherds, a German) previous to her sailing. She left Havana on the 17th instant, bound to Cowes, (Eng.) and a market; when, with the exception of two of her men being slightly indisposed, all the ship's company were in good health. On the 19th, John Sherwood, (of Annapolis) seaman, died; on the 23d, William Pearson (of Smith's Point) seaman, which rendered it necessary to make some port of the United States, to recruit her crew, and on Saturday, John Harrington (of Baltimore,) another of her crew, fell a victim to the fever.

The fever was making great ravages among strangers and the lower classes of people at Havana.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia for the week ending the 5th instant was 71; for the week ending the 12th instant, 100; and for the week ending the 19th instant, 126. Of this latter number 88 were children. The facts have induced a writer to remark with great truth:—

One thing is of vast importance to the health of grown people as well as youth and children, and that is, great care to prevent them from eating unripe fruit. This is the season when unripe and half decayed pears and apples make their appearance in the market, and the temptation to eat it is so strong, that it requires no ordinary degree of watchfulness on the part of those who have the guardianship and care of children to keep them from it. Scarcely anything is more unwholesome than fruit of this description—nothing has a greater tendency to produce the diseases which are most fatal at this season; than bad fruit.

We cannot but think that this subject is well worthy the strictest attention and consideration. By watchfulness and care, we have reason to believe, the lives of many children may be saved, and much distress among parents and friends prevented.

The editors of the American have been politely favoured with the following extracts of a letter to a respectable merchant in this city, dated

St. Johns, Porto Rico, June 23, 1823.

"There are now off this harbour a French frigate and man of war brig, dispatched by the Governor of Martinique with proposals to this Government to enter into an agreement to suspend all hostilities in these seas during the present struggle in Europe, on the ground that the colonies will of course follow the fate of the mother country. The answer returned was, that as yet no official advice of the war had been received here; and that as long as they respected our commerce, so long would their be respected by us; and in the event of orders of a different nature being received from Europe, either by this Government or that of Martinique, they shall be mutually communicated by each to the other, before they shall be carried into execution. In virtue of this arrangement, our vessels will now, it may be said, navigate in safety, as the frigate and brig pursue their course to the Havana, to make a similar proposition there."

"A Rat—a Rat."—The Providence Gazette states as a fact, that a rat caught in a trap in that city, actually *crept out of his skin to liberate himself*. It appears that the animal was caught by the forehead, and that having eaten off his two fore feet, he crawled entirely out of his skin, leaving the flesh-side of the skin outwards. We last evening, (says the editor) saw the skin, and heard the declaration of gentlemen, that it remained in the trap as it was found. [At Washington, it is said, the clerks are kept so poor that the rats are often seen running from their houses with tears in their eyes. We trust that the skins of the Providence rats do not sit so loosely upon them, from the same cause!—Com. Adv.]

ANNAPOLIS, July 29.

**Another Revolutionary Officer gone.** Major CORNELIUS H. MILLS is no more. Upwards of 40 years, he filled the respectable station of Sergeant of Arms to the house of

delegates of this state. Age and infirmity came, and has conquered. Long will his memory be cherished.

### For the Easton Gazette.

**MR. GRAHAM,**  
The character of a people is strongly marked in the number and appearance of their Houses of Public Worship—a moral and thrifty people never fail to pay much attention to the neatness of their Churches and Meeting Houses, whilst the contrary is always remarked in a more lax and declining state of society. An opinion sometimes prevails that it is unimportant what sort of a place you have for public worship, provided it keeps out the weather and is consecrated alone to that purpose—adding, that prayers are always acceptable in proportion to their sincerity, & that it matters not whether they are offered up in a cabin or in a beautiful temple. There is a glimmering of truth combined with much evasion in this remark that constitutes the sophistry of it, but it is more just to impute the remark itself to a miserable parsimony and coldness of feeling than to any thing else. It is true that fervour and sincerity of heart, constitute the excellence of devotion, and not the place where the devotion is offered—but does not common good sense direct that all things should be "decent and in order" where public worship is celebrated? and where real devotion exists in a community, do we not uniformly see great neatness and attention to houses of public worship? It may be that a community is rather poor and not able to do much towards improving and adorning their Churches or their Meeting Houses, yet if they are zealous, it will be displayed in the decency and care which is shewn concerning them.

It occasions some surprise in many persons, that in so respectable a society as that of the town of Easton & its vicinity, remarked for its intelligence, its attention to religious duties, and its comfortable, if not wealthy condition, that its Episcopal church should have been so long suffered to remain in its present unfinished & tasteless condition, when a little attention with a small sum of money would render it neat and comfortable. The exterior of the building is by no means pleasing, but that cannot now be remedied—what is suggested is this—take down that dark plank ceiling and put a core plastered ceiling in its place—paint all the inside decently, it will be economy as well as neatness, and put plain hangings over the pulpit and desk. This would cost but little and would be very creditable to the society around the Church—Could the community be prevailed on to build a small Vestry Room surmounted with a neat steeple at the west end, that would indeed be doing all that would be necessary, and would make it quite a clever & respectable looking Church—but this last being least important, it must of course be postponed, if it is ever attempted, and much credit will be due for the alteration of the ceiling, the painting and glazing, and the hangings on the pulpit and desk.

Should these suggestions have a tendency to excite the attention of the community interested in this subject, you will not sir, have to regret their insertion in your paper.

Your Obedient Servant,

A CHURCHMAN.

### MARSHAL NEY.

It appears by an article going the rounds of the public prints that the unfortunate Marshal Ney, who was shot at Paris on the restoration of the Bourbons, was an American by birth, was born near Elkton, Maryland, and that his proper name was Michael Rudolph. His history is briefly this: he commenced his military career, and received the first rudiments of his education in Capt. Lee's dragoons of the Maryland line during the revolution, from which he was honorably discharged.

He was born in Cecil county, in that State, and after the period of his discharge from the army, he removed to Carolina, where he married, but his matrimonial connexion rendered him unhappy, on which he left his family, took a vessel to the West Indies, remitted the proceeds and declined returning to his native country, since which no trace could be found of him until the French government after the execution of Ney took possession of his papers and made the discovery. Gen. Lallemand, when in this country, while travelling through Maryland from Philadelphia to Baltimore, confirmed this by a reference to the circumstance.

### MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. John G. Stevens, to Miss Juliana Harris, all of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Margaret Pearson, all of this county.

### COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Thursday the 31st ult. at his residence near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Edward Turner, in the 67th year of his age—in the death of this good man, his family and society have met with an irreparable loss, he was an affectionate husband, a kind and tender father, and as a master, humane and indulgent to a high degree, benevolent to his neighbours and acquaintances, did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly before his God, and has gone to reap the reward of a well spent life.

### COMMUNICATED.

### OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 27th ult. near Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, after a short illness, Mr. James Godwin, formerly of this county—He has left an afflicted wife and a large family of small children, and numerous relatives and friends to lament his loss—it may be truly said of the deceased, that he was an affectionate husband, a kind father, an indulgent master, and a sincere friend.

### DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 31st ult. about six o'clock, at the Boarding House of Mrs. Carter, Judge Walter Hays, of Baltimore.

**TO A CORRESPONDENT.**  
"A friend to youth" was received too late for this week's paper, but shall appear in our next.

BALTIMORE, August 5.	
PRICES CURRENT.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$6 50
Howard-street wagon	7 12
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 15
Do white do	1 20
Rye bushel	50
Indian Corn bushel	50
Oats do	30

## For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Hunting Creek in Caroline county, on Monday the 1st September the following property. The terms of sale will be accommodating & made known on the day of sale.

No. 1. That valuable stand for a retail store, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Wilson. The improvements are a good Store House with a cellar, counting room, with sheds and a Kitchen for the accommodation of a family—Also, an excellent Granary, Corn Crib that will hold four hundred barrels of corn, Smith Shop, Coal House, &c.—And also, a Small Framed Dwelling House and Kitchen, with two good stables; all in good repair.

No. 2. A small Farm containing 72 acres, with a proportion of Wood Land, within half a mile of the above property.

No. 3. A small Farm containing 150 acres, more or less, within 2 miles of Hunting Creek. This Farm has a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, with a large proportion of Woodland, with some valuable meadow ground.—The property will be shewn by the tenants, and the plots of the land seen by application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

August 9—4w

## Education.

**MR. NICHOLAS DONNELLY**  
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

## English Grammar,

(Thirty six Lessons, two hours each.)

On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge.

August 9th, 1823

## To Rent,

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**  
The DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Easton, lately occupied by Dr Samuel T Kemp—the property is in good repair, and has an excellent Garden attached to it—Any person wishing to rent the same, can view the premises for themselves, and be informed of the terms by applying to Lambert Reardon or to the subscriber,

JOHN KEMP.

August 9—4w

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on a credit, on Thursday the 28th day of August inst. at Wye Mills, a part of the Personal Estate of Ezekiel Forman, deceased, consisting of

## Valuable Stock,

Farming Utensils & Household Furniture. The terms will be more particularly made known on the day of Sale.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Administrator of Ezekiel Forman.

August 9

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of RICHARD BAKER, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred & five, 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, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the Jailer having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Richard Baker, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Easton newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT REARDON.

August 9—4w

## Notice.

This is to give notice that the Subscriber of Worcester county in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rendell Porter, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 31st day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. A. D. 1823. ISAAC HOLLAND, Adm'r.

August 9—3w

## To the Voters

### OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Beloved Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with your support, I will endeavour to maintain all honourable measures, which in my judgment, will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM HUTSON.

August 9th, 1833

### PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, &c.

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 23d day of August inst, the following property near said place.

The Farm whereon James Sautsbury now lives, containing about 160 Acres. Thirty acres of Woodland, convenient to the above Farm, and to the village.

An undivided half part of the Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, whereon Charles Price now lives, containing about 330 Acres.

Also, FIVE HOUSES and LOTS, in the above village, among which are the Brick Dwelling and premises, occupied by Mrs. Driver, and those Granaries, the property of the Subscriber, at the Creek. The terms of sale will be accommodating, the sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

August 9—3w

### A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A healthy young Woman without children, who can be recommended as an excellent cook, and who is well acquainted with washing, ironing and other House work, and has also been accustomed to work on a farm, will be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, who purchases for his own use.—From the same person may be purchased a number of young Negroes of both sexes.—Apply to the Printer.

August 9—4w

## Notice.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert I. Henry, late of said 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 on or before the last day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, Anno Domini, 1823.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

August 9—3w

## Notice.

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

Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meekins, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## For Rent,

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,** situate at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to

A. BANNING.

July 19—4w

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON,

Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## FOR RENT,

### THE NEXT YEAR,

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's.

Also, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas.—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard.—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,

Easton, August 2, 1823.

### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE







# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (CONNECTICUT) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1825.

NO. 35.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

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

From the Connecticut Mirror.  
THE LEGBORN FLAT.

SIR—In the Parish where I live, I have observed of late, a very great and increasing attention paid to dress. As nearly as I can, I will give you an instance of this passion for display, which seemed to have bewitched a people once as simple in their living, as they are now simple in the less flattering sense of the word. It would take too much time to go through with the history of muffs and tippets, from the time they were barely large enough to pass two hands within them, and were made of quilted silk and lined with squirrel skins, till they exhausted the stock of the North West company, increasing in size and fineness, and comprising all the variety of peltry that the Frigid Zones can furnish; nor will I say any thing of the insidious progress of the shoe, from the small square of silk, through the progressive varieties of Camel's hair, Merino and Cashmere, till the modern belle, wrapped in the folds of this mysterious fabric, may vie with the Eastern splendor of Pippin's Sab. The fan has been celebrated by a better pen, though I myself have seen the female part of a congregation, fan themselves into a heat with a note that much resembled the whirr of a flock of quails, and with such zeal that I expected to see them take wing every moment. Nor shall I say much about Laces, Zephyrs & Zelfas, Reticelles and Indispensables, but proceed at once to that most essential of all articles at this season, a Leghorn Flat. Straw, in some shapes, seems to have been from high antiquity, the appropriate covering of the female head. Ceres wore a bonnet of straw, which hardly saved her complexion from tanning, while Pan played pastoral ditties to her on a pipe of the same material, and there seems to have been ever since attached to the straw bonnet, the notion of rustic beauty and humility. Yet the power of straw was slow in its progress, it crept into high company by slow degrees; it was modified into the cottage bonnet, transmigrated into the Gypsy hat, rose to the order of the Dunstable, but never shook off its dependence upon the sweet face of the wearer, till from its own intrinsic value, it became irresistible, in the shape of a Leghorn flat. Thus much to try my pen; and now air, let me stoop to plain matter of fact.

There was in our village, a very pretty girl who had worked for the last six months past with more industry than any man in the neighborhood—rising early and sitting up late, denying herself like a Roman penitent, & so saving of her money that Dr. Franklin, nay Poor Richard himself, would not have wished a stricter pupil. What the penurious little Gypsy was doing all the while, could not be conjectured. Some thought she was sick, and asked about her health; others knew that she was weaving, sewing and working through the infinite and endless round of female industry. At last the mystery came out. One Sabbath morning the little girl appeared at Meeting with a large Leghorn flat. A Cardinal's hat I believe has often been obtained at less expense and attracted less attention. The preacher could hardly make interest enough with the divided attention of his audience to gain the victory over the Leghorn flat and the little girl, whose lurking ambition I had never before suspected, came off the conqueror over the whole congregation. I say over the whole congregation. To be sure the immediate effect was confined to the female part, but many a sturdy farmer will remember and will rue the day, which, without nominally changing the price of hay and straw, or varying the price current of those articles, covenanted and contracted ricks and bags, and stacks of fodder, into Leghorn flats. My dear sir, they soon became no novelty with us—but I will confine myself to my own experience. On my return from Meeting, it was easy to observe the seriousness of my family—they were all reserved and mysterious. As they occasionally grouped themselves, I could overhear the words "becoming," "Leghorn," &c. About a week afterwards, I found one of my daughters, with a tumbler of water before her, in which a few long joints were soaking, which she was attempting to braid into a party colored strand. "What are you doing there, my dear," said I. "Braiding straw," said she. "For what," to make a horse collar?—No no Raps—to make a hat?—But how many years will it take—and how much can you braid in a day—and how grand will it look after all said and done? "Why," said the little girl, "it I get up early and braid steady all day, I can braid three yards a day, and it will take 100 yards to make a real one, (I was surprised at her zeal for so long a job) and after all it will be no wonder—but I shall iron it and bleach it and whiten it, and make it as lust to look something like a Leghorn

flat." "Pray how much does a new one cost?" said I. By this time, I was surrounded by the rest of the females in my family, who exclaimed "only 15 dollars—they are the cheapest things in the world, they'll last forever." "De Pa," said a younger girl, as she jumped right up and down, "do buy me one." "Oh yes," said another, "think how becoming they are." The children of Israel never cried more stoutly for straw!

I began to enumerate the members of my household—four stout girls besides their mother were to be blathered with this a-bominable witch grass, and the young one must have something like stubble to put on her head, to show at least that she was not an outcast from the family. My wife spoke of the propriety of the thing, indeed, she said "it was necessary—I had a high standing in the parish and must support the respectability of my family." This led me to a more full disclosure of my pecuniary affairs to her, than I had been in the habit of making. I owed for some land, I owed at the bank. She wondered what it was all for. I had better lay out my money in straw, than in land, and she'd advise me to keep clear of the banks. "Yes my Dear," said I, but I must pay where I owe, and besides we want a wagon harness, and 200 rods of fence—and then my own wardrobe is none of the best." "As to your dress," my dear said she "you know that of no consequence at your stage of life and a farmer's fool nobody thinks of it, particularly among elderly men."

Now Mr. Editor, I am a pretty smooth faced personable man and not so very old, but I yielded the point in this case, and at last promised to buy, cost what they might, a nest of Leghorn Flats. I meant to have compromised a little, between the size, and the quality, so as to have made a saving in that way; but it would not do. My wife could make a better bargain in such an article. If you was going to sell a load of hay, or potatoes my dear, you know I would not interfere, but in the article of a lady's head dress, surely I'm the best judge. I pass over an interval of very painful suspense till the arrival of this precious cargo. Sunday was of course pitched upon as the day of display. We live at some distance from the house of worship, and the day was somewhat windy. However, the wagon was made ready, and side saddles and pillows followed in due order. At last, old as I was, I found myself mounted on a smart four year old colt, following the equipage. The girls had much ado to keep on their bonnets with two hands, but as my wife drove the wagon, she depended entirely on the string that fastened the flat under her chin. At last the figure gave way, and the impatient flat scaled across the wall into Mr. Pearmain's orchard, which stands on a side hill, and thence to the edge of a swamp where it lodged well up in a maple tree. I should have cared little about it, but that the road was filled with go to meeting folks. The boys laughed and followed as they would after a falling kite, the men stopped & offered their help, and to tell the truth, I never felt so ashamed, since I was a house keeper. Even one man upon crutches sympathized so sorely in my distress, that he offered to go after the bonnet.

The colt I rode upon, I would not describe, were it not for the concern he had in this business. His color was a bright sorrel, he had a bushy tail of long hair which curved and touched the ground—his neck was arched so lofty as to raise his head higher than mine, while his short bug ears were playing among the thick hairs of his mane and foretop, from the shelter of which latter, his eyes, circled with clear white, looked forth so that nothing on either side of the road escaped his notice. On this beast was I mounted, having full employ in constraining him to a sober gait in the rear of the wagon, which he followed with a light quick step, and many an ominous motion of his head and ears. I had provided myself with a walnut bud, as the farmers call it a sprout about two feet long, which had I left at home, I should have shown myself a much more prudent man. This article, which I was, I was tempted to use. Ay! did use, for when the bonnet took its flight, attended with a sudden cry of distress from the wagon, my fiery beast cleared the whole width of the street at one bound. The boys laughed, and the elder passengers could hardly keep their gravity. I was resolved to show my gallantry and regain the bonnet, and in a luckless moment forgetting my wife's allusion to my age, I put the walnut bud about the colt twice in rapid succession, with all the violence of mortified pride. Never did Purty at the pinching point feel the Eclipse strain under him, as did I this new discovered Bucephalus. He cleared farmer Pearmain's bars, a lawful fence against orderly cattle, and performed one-half the circuit of a huge bush pasture, before I could moderate his speed as to throw myself off, which I did with a little of my colt's help in a very swampy place. I was glad to find myself a little hurt, but I was wet and muddy and had lost my reputation for horseanship forever. I must be brief and omit many inferior disasters; we got to meeting, no matter how. But when service was over and we were hastening

home, greatly to my relief, we were overtaken on the road by one of those sudden and violent showers of rain which are common in the summer season. It was windy too and the poor girls had to hold their flats with both hands, while the rain drenched them through and through in spite of the pocket handkerchiefs with which they vainly attempted to shelter them. When we arrived home, we found no very appropriate accommodations for the dripping Leghorns—I ventured to hint that they would alarm more beaux by their extravagance than they would win by their finery, and if they commenced this career at all, it would cost a great deal to be consistent, for prudent young men would be discouraged at this taste for display, which will keep a whole family poor, and not be gratified after all.

I know Mr. Editor, that much has been done at some late Castle shows to reduce the expenses of this necessary of life. Several hats have been made of domestic materials and manufacture, and some ladies of patriotism, purchased and wore them with a view no doubt, to discourage this competition in extravagance—but the end is not so easily accomplished. The Leghorn Flat must be placed on a mahogany table with carved claw feet which more on casters over a Turkey carpet. It must be reflected by mirrors and surrounded by curtains and surrounded with gilding and paintings—cut glass and silver candlesticks, and when it goes abroad, it should ride in a coach.

## THE NUMBER SEVEN.

Seven is composed of the two first perfect numbers, equal and unequal—3 and 4; for the number two consisting of repeated unity, which is no number, is not perfect; it comprehends the primary numerical triangle, or triune, and is square or quartile; conjunctions considered by the favours of planetary influence, as of the most benign aspect.

In six days creation was perfected, the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month a holy observance was ordained to the Chaldees of Israel who fasted 7 days and remained 7 days in tents—the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of 7 times 7 years, commenced the grand jubilee—every 7th year the land lay fallow; every 7th year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of our binding young men to 7 years' apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transportation for 7, twice 7, or three times 7 years—every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people—Jacob served 7 years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years—Noah had seven days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by 7, and the clean beasts by sevens. The ark touched the ground on the 7th month; and in 7 days a dove was sent, and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dream, by the 7 fat and the 7 lean beasts; and the 7 ears of full, and the 7 ears of blasted corn—Nebuchadnezzar was 7 years a beast, and the fiery furnace was heated 7 times hotter to receive Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego. The young of animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th to be taken away. By the old law, man was compelled to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humility to 70 times 7. "If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamach 70 times 7." In the destruction of Jericho seven priests bare 7 trumpets 7 days. On the 7th they surrounded the walls 7 times, and after the 7th time the walls fell—Balaam prepared 7 bullocks & 7 rams for a sacrifice. Seven of Saul's sons were hanged to slay a famine—Laban pursued Jacob 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks as an atonement for their wickedness—In the 7th year of his reign, king Ahasuerus feasted 7 days, and on the 7th directed his 7 chamberlains to find a queen, who was allowed 7 maidens to attend her—Miriam was cleansed of her leprosy by being shut up 7 days—Solomon was 7 years building the temple, at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days—In the tabernacle were 7 lamps—7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's son was ordained to wear his father's garment 7 days. The children of Israel eat unleavened bread 7 days. Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimelech as a memorial for a well. Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob. The Rabbins say that God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signify 7; whence Hannah his mother in her thank says; "that the barren had brought forth 7." In scripture are enumerated 7 retributions—the widow's son by Elise, the Shunammite's son by Eliza, the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet, the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue, the widow's son of Nain, Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. The apostles chose 7 deacons. Enoch, who was translated, was the 7th after Adam—and Jesus Christ the 7th in a direct

line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours—he appeared 7 times—after 7 times he sent the Holy Ghost. In the Lord's Prayer are 7 petitions contained in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere grammatical connection; within this number are connected all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches of Asia—There appeared 7 golden candlesticks, and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst—7 Lambs before the 7 spirits of God!—The book with 7 seals—The lamb with 7 horns and 7 eyes—7 Angels with 7 seats—7 Kings—7 Thunders—7 thousand men slain—The dragon with 7 heads and 7 crowns—the beast with 7 heads—7 Angels bringing 7 plagues, and 7 phials of wrath. The vision of Daniel was 70 weeks. The elders of Israel were 70. There are also numbered seven heavens, seven planets, seven stars, seven wise men, seven champions of Christendom, seven notes in music, seven primary colours, seven deadly sins, seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. The seventh son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent powers—The seventh son of a seventh son is still thought to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously. Perfection is likened to gold seven times purified in the fire; and we yet say, "you frighten me out of my 7 senses." The opposite side of every face on the dice makes seven; whence players at hazard make seven the main. Hippocrates says that the septenary number, by its occult virtues, tends to the accomplishment of all things, to be the dispenser of life and fountain of all its changes; and, like Shakespeare, he divides the life of a man into seven ages. In seven months a child may be born and live, and not before; and anciently it was not named before seven days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in the seventh month, and are shed & renewed in the seventh year when infancy is changed into childhood. At twice seven years puberty begins; at three seven years the faculties are developed, manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts. At four times seven man is in the full possession of his strength; at five times seven he is fit for the business of the world; at six times seven he becomes grave and wise, or never; at seven times seven he is in his apogee, and from that time decays; at eight times seven he is in his first climacteric, or year of danger; and 10 times 7, or 8 score years & ten, has by the Royal Prophet been pronounced the natural period of human life. The shield of Ajax consisted of seven bulls' hides. There were seven chiefs before Thebes. The blood was to be sprinkled seven times before the altar—Naaman was to be dipped seven times in Jordan—Apuleius speaks of dipping the head seven times in the sea for purification. In all solemn rites of purification, dedication, and consecration, the oil or water was seven times sprinkled. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs, had seven pillars.

## A TIGER IN KENTUCKY.

The Lexington, Ky. Gazette of the 17th inst. contains the following account of a strange animal which has been recently seen in that state:—

We learn from Russellville that a gentleman discovered an animal of alarming appearance, a few miles from town, and hastened to the nearest house where he was joined by three men, two of whom were armed with guns, and attended by a dog. The strange monster was again discovered, and while bayed by the dog, the two guns continued to fire on him at the distance of about fifty yards without forcing him to move from his stand; a furious look, and appalling howl frightened the two men without guns who fled to town. Experienced marksmen, continued to fire, and on the twelfth shot the beast put off at full speed, marking his way by blood flowing from many wounds that it must have received. The dog was too much frightened to continue the pursuit, and the hunters dare not venture, although one of them was as fearless as Boone himself, and accustomed to the chase from early life.

When the news reached Russellville about forty gentlemen repaired to the spot, and had a full view of the ground. The print which the paws of this animal made in the earth corresponds with the account given of his great bulk by those who had an opportunity of viewing him at a short distance for several minutes; he was of a brindle colour with a most terrific front—his eyes are described as the largest ever seen in any animal—We are well acquainted with the party engaged in the attack, and give the fullest credit to the account we have received.

The conclusion drawn is that the animal in question was a Tiger of the largest order from Mexico, and that it has like the monsters of the deep, thought proper to wander into distant regions. There is nothing remarkable in his passing such a distance unobserved. Wolves have been seen of late years low down in the northern necks of Virginia, a distance of nearly 200 miles from the Blue Ridge, the supposed residence of those animals; they had to pass through a country of the thickest

population unprotected by large forests until they arrived on the Potomac river where cedar and pine thickets shelter them from all future danger.

The above Tiger was seen a few days after, having a dozen and making its way into the state of Tennessee, and there is still a prospect of its being taken and the public gratified with a more correct description.

DANDELOINS.—A medical writer in the National Intelligencer remarks:—Dandelions have always been considered particularly useful in vesicular obstructions, particularly those of the liver, when eaten either as greens, salads, or taken in pizanas. They seem calculated from their stimulant, deobstruent powers, to promote bilious discharges, and from long experience, have been found highly efficacious in all bilious affections of the liver. They are also good to keep the body open, and are diuretic and attenuant. In the dropsy, the dandelion has been known for ages to be of great utility.—The ancients, says Willch, were better acquainted with the properties of this excellent vegetable, than those modern practitioners who appear to be more anxious to introduce exotics imported from distant countries, than to ascertain the qualities of those numerous medical plants which grow in our own climate. I advise all who are troubled with bile, flatulencies, spasm of blood, and who are fearful of the dropsy, vertigo, &c. to make free use of the precious gift of nature, the Dandelion.

## Emporium.

Ever since moralists existed, they have written against public manners. Ours are certainly not those of the golden age, but it is some consolation to reflect that our neighbours are no better than ourselves. For instance—London is generally allowed to be the terrestrial paradise of husbands, English wives are regarded as models of tenderness and fidelity. The following calculation which we extract from an English paper, is not a little curious:

State of Marriages in London in 1816.	
Runaway wives,	1,102
Runaway husbands,	2,348
Married persons legally divorced,	4,372
Living in open warfare,	17,345
Living in private misunderstanding,	13,279
Mutually indifferent,	55,240
Regarded as happy,	5,175
Nearly happy,	137
Perfectly happy,	13

Total, 96,954  
This is a new kind of statistics. We are assured, that one of our moralists is now engaged in drawing out a similar account of the city of Paris. It will be curious to see which country may obtain the advantage of the matrimonial balance.

## Dr. Greene's Cure for Drunkenness.

Whenever you feel an inclination to drink spirituous liquor (Grog) drink cool—fresh water. This is an effectual cure—and, in a very short time, you will make a sober man—out of the greatest drunkard.

Drunkenness (the Doctor says) is a disease of the stomach, and cool water is the remedy. For the goodness of Providence has placed by the side of every disease its appropriate remedy—and by the side of every evil, its appropriate good. Let us be thankful.

In an answer of the Doctor to a letter I sent him, relative to my sickness, and drinking spirituous liquor, it contained in substance what I now write—and, thank Providence, it has perfectly cured me of that dreadful disease, called drunkenness.

I can now attend to my business—and can say that a sober life is a good life. 'Tis a saving of many things—'tis a saving of cash—'tis a saving of the Constitution—'tis a saving of a man's Credit.

## CURIOUS STRATAGEM.

The following article is extracted from a German paper, in which it is given under the head of Nuremberg:

"A young man who had no fortune, requested a lawyer, who had his friend to recommend him to a family, where there was a handsome daughter, who was to have a large fortune. The lawyer agreed, but the father of the young lady who loved money, immediately asked what property the young man had. The lawyer said he did not exactly know, but he would enquire. The next time he saw his young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all? 'No,' replied he, 'well said the lawyer, would you suffer any one to call off your nose if he would give you twenty thousand dollars for it?' 'What an ideal not for all the world?' 'Tis well,' replied the lawyer, 'I had reason for asking.' The next time he saw the girl's father, he said, 'I have inquired about this young man's circumstances. He has indeed no ready money, but he has a jewel for which he has been offered \$30,000.'—This induced the old father to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place, though it is said, that in the sequel, he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.



## FOREIGN.

Office of the Gazette, 7  
New York, Aug. 13.

**Interesting from Europe.**—The editors of the Gazette have received by the packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, their regular files of London papers to the 29th of June, and Liverpool papers to the 10th ultimo, inclusive. They have also received by the packet ship Cortes, Capt. Decast, regular files, including Lloyd's Lists to the 28th of June. It will be seen by the extracts given below, that a division of the French army was within two leagues of Cadiz. This intelligence is fully confirmed by an arrival at Philadelphia from Gibraltar, and will be found in another column. We proceed to give extracts, without any comments of our own.

The forcible removal of King Ferdinand from Seville offers a new and important question for the consideration of the British Government. Will she continue her Minister with the Cortes? As soon as Mr. Ward arrived with the despatches from Sir William A. Court, announced the fact, a Cabinet Council was summoned, and held, but no decision it seems was come to. A second meeting was held on the arrival of further despatches received by Mr. Robinson, and the result of the deliberations communicated to the King at Windsor. Mr. Ward was immediately set out on his return to Sir William A. Court. The decision of course did not transpire.

The Courier on this important point observes, "What those instructions will be, were settled yesterday, in the Cabinet Council, which assembled, in consequence of the arrival of Sir William's despatches. Their nature cannot be known; but we have no hesitation in hazarding the conjecture, that Sir William A. Court has been ordered to return home. Follow the King he cannot, for that would be to sanction the violence which has been offered to his person in removing him; accredited to the Madrid Regency, he equally cannot be, for that would be a virtual abandonment of our neutrality. The only remaining course is for him to return, unless, before his recall reaches him, the success of the Royalist cause in Spain shall have restored the King to liberty; and he would then resume his functions at the Court of Ferdinand. This we think the likely issue of the business, for we learn, upon good authority, that there is not the slightest chance of the remnant of the Constitutional Faction being able to protract the struggle. As to final success, that has long been placed beyond their reach.

An official bulletin dated at Madrid on the 19th of June states that the terror with which the march of the French columns filled the Cortes, caused them to depart from Seville with so much precipitation, that they left several millions in the coffers and a great deal of plate taken from the churches; that there had been great desertion among the troops, and about 400 officers remaining at Seville.

We learn, says the abovementioned despatch, that the Constitutional troops of Villa Campa and Lopez Baños, which had retired towards Ronda, on being acquainted with the odious manner in which the King had been carried away from Seville, have dispersed, abandoning their generals.

The Royalist Chief Don Ramon Chambo, who took the fort of Tortosa on the 12th, made himself master on the 15th of the other works of that place, which he brought back under the power of his Catholic Majesty. Thus our direct communications between Catalonia and Valencia are secured by the possession of this important place.

In all La Mancha, the peasants join the French and Spanish troops, and stop the scattered detachments of the army of Balasteros that appear in that part of the Province, which is near to the kingdom of Valencia.

Gen. Bourdesouille had marched from Cordova directly upon Cadiz, without passing through Seville; by which means he gained three days march and arrived on the 21st at Port St. Mary, in the Bay of Cadiz, and only two leagues distant from that city. It is said that Cadiz is constantly supplied with water from this place. The rear guard of General Zayas had been overtaken by the French army and greatly harassed. [The occupation of Port St. Mary is confirmed in another part of this day's paper.]

The accounts respecting Minn are of a very contradictory nature. One account represented him as having gained the Seo d'Urgel, after much difficulty, with only 4 men. Another states that he had not more than 300, & that his successive losses had given a mortal blow to the Constitutional cause, and his own influence was nearly destroyed.

We find it stated under the Bayonne head of the 17th June that Abidal arrived there on the 10th, and although travelling, may have been visited by all the officers in the garrison, and was present at a grand dinner given no doubt in his honor, by the General commanding the Department. It is asserted that he intended going to Paris.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JUNE 30.

**Cotton.**—The attention of the trade and speculators has been directed almost exclusively during the past week to American Cotton, in which description the business done has been unexpectedly great, exceeding 19,000 bags. Of these about 8000 Bowed, 2000 Orleans & Alabama, and 500 Sea Islands have been taken on speculation, the prices of which have accordingly advanced 3d per lb. on Bowed, and 4d on Orleans.

**Tobacco.**—The trade has scarcely appeared in the market since our last, and

there has not been any inquiry for exports; the only sales we have in report are some small lots of Virginia leaf for Ireland at about the previous current.

**London, (Courier,) June 29.**  
The Financial Express of the Chamberlain of the Exchequer on Wednesday next, will be of the most gratifying description, we understand. The Revenue during the present quarter will be found, we believe, to be productive almost beyond precedent, and the generally flourishing condition of the country furnishes ample ground for congratulation. The statement of the Right Hon. Gentleman is not expected to lead to any debate, as it will consist, chiefly of a recapitulation of the measures which have been adopted during the present session.

**London, June 29. (Englishman.)**

Mr. Robinson, the King's Messenger, arrived in town yesterday morning, with despatches from Spain. In the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held at the Secretary of State Office for Foreign Affairs which continued sitting about an hour and a half, at the breaking up of which it was expected, as soon as Mr. Canning could prepare his despatches, Mr. Ward, of the British Embassy at Seville, would leave town for Spain, with the reply of the British Government to the important despatch of which he was the bearer last Wednesday, from Sir W. A. Court, conveying the account of the removal of the King of Spain from Seville. A messenger was despatched to his Majesty at Windsor with the result of the Cabinet Council. The deliberations of the Cabinet yesterday, were a continuation of those of Thursday upon the same subject. Mr. Ward was waiting with the greatest anxiety to set out on his return to Sir W. A. Court; but the importance of the subject led to these prolonged deliberations in the Cabinet.

**From the Englishman, of June 29.**

**FROM THE PARIS PRESS OF FRIDAY.**  
(From the Journal des Debats, Paris, June 26.)  
**NEWS FROM THE ARMY IN SPAIN.**

**Madrid, June 21.**  
**Proclamation of the Regency of the Kingdom to the Spaniards.**

**SPANIARDS!**—The Regency of the Kingdom addresses itself to you in the excess of its most poignant grief, not to excite the constant loyalty of your hearts, because the Spaniards cannot cease to be faithful to the God of our Father, and to our beloved Sovereign; but to assuage the bitterness of its affliction or yours, at the sight of the evils which may ensue from the melancholy situation in which the perilsous enemies of the country have placed us.

You are witnesses of the forbearance, the mildness, the indulgence, with which the partisans of irreligion, licentiousness, and anarchy, have been treated. You have, it is true, sometimes deplored the impunity which men so criminal enjoy in all places; and the Regency would have even feared scenes calculated to cause scandal, if, convinced of your wise patriotism, it had not known that you were acquainted with the motive of its so mild and tolerant conduct. It must be said frankly, this motive was, the liberty of the King and of his august family.

Spaniards, you know if, our legitimate and adored Sovereign has been deprived of the throne of his fathers. So horrible a crime has been committed to revenge the heroic answer of the Monarch, to the proposal to remove him to Cadiz an answer the words of which ought to be written on marble and brass. They will be the finest ornament of history for many ages, and they will always be engraved on the hearts of all Spaniards.

My conscience, and the interest of my subjects, does not permit me to leave this place. As an individual, or a private person I should see no inconvenience in removing to another place; but, as a King, my conscience does not permit me to do so.

In speaking thus, Ferdinand has manifested his great soul and his love of his people. A regency, named by the most furious demagogues, has been the consequence of so much heroism; and Ferdinand and his consort and all the Royal Family have been violently transferred to Cadiz; to Cadiz where that set destructive of religion & the monarchy arose. There the monarch now is a prisoner; there is the Royal Family; and can there be a Spaniard who can see such an event without indignation and without horror.

Spaniards! Your Government confesses that it can find no expression fit to paint so horrible a crime; your government feels itself reduced to the silence of silence.

The Regency of the Kingdom confounded it is true, by so great a crime will not neglect to take, and it has taken firm and energetic measures to punish its authors, and to render the evils caused by the implacable enemies of God & of the Monarch. Prudence and vigour will govern all its resolutions. You will co-operate in all just an object by confiding in your government, which will unremotely pursue those whose infernal rage has filled our hearts with mourning.

A Royalist Corps, partly composed of Portuguese, blockades Ciudad Rodrigo, the siege of which will soon be begun. It is supposed it cannot make a long resistance, being ill supplied with provisions.

Some Monks of a Convent at Madrid, have caused the revenue of an estate to be seized, which had belonged to their order, and had been held under the Constitutional system. The legal officer employed, acted by virtue of authority from one of the members of the municipality; this member has been summoned by the regency, who blamed his zeal, because no resolution had been taken respecting ecclesiastical property sold under the decree of the Cortes.

**From the National Gazette, August 9.**  
Captain Tol of the brig Jane and Mary,

from Maranhao, via. Calcutta, has come up from the Mauritius. He sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th July, in company with a French fleet of four sail of the line, three frigates and two gun brigs, destined to join the French blockading squadron off Cadiz. He has brought as we are informed, no Gibraltar papers, but reports, verbally, that the French had overrun the part of Spain opposite, without resistance, were within seven miles of Algeiras, and had formed the blockade of Cadiz by land.

The squadron of the harbour allowed nothing to enter. A brig belonging to New York was boarded within one mile of the Cadiz batteries, by one of the blockading squadron, and ordered off; the batteries not firing a gun, although the French vessel was so near that they could have struck her at every shot. Despatches sent from Gibraltar by the American consul, had been seized and sent back by the French. It was said that Seville was not occupied by the French; the reports, however, as to their operations, were various and contradictory. At Gibraltar, flour was nine dollars; a good deal had been shipped in small boats for Cadiz; the Governor of Gibraltar had prohibited further exportation of it.

We have thus given all the information which we have been able to procure. We regret that we are without Gibraltar papers, which might furnish some details of importance.

**MR. PINKNEY.**  
*From the July No. of the North American Review.*

To extraordinary natural endowments, Mr. Pinkney added deep and various knowledge of his profession. A long course of study and practice had familiarized his mind with the science of the law, in every department; and his attainments in the auxiliary branches of learning, essential to the jurist and advocate, were of the most profound and elegant character. For many years he was the acknowledged leader at the head of the bar of his native state; and during the last ten years of his life—the principal period of attendance in this (the Supreme Court of the United States)—he enjoyed the reputation of having been rarely equalled, and perhaps never excelled, in eloquence and the power of reasoning upon legal subjects. His mind was acute and subtle; rapid in its conceptions and singularly felicitous in the exposition of the truths it was employed in investigating. Mr. Pinkney had the command of the greatest variety of the most beautiful and peculiarly appropriate diction, and the faculty of adorning and illustrating the drier and most intricate discussions. His favourite mode of reasoning was from the analogies of the law; and while he delighted his auditory by his powers of amplification and rhetorical ornament, he instructed the court by tracing up the technical rules and positive institutions of jurisprudence to their historical source and first principles. He was profoundly versed in the ancient learning of the common laws; his technical peculiarities and feudal origin, its subtle distinctions and artificial logic were familiar to his early studies, and enabled him to expound with admirable force and perspicuity, the rules of real property. To this, and his other legal attainments, he superadded, at a later period of his life, an extensive acquaintance with the theory and administration of public law.

In the various questions of constitutional law, which have been recently discussed in this high tribunal, it may be said, it is hoped, without irreverence, that Mr. Pinkney's learning and powers of investigation have very much contributed to enlighten and fix its judgments. In the discussion of that class of causes, especially, which, to use his own expression, "presented the proud spectacle of a peaceful judicial review of the conflicting sovereign claims of the government of the Union and of the particular states, by this more than any previous counsel, his arguments were characterized by a fervor, earnestness, gravity, eloquence and force of reasoning, which convinced all who heard him, that he delivered his own sentiments as a statesman and a citizen, and was not merely solicitous to discharge his duty as an advocate. He exerted an intellectual vigor proportioned to the magnitude of the occasion. He saw in it a pledge of the immortality of the Union—a perpetuity of national strength and glory, increasing and brightening with age—of concord at home and reputation abroad. And in his argument on the constitutionality of the charter of the bank of the United States, he stated, that the considerations which the question involved, imparted to it a peculiar character of importance; and this tribunal, distinguished as it is for all that can give to judicature a title to reverence, is, in deliberating and adjudicating upon it, in the exercise of its most exalted, its most awful functions. The legislative faculty of the government of the Union, for the prosperity of the Union, are in the lists against the imputed sovereignty of a particular state; and you are the judges of the lists;—not indeed upon the romantic and chivalrous principles of title and tournaments, but upon the sacred principles of the constitution. In whatever direction you look, you cannot but perceive the solemnity, the majesty of such an occasion. In whatever quarter you approach the subject, you cannot but feel that it demands from you the firm and steady exertion of all those high qualities which the universal voice ascribes to those who have devoted themselves to the ministry of this holy sanctuary.

That intense application to his professional and public labours, for which Mr. Pinkney was so remarkably distinguished, continued to animate his exertions to the last moments of his life; and as he held up a high standard of excellence in this honorable career, he pursued it with unabated

diligence and ardor, and still continued to speak as from the impulse of youthful ambition. His example was therefore of the greatest utility in exciting the emulation of the profession. But it is as an enlightened defender of the national constitution against the attacks which have been made upon it, under the pretext of asserting the claims of state sovereignty, that his loss is most to be lamented by the public. It is known to his friends that he was, a short time before his death, engaged in the investigations preparatory to making a great effort in the senate upon this interesting subject.

The loss of such a commentary upon the constitution, by one who had so profoundly meditated its principles, may be regarded as a public calamity. It is also to be regretted that the great fame of his eloquence must rest mainly in tradition, as it is believed no memorials of his most splendid efforts in the senate or at the bar have been preserved, and it is obviously impossible to form any adequate notions of the powers of an advocate from the sketches of the arguments of counsel contained in the books of reports.

## Easton Gazette.

**EASTON, MD.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16.**

### POST OFFICE LAW AGAIN.

We will again recur to the Law of the last Session which orders, that every Letter sent by any Packet, Steam Boat, Grain Boat or other Bay Craft from any part of Maryland to Baltimore, must be subject to pay the same postage as if sent by Mail; for the Captain of every such vessel, and every hand on board, are prohibited from carrying any letter for any purpose to Baltimore, under a heavy fine, if they do not first deposit such letter in the Post Office in order that it may be taxed with postage.

In the pany stratagems which necessitous or extravagant governments have had resort to for the purpose of fleecing little earnings from the pockets of an affable or humiliated people to supply themselves with money, we know of none more really harassing, more contemptibly mean, or more obviously unjust and unequal than this Law of last Congress, which appears to have passed submissively through, that was to impose so inconvenient a burden upon the people of Maryland.

Baltimore is our great Market, where we sell and buy—our intercourse with this our only market is exclusively by water—the number of boats belonging to the waters of Maryland to carry on this intercourse is immense—Hitherto, scarcely a boat sailed for Baltimore but she carried freights and letters on business, or letters of social intercourse among friends of every rank and degree in life; for there is not a neighbourhood in the State of Maryland upon its waters (which constitutes four fifths of the whole) that has not friends or relatives or both in Baltimore, with whom the usual and only means of intercourse is by the Bay Craft and Grain Boats—To a great number of these persons the charge of postage is a pecuniary inconvenience, small as it may be called, for the frequency of the payment enhances the sum, and indigent people must bear the evil or give up that intercourse which is the cement and gratification of separated friends—The wealthy can afford to bear this better, but to the greater portion of the people it is a matter really of serious inconvenience—When this law was first enacted, it was during war, when the nation was hard pressed to raise funds, but was afterwards repealed at the suggestion, we think, of a gentleman from Maryland then in Congress, who offered views of this subject somewhat similar to those we have now taken, and which views prevailed so far as to repeal that part of the law which now imposes a tax of postage upon every letter sent by a boat from any part of Maryland to Baltimore, Annapolis or any other place where a Post Office is established.

The case is now a hard one, it amounts to a grievance—a farmer sends a little grain to market and writes a letter to a friend or commission merchant, giving directions about the sale of his grain, the payment of the proceeds, or the mode of remitting it back to him—or he wants necessities for his family's use—if he does send such a letter, it must be subject to postage, for neither the Captain, nor one of his hands on board, can take it without first putting it in the Post Office to be subject to the postage—A boat is going from a man's door and he has a father, brother or friends in Baltimore to whom he may want to write, but he can't do it without the letter being taxed with postage, unless he can find a passenger on board who will be so kind as to take it—This bears pretty fairly hard upon the people in the navigating part of Maryland—suppose Congress was to pass a law forbidding wagoners

from taking letters about depots, what in the Post Office to incur postage, what would our Western Brethren say to such a thing? Would they not exclaim, and justly too, against a measure bearing exclusively against them, interrupting the facility of their intercourse and imposing a burden upon them? and is not such precisely the case now with the people on the navigable waters?

If there was any just reason for this burden, then indeed the matter would not appear so outrageous—but the reason assigned makes the thing doubly oppressive, for it shows it to be an act of oppression to cure the evils arising from multiplied frauds and peculations which have been permitted in Post Masters at a time when the administration found it convenient for its own support and for that of its friends to wink at the villainies of its officers and to forbear to call them to account lest they might possibly lose votes and interests at elections.

Let us examine this affair and look into the Post Master General's late circular, which is official testimony—The present Postmaster General has but very recently come into office, and seems to manifest a proper determination to bring the affairs of his Department to a settlement and correct condition—To effect this he writes a circular to all the Postmasters in the United States to the following effect.

**"General Post Office, July 7, 1823.**

"For years past, the moneys realized by the General Post Office, have been less than its expenditures. The quarter ending on the thirty first of March last, left a deficiency of near forty thousand dollars, and it is believed that there is a deficiency equally as large for the ensuing quarter. This evil is rapidly increasing, and must essentially impede the operations of the Department, unless effectual remedy be applied. The remedy can only be found, by appropriations from the Treasury, by restricting the travel of the mail, or by inducing Postmasters to be more punctual in paying the moneys received by them. The list of delinquencies, which the office now exhibits shows a most culpable negligence of many Postmasters, in this respect. In future, where any Postmaster shall neglect to pay over as directed, within a reasonable time, the moneys he may have received for postage, he shall be deemed guilty of an omission of an important duty, and the Postmaster General will apply the most effectual means to prevent a second failure.

**"IT IS EXPECTED THAT THOSE POSTMASTERS WHO HAVE APPROPRIATED THE PUBLIC MONEY TO THEIR OWN USE, AND HAVE FOR YEARS EVINCED BUT LITTLE DISPOSITION TO REFUND IT, WILL PAY THEIR RESPECTIVE BALANCES WITHOUT DELAY."**

This letter does honor to Mr. McLean, and the people of the United States ought to rejoice that they have such a man at the head of the Post Office Department—He is worthy to be there—This letter and the exposure of the late Mr. Secretary Dallas of the State of the finances and credit of the country, during the late war, soon after he came into the Treasury Department and was about to exhibit his new scheme of ways and means, are among the boldest and most efficient stands taken by any Ministers in this Country, and are as sure to afford relief to the country as they will procure admiration for their authors—Mr. Dallas did more for the finances than all the administration of Mr. Madison put together, adding in Mr. Secretary Gallatin's views and all the Democratic men in the Union, and Mr. McLean will, we have no doubt, show the administration and Congress that the Post Office Establishment can do well without these little fleecings from the pockets of poor granddams and relatives whenever they want to hear of the health and condition of their kindred—Had we always had such a man as Mr. McLean at the head of the Post Office, we should never have been pestered with the miserable impositions we now bear—we wish Mr. McLean well, and hope he will bring those base and hidden purloiners of the public money to light and to account, whose frauds and embezzlements of the people's money, (yes significantly the people's money, for they paid it for postage) have caused Congress to impose a miserable little grievance upon a part of this nation, as pitiful in itself as it is embarrassing to all—Yes Sir, make **"THOSE POSTMASTERS WHO HAVE APPROPRIATED THE PUBLIC MONEY TO THEIR OWN USE, PAY UP THEIR RESPECTIVE BALANCES WITHOUT DELAY."**

for as you justly and fearlessly observe **"IF SUCH MONIES HAD BEEN FAITHFULLY PAID OVER, THE EXPENDITURES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT WOULD NOT HAVE EXCEEDED THE**



RECEIVED? and of course we should not now be taxed for every letter we want to send to Baltimore.

#### PRESIDENCY.

It is not our part nor our inclination to meddle at all in the Presidential Election, much less to try to write up or down any of the numerous Candidates for that pre-eminent station, to which none should be called but the man of the nation who is superior to all others—but in the numerous papers with which we exchange, we are amused and struck with the warmth of contest, the severity of vituperation, and the excessive praise which are indulged in by various editors and writers to promote the views of their favorite, and to decry those whom they fear in opposition. We propose, on occasion, to call out some of these for the entertainment of our readers, and we will ask them in advance how they could have expected to escape the mordacious venom when they were in the political controversy, seeing that such rancorous attacks are in store for each other?

The Washington Republican, a paper edited with spirit and sustained with talent, as the title 'Pages' of the Intelligencer can testify with smartings, has recently given us some severe and bold strictures which we take the liberty to fill up our columns with to day, as they not only exemplify what we have above remarked, but contain some political points that are worthy to be known.

From the Washington Republican.

The Intelligencer of Wednesday contains an elaborate commentary founded on the eloquent and effective speech of Mr. McDuffie. We cheerfully associate ourselves with the Editors in the opinions they have expressed respecting the gentleman's abilities, both as an orator and statesman, and in their just anticipations of his future distinction. South Carolina may well be proud of his eloquence; every state of the Union has cause to triumph in the purity and liberality of his patriotism. A momentary glance, however, at the article in the Intelligencer, is sufficient to assure us, that its editors have, in this instance, only taken up this able speech with a view once more to put on record their scepticism on the subject of the radical faction. Not content with denying that an organized opposition to the administration of Mr. Monroe has at any time existed; they assert that no denunciations have been uttered by any representative of the people against the President, &c. and that the word radical has been merely the slang of party prints, a distinction nourished by the noxious effluvia of the times.

With regard to the fact of an opposition to Mr. Monroe and his administration, we will simply recapitulate the evidences we have already laid before the public. We have no hope or expectation that any facts, however palpable and incontrovertible, will induce the Editors of the Intelligencer to retract the opinions which they have expressed. They are no longer open to question on this point. They have selected their course, whether rashly or wisely time will disclose, and have advanced so far in it that to retreat is impracticable. With the people, however, truth and reason will always retain their influence; and truth and reason are the only weapons we shall use against interested scepticism and wilful misrepresentation.

The 'true' first broke ground, and in a series of essays with that signature, written by Mr. Cobb, a friend, a neighbour, and a law student of Mr. Crawford, united with him in political opinion and private friendship; and published in a Milledgeville paper, denouncing the whole administration, with the exception of a single individual, as guilty of waste and profusion, contempt of principles and violations of the Constitution, and pointed out Mr. Crawford as the only prop of democratic republicanism in the cabinet. This indication of opposition was promptly followed up on the floor of Congress, where hostility to Mr. Monroe and his administration was openly avowed by Mr. Gilmer, from Georgia, another neighbour and friend of Mr. Crawford. In the Senate, Mr. McCrell, of New Hampshire, co-operated with the party out of doors, and in the House of Representatives, pronouncing the present administration worse than the Federal administration, having transcended it in profusion and contempt of principles. Using the signature of 'A Watchman,' Mr. Holmes, of Maine, also a confidential friend of Mr. Crawford, and already selected by the radical party to fill the office of Vice President under Mr. Crawford, repeated in the columns of the Portland Argus, all the charges which had been before made against the administration, both in and out of Congress; all of which essays were eagerly republished in the various papers attached to Mr. Crawford and the radical party. And at this moment, we perceive the most recent vehicle of abuse and detraction in the Union, the Washington City Gazette, which has adopted similar language, and propagated similar misrepresentations, supported by all the official patronage of the Treasury Department. And yet, says the Intelligencer, there has been no opposition, no denunciation? As well may a blind man declare there is no sun, no day because to his benighted faculty none appears.

FROM THE SAME.

Mr. Crawford—the Army, Slaves, and Internal Improvement.

Instead of the bungling attempts which

we have exposed in our second article, to place the honors of another upon the head of the Radical candidate, his friends would have much more profitably employed in explaining points in his character and conduct which must be explained before they can, with the least shadow of reason, expect the American people to recognize him.

First, let them explain to the satisfaction of the people, before they can recognize him as their president, his conduct in suppressing two letters, one from the editor of the port of Darien, and another from General Mitchell himself, which went to incite Mitchell in that abominable traffic, in upwards of one hundred slaves, brought into the country in violation of the laws of the land, and of all those better feelings which belong to human nature. Is it any justification of so doing a fraud upon human rights and the public law, that General Mitchell is Mr. Crawford's particular friend? We should think not. But the letters were suppressed—and one of them to this hour has not been surrendered. It is true General Mitchell has been discarded from office, but it was not by the agency of his friend Mr. Crawford, whose act of suppressing the documents, which in a summary way, would have convicted him, proves, that he was prepared to screen from the operation of law, and that in so flagrant a case, the man who had subjected himself so justly to its operation. Let this conduct be explained. We challenge a defence of it. It were to libel the people even to suppose them capable of giving their confidence to any man who has proved himself capable of such a fraud, and whose ideas of crime are such as this single act discovers his to be. This is the point in the case—the man whom the Executive and the laws condemn and discard, and condemn too for an act the most revolting and disgraceful, Mr. Crawford, in violation of his official obligations, sets himself to work to screen from the just operation of the law! Let this be explained—and then we will hear what can be said about his army improvements, and whatever good he may have done.

FROM THE SAME.

#### MAJOR NOAH.

The fretfulness which has characterized Major Noah of late, seems not likely soon to exhaust itself. He is in a terrible passion that any part of the public printing should be disposed of, contrary to his notions of patriotism and propriety. The Major's patriotism seems, however, to be altogether in his pocket. He is stung to the quick by the orders to publish the public advertising in the New York Patriot, and he puts in his plea of right, to it for himself, on the grounds of being the Republican Editor! But the Major should remember, that he is not looked upon in that light at Washington, any more than he is in New York. He ought to know by this time that he stands the miserable, and almost solitary organ of a broken faction, of which the leaders themselves are now ashamed.

But he is not only offended that the Patriot should secure any part of the public printing, but he is almost equally so that his worthy associate of the Washington Gazette should also be discarded, and the Washington Republican adopted. Major Noah insists that it should be given to the Republican paper of the greatest circulation. What will he say to the fact that the Treasury Department continues to give its advertising patronage to the miserable organ of faction, whose circulation is almost entirely confined to this district, and to its exchanges, and is by far the smallest of any paper published in the city? If he were actuated by principle, and not faction, he would direct his censure against this long continued and scandalous abuse of the Treasury. How is it possible for the people in the Western Country, who seldom see the Gazette, to know any thing of the advertisements sent out through that vehicle? And how can Mr. Crawford justify himself for his selection of it?

There are some curious anecdotes connected, not only with the order from the Treasury to print in that Gazette, but the orders for payment, which, if we are provoked much further, we will lay before the public, and which will prove not much to the satisfaction of Major Noah or his chieftain.

The New York Statesman says it is rumored that Mr. Perkins has sold the patent right for using his new steam invention in the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to an American gentleman for \$40,000.

The Democratic Press states that Commodore Bainbridge has received orders to proceed to Boston and take command of that station.

It is reported that Commodore Jones is about to return from his long cruises in the Mediterranean, and that he has been assigned as the successor at Philadelphia to Commodore Bainbridge.

The state of Maryland has had twenty Governors since the year 1777. The state of New York has had six, viz. George Clinton, John Jay, Morgan Lewis, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, and Joseph C. Yates. In Connecticut, the Governor's election is annual, and yet we believe that state has had but six different Governors since the revolution, viz. Two Thrumbulls, John Treadwell, Roger Griswold, John Cotton Smith, and Oliver Wolcott. —N. Y. Com. Adv.

BALTIMORE, August 12.

#### THE FLOUR MARKET.

Although it was reported that the new flour mill had created a great stir in the Philadelphia market, yet it did not produce any "stir" here. Flour remained

at the last quotations, & holders generally are more disposed to await quietness, than to make sales in consequence of probabilities only. So little variation has taken place since the publication of our last general Review of the Markets and Prices Current, that we deem a re-instatement unnecessary, particularly as we intend next week, to publish it in a revised and corrected form. —Fed. Rep.

Baltimore, August 11.

#### COLOMBIAN CONSULATE.

Colonel Hamilton has been appointed Colombian Consul for the port of Baltimore; of which our Government has been notified by the Minister from Colombia.

Another Melancholy Accident.—During the parade yesterday of an Artillery company, one of the members accidentally discharged his piece and the contents were lodged in the side of another member, who it is supposed will not survive. —Chron.

For the Eastern Gazette.

#### THE EXAMINATION.

Of the Pupils in the Eastern Academy was held agreeably to notice on Thursday and Friday the 11th & 12th inst. This as all other examinations which have been made, must have furnished to those who attended it, the most satisfactory evidence of the care, diligence and ability which distinguish the gentlemen who superintend this institution. The writer has derived peculiar pleasure from witnessing the several annual exhibitions which have taken place in the Classical Department, since this change was first introduced to the management of Mr. Thompson. And although he sincerely regrets to find that the students in this department have diminished in number, yet he cherishes a hope that this has not occurred from any disposition on the part of parents whose means are fully competent, to withhold from their children a knowledge of the classics. A branch of education, to which the attention cannot be too constantly directed; and which lends so efficiently its powerful aid to the acquisition of every science which embraces in its scope the firmest maxims and purest precepts of morality, which from daily familiarity become indelibly imprinted on the minds of youth—and by holding up to view the noble and disinterested achievements of illustrious men of other days, fires the youthful bosom with the most generous sentiments, and awakens into vigorous action every feeling of patriotism, virtue and honour. But at this enlightened day it would be unnecessary to descant on the value of Classical learning as an auxiliary to every other, and as a means of attaining the objects above stated when the theories of these visionary men, which might at one time have produced a temporary doubt of its utility have passed away like dawns of the morning, and are forgotten.—Of this fact the writer feels himself well assured, that the diminution of the Classical scholars in this Academy has not been produced by any public distrust of the qualifications of the professor, or by any disgust at his intemperate negligence. No one who strictly attended to the examination in Latin and Greek on Thursday the 7th inst. could for a moment suspect this to be the cause.—For although there were but few young gentlemen engaged in the classics, and those indeed very young, yet the writer can confidently say, he has never witnessed a more gratifying exhibition even from much older students. Nor let it be supposed that they were only well instructed in the authors which they had read; or that the examination was confined to writers of minor consideration. The advancement which these boys had made, could be equalled only by the promptitude, understanding & skill they manifested.—And their examination was made in the higher classics, as in Virgil, Horace, Cicero's Orations, Lucian & Homer.—And whilst he mentions those authors, whose works are deemed among the chef d'œuvres of classic learning, the writer cannot refrain from an expression of his admiration of the mode which Mr. Thompson so highly promotes, and so happily exercises, of at once interesting the student in a precise and grammatical knowledge of the construction of the language, and of inspiring him with a delicate and refined taste for its embellishments.—This is a characteristic which if it did not peculiarly, certainly does most eminently distinguish Mr. Thompson as professor of the Greek and Latin languages.

The English department under the superintendence of that very attentive & excellent teacher, Mr. Ring, deserves also the highest encomium.—The little boys under the direction of this gentleman seem already possessed of a generous spirit of emulation, which is the surest presage of excellence and distinction. They also exhibited themselves in their various branches, in a manner exceedingly agreeable to all who attended.—The writer cannot close this notice, without earnestly entreating the citizens of Eastern, who may in many respects be deemed particularly interested, to cherish and promote as far as in their power this meritorious Institution.—That its influence and benefits may be extended to the community at large, who may be disposed to participate in them, and that their teachers who merit so much at their hands may receive the just reward of their exertions and ability.

A FRIEND TO YOUTH.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) July 31.

#### MAIL ROBBERY.

A man who calls himself Hancock, came here on Tuesday in the Frankfort Mail Stage, and continued on to Mayville. A horse of the Doctor's—eight miles from town, the horses were watered, and the passenger, the only one in the stage, walked into the field of corn near the

house, for a few minutes and resumed his place at Millersburg, 26 miles from Lexington. After he had left the Doctor's his horse was who was ploughing the field, found a package of letters nailed at Knoxville for New York, and the Doctor following the track of the said passenger to the spot where the package had been cut open and only the seal of one letter broken, the whole package proving to be made up of single letters, which no doubt protected them from further violation. There were no post bills in this package, therefore it is not known whether thirty six; the number of letters found, was all that belonged to the package or not. This villain no doubt travels with a key and will continue with the stage, in hopes that no alarm has been given. He complained of being sick; he lay down by the side of the Mail stage covered with his coat. Mr. Hattick, an active young man has gone in pursuit of the robber, and will no doubt overtake him before he crosses the Ohio river.

#### ST. DOMINGO PIRATES.

By the schooner Fame, captain Sylvester, arrived at this port on Thursday in 12 days from Jeremie, we learn that three colored men (natives of Jeremie and Aux Cayes) who sometime previous had hired a small boat under the pretext of fishing and shooting, boarded a small Indigene schooner which was proceeding from Jeremie to Petit Trou in the night, for the purpose of taking in coffee. There were a captain, three men, a boy, a woman and child on board the schooner—the negroes robbed the vessel of the dry goods & money on board—massacred all except one of the crew who was concerned with them, and sunk the vessel, about five leagues from Jeremie. They brought their plunder to Jeremie. Three of the men have been detected, and on examination acknowledged to have taken an AMERICAN SCHOONER some little time before—they robbed her and KILLED ALL HANDS! They were condemned to be shot, and only awaited the order of President Boyer. A strict search was making for the other man and hopes were entertained that he would be secured.

A boat about sixteen feet in length, painted green inside, with 'INDUSTRY OF BALTIMORE' on her stern was taken up near the Anse du Noyau about the 20th July, in a small cove, with flour, pork, rice, lard and snap in her, part of which was found in possession of a retailer of those articles; but where the boat was from or who brought her there had not been ascertained on the 26th July, when the Fame sailed from Jeremie.

American.

Among other marks of the progress of refinement among us, (says the New York American) "we have noticed in the recent papers one that is peculiar, and as we hope inimitable. It is the exhibition, at an eating-house too, of the arm of a pirate; the corpse from which it was cut having been long exposed upon a rock in the West India seas, without undergoing change or decomposition. The curious, who are invited to visit this human arm, are charged the reasonable price of 25 cents, we believe, one half whereof is returnable in eatables! Verily we doubt whether any country, however old in civilization, or fertile in expedients, has ever witnessed a more original scheme to allure the world. Dr. Mitchell and his fish at Sykes, are nothing to the pirate's arm."

In North Carolina, it appears that the friends of Mr. Crawford were determined, notwithstanding the toasts that were actually drunk at their celebrations, that people abroad should be made to believe that Mr. Crawford had not been forgotten. For this purpose, after the toasts had been drunk, and the originals sent to the printers for publication, a note from one of the committee, was sent to the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, & of the Raleigh Star, requesting them to erase from the 22d toast the name of John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, and insert William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. One of the editors made the alteration, and the other did not, and this wide difference appearing in print, we presume was the means of 'letting the cat out of the bag.' —N. Y. Com. Adv.

An extraordinary fact is related in a Jamaica paper, which serves to shew the irresistible force of public opinion. In this instance it appears to have risen superior to that powerful engine, the law, and almost to have obtained a victory over a still more active agent, self interest.—A man named John White, was charged with setting fire to some trash houses in Black River parish, in February last; tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 13th of June last. He was constantly attended while under the awful sentence of death, by a pious and zealous minister of the gospel; but he invariably denied any knowledge of the transaction for which he was to suffer. It would appear, that of whatever nature the evidence against him at his trial might have been, a general conviction prevailed of his innocence; for the marshals assistant could no where find a person who would undertake the execution for any reward that could be offered, until the day was pretty far advanced, when a negro who was confined in the workhouse was so length tempted by the promise of two doubloons to perform the office of hangman, and repaired to the spot; but at the moment he drew near a smart flash of lightning accompanied by a tremendous clap of thunder, so alarmed him that he refused to comply with the engagement, and gave up the promised reward, saying that "God Almighty had not sent the lightning for nothing."—The prisoner was not executed, but still remained in confinement. —Norfolk Herald.

#### MARRIAGE.

On Sunday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. John Edgar, to Miss Lydia Green, both of this county.

In this town on Tuesday evening last, by the same, Lambert Clayland, Esq. to Miss Mary E. H. Thompson, all of this town.

In this county on Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. William Ferguson, to Miss Mary Gregory, all of this county.

The Orphan's Court of Talbot county will sit on Friday next the 22d August.

#### More New Goods.

Clark & Green. Have just received and are now opening, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

#### Seasonable Goods.

Among which are a case of very cheap

#### Irish Linens,

Handsome Swiss Muslins, Jaconet, Mull, Mull and Bobbin, Dimities, Merisettes and Flannel, fine Yarns, Linen Cambrics, Long Lawns, Canton Flannels, Gloves, Silk Hosiery, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO, A large supply of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids and Apron Checks.

TOGETHER WITH

#### GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, &c.

Among the Wines is a Case of very Superior Old Genuine Port, which can be highly recommended for medicinal uses.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash. August 16—3w

#### Mr. Hoffman's

#### COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

Will commence on the 1st of October next. The Course will occupy four months. Days of Lecturing, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in each week. For the accommodation of Gentlemen living out of the city, who may come after the commencement of the course, the lectures will be repeated, unless at too late a season.

Members of the Law Institute are informed that a *Meat Dinner* will be established in October next, and that they are entitled to tickets to the public course.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Coale and Mr. Lucas. Baltimore, August 16—8w

#### To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next: THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

#### TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty-two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the seal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue, and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. M. d. 3

August 16, 1833.

#### Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November term next, to shew cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

ISAAC SMULLEN.

August 16—5

#### Camp Meeting.

A Camp Meeting will be held within one mile of Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, to commence on Thursday the 21st inst, and to conclude on the following Tuesday.

August 16—1w

#### Education.

#### Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Eastern and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

#### English Grammar.

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.) On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf, provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scott & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Eastern. Persons wishing to become scholars, can leave their names with the undersigned gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Eastern on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge. August 9th, 1833.

#### To the Voters

#### OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with your support. I will endeavor to maintain all honorable measures, which in my judgment, will promote our mutual interest. Your Humble and Obedient Servant, WILLIAM HUTTON.

August 9th, 1833

#### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE



**LANDS**  
**FOR RENT OR SALE.**  
To be rented, for the ensuing year the several PLANTATIONS belonging to the Subscribers in Hunting Creek and Poplar Neck in Caroline county. Each of the present Tenants, as wish to continue on their Farms, are requested to apply for the same by the 10th of July, after which day they will be let, without reserve, to the first approved applicants.  
The Subscribers offer this body of Land for Sale.—It contains upwards of

**4000 ACRES;**  
Has an abundant proportion of very fine TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Chop-tank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge, by the shore of which river it is bounded about two miles.—A very advantageous bargain and a long credit will be given to any one or more persons, who would purchase the whole of this Land in one contract.  
Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at Shout Creek, to be laid off so as to contain from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may best suit the Tenant.  
**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Shout Creek, near Cambridge,  
June 21, 1823—11w

**TO RENT,**  
That large and Commodious  
**Establishment,**  
in Centerville, which has been occupied for the last ten years by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, the present tenant, this house, perhaps stands in the highest repute of any on the Eastern Shore, and has the command of a very great share of custom.—A man of capital has now an opportunity of investing his money to an advantage. For particulars enquire of the present tenant or the subscriber near Centerville.  
**PERE WILLMER.**  
Centerville, June 14—  
N.B. Mr. Chaplin will accommodate any person reading the same with bedding, &c. &c.

**For Sale.**  
The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson.—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm.—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to  
**JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.**  
Easton, July 5—1f

**CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING**  
The subscriber having taken that long and well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles K. Ryan, deceased, on High street, in Cambridge—begs leave to inform the public generally that he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. Having served his apprenticeship with said Ryan, and being fully acquainted with his manner of doing work, added to a determination to devote his whole attention to the business—hopes to merit a share of the public's patronage. Those who may see proper to honor him with their custom may rest assured that their work shall be done with promptitude, and in a workman-like manner.  
**WILLIAM MULLIKIN, Jr.**  
July 5—7w

**Edens Garden.**  
The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungry River situate on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The premises he now occupies containing about 7 1/2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden.—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If it is not sold before the 10th September next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be easy may be known by application on the premises to  
**JOHN McKNIGHT.**  
July 19—8w

**Camp Meeting.**  
By a quarterly Conference held in Somerset Circuit, it was determined that a general Camp Meeting should be held on Nanticoke point, in Somerset county, Md. to commence on the 21st of August and end on the 26th the ground selected for the purpose, is a beautiful place on a farm belonging to Capt. Jesse Hughes, opposite Sandy Island, this situation for comfort and convenience, is equal to any on the Bay—an excellent harbour for vessels which will find plenty of water and good anchoring ground within a small distance from the Encampment those who come in vessels are advised to bring with them drinking water & fire wood, it may be expected that good order will be preserved as the managers are vested with sufficient authority from the state for that purpose.  
**James Denston,**  
**Benjamin J. Jones,**  
**Benjamin Dashiell,**  
**Henry Gule,**  
**John Rider,**  
**Covington Cordry,**  
**Turner Davis,**  
**Covington Meziel,**  
**Jonathan Barkley,**  
Managers.  
June 28, 1823.

**Notice.**  
This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert J. Henry, late of said 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 on or before the last day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, Anno Domini, 1823.  
**THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.**  
August 9—3w



**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**

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

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chester-town, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chester-town every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season.—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**  
March 1, 1823—1f

**REMOVAL.**

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the stand heretofore occupied by him, to that large and commodious  
**Establishment,**  
at the corner of Washington and Goldsborough streets, lately in the tenure of Mr. Charles W. Nabb. From the central situation of this House, being located in the most public part of the Town and opposite to the Post Office and Bank, and near to all the Public Offices, and from his unwearied endeavours and efforts, (being determined to spare neither labour nor expense) to give general satisfaction, he confidently relies on a generous and liberal community for a portion of public patronage.—The Buildings and appurtenances are in good order for the reception of those who may honour him with their custom.—His Stables, which are large and commodious, are now and constantly will be, provided with grain and provender of the best kind.—His Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors.—His Larder is well stocked and his Table will be at all times furnished with the best and most choice delicacies and dainties of the season, as well as the most substantial provisions, served up in the best order.—His Outlets and other servants are sober, polite and attentive.—His Charges will be moderate and every endeavour will be used to preserve order.—Horses, Hacks and Gigs, with careful drivers, will be furnished to convey travellers to any part of the peninsula.—Private Rooms may be always obtained and private parties accommodated at the shortest notice.—Board may be had on reasonable terms by the day, week, month, or year.  
The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**  
Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

**Notice.**

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note, or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
**SAM. CHAPLIN.**  
Centerville, June 14—

**Paper Hangings.**

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconekin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.  
July 5—

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, &c.**

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 23d day of August inst, the following property near said place.  
The Farm whereon James Sainsbury now lives, containing about 160 Acres.  
Thirty acres of Woodland, convenient to the above Farm, and to the village.  
An undivided half part of the Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, whereon Charles Price now lives, containing about 330 Acres.  
Also, FIVE HOUSES and LOTS, in the above village, among which are the Brick Dwelling and premises, occupied by Mrs. Driver, and those Granaries, the property of the Subscriber, at the Creek. The terms of sale will be accommodating, the sale will commence at 11 o'clock.  
**HENRY D. SELLERS.**  
August 9—3w

**A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.**

A healthy young Woman without children, who can be recommended as an excellent cook, and who is well acquainted with washing, ironing and other House work, and has also been accustomed to work on a farm, will be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, who purchases for his own use.—From the same person may be purchased a number of young Negroes of both sexes.—Apply to the Printer.  
August 9—1f

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**  
**Groome & Lambdin**  
Have received from Philadelphia  
A SUPPLY OF FRESH AND HANDSOME  
**GOODS,**  
Which they invite their customers to call and examine, and which they promise to sell cheap for CASH.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823—5w

**NEW GOODS.**

**Thomas & Groome**  
Have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia,  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
Which makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they will sell at very reduced prices.  
August 2d, 1823—1f

**MORE SHOES.**

**Joseph Scull**  
Has just received from Philadelphia,  
A LARGE SUPPLY OF  
**LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,**  
**LADIES MOROCCO do**  
**CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.**  
These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.  
He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823

**Lands for Sale,**  
**UPON CONVENIENT TERMS.**

To be disposed of at Private Sale, the following Farms in Talbot County.  
No. 1. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being near the White Marsh Church, on the road leading from Peach Blossom to Abbott's Mill, whereon Samuel Eason now resides, containing about 220 Acres of Land more or less. There is on this Farm, a good substantial  
**Dwelling House,**  
which, with the out Houses, stands in need of repairs.  
No. 2. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being between the road leading to Abbott's Mill, and the road leading to Parson's Landing, whereon Hambleton resides, as the under tenant of Jacob Faulkner, containing about 240 Acres of Land more or less. There is on this Farm a small indifferent Tenement, and no improvements.  
No. 3. The Farm and Plantation situate, lying and being on the North side of the said road leading to Abbott's Mill, whereon Jacob Faulkner resides, and containing about 358 Acres of Land, more or less. There is on this Farm a small comfortable  
**Dwelling House,**  
nearly new, and several out Houses which require repairs. This estate is rendered particularly valuable by the quantity of timber land belonging to it, and by the fine branches which run through it.  
The soil of these farms appears to be naturally good; and though now much exhausted by severe and negligent tillage, it may doubtless be reclaimed and improved by manure and proper cultivation. The lands may be divided, and woodland lots laid off in such manner as to accommodate the neighbouring Proprietors, and other persons disposed to purchase. A Plot of the lands is lodged with the Cashier of the Bank, who will show it to any applicant, and mention the terms of Sale; which will be very reasonable and rendered convenient to every purchaser. Persons inclined to buy them will view the premises and judge for themselves. The title is believed to be indisputable.  
If these lands should not be disposed of in the mean while at private sale, they will be offered at public auction on Tuesday the 19th day of August instant, at the Court House in Easton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.  
By the Directors,  
**JOS. HASKINS, Cashier.**  
Easton, August 2—3w

**For Rent,**

The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at market. A commodious two-story  
**Brick Dwelling House,**  
and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take a permanent lease. To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now in a course of improvement, reserving the meadow which I have heretofore usually reserved. It is desirable that a lease should be immediately taken, as the season is advanced.  
The subscriber invites some substantial Delaware or Caroline Farmer to these lands, as the soil is better adapted to Corn than Wheat.  
For rent, also, from the 1st of January next, the  
**Union Tavern,**  
in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler.  
**JOHN LEEDS KERR.**  
Easton, August 2—1f

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

**NOTICE.**

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Levin Farrington, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, will be sold on Monday the eighteenth day of August next for cash, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Dr. Samuel James, in Somerset county, the following tracts & parts of tracts of lands in said county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the said Farmers' Bank of Maryland against said lands, viz. part of a tract called Wilton, part of a tract called Salisbury Plains, a tract called Train's Lot, a tract called Farrington's Adventure, and part of a tract called Morris' Lot. The said lands formerly belonged to the said Levin Farrington, &c. & were deeded by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President, Directors & Company of said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said lands, or so much as shall be sold.  
By order of the President, Directors and Company of the said Bank.  
**EDWARD AUSTIN,**  
Agent and Assignee.  
June 14, 1823—2m

**Notice.**

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz. part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a survey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less: also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were deeded by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.  
By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, **JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.**  
Bank of Caroline, Denton, ?  
July 12, 1823 1u

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, against Thomas Robinson, at the suit of Jacob Lockerman, will be sold on Saturday 16th August next, on the premises, between 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim, legal and equitable of him the said Robinson, of, in and to about 80 acres of land, part of the farm or plantation on which Samuel Robinson now resides, in Ferry Neck, being part of a tract of land called 'Clayhook' a tract or part of a tract of land called 'Old Woman's Folly' and part of a tract of land called 'Cumberland'.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
July 19—1s

**Sheriff's Sale.**

By virtue of Sundry Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Richard Harrington, deceased, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Lambert Reardon, Joseph Harrison, Jacob Myers and John W. Sherwood, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels on Saturday the 23d of August next, the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest, and claim, of, in and to four lots of ground in the Town of St. Michaels, with the improvements thereon. Also, one Lot near St. Michaels and opposite Nathan Harrington's Gate, said to contain three and a quarter acres of land, 1 cow, 1 cart, 2 bedssteads & Furniture, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 plough, 1 looking glass and 2 dining tables. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above claims.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
July 26—1s

**Notice.**

All persons against whom I hold unsettled Executions, particularly Venditioni's are desired to take notice that unless they attend at my Office, and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy settlement of the same, their property will be advertised forthwith without respect to persons: It is earnestly hoped this notice will be duly attended to as I am determined to clear my Docket, of a great number of executions that have been on hand for 18 months past, to the great danger of the Sheriff, and injury of the creditors without any apparent benefit to the debtors.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.**  
Easton, July 26—

**Notice.**

N. B. All persons indebted for Officer's Fees to Allen Bowie, deceased—or the Subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.  
**E. N. H.**

**Notice.**

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself  
**HENRIETTA TILGEMAN;**  
Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.  
**E. N. HAMBLETON,**  
Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.  
Easton, July 12th, 1823.

**Notice.**

This is to give notice that the Subscriber of Worcester county in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Hendell Porter, late of said county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at or before the 31st day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, A. D. 1823. **ISAAC HOLLAND, Adm'r.**  
August 9—3w

**STATE OF MARYLAND,**  
**Talbot County, to w't:**

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of **BRADMAN BAKER,** of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred & five, 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, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the Jailor having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Richard Baker, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.  
Given under my hand this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1823.  
**LAMBERT REARDON.**  
August 9—4w

**For Sale.**

Will be offered at Public Sale at Hunting Creek in Caroline county, on Monday the 1st September the following property. The terms of sale will be accommodating & made known on the day of sale.  
No. 1. That valuable stand for a retail store, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Wilson. The improvements are a good Store House with a cellar, counting room, with sheds and a Kitchen for the accommodation of a family.—Also, an excellent Granary, Corn Crib that will hold four hundred barrels of corn, Smith Shop, Coal House, &c.—And also, a  
**Small Framed Travelling House** and Kitchen, with two good stables; all in good repair.  
No. 2. A small Farm containing 72 acres, with a proportion of Wood Land, within half a mile of the above property.  
No. 3. A small Farm containing 130 acres, more or less, within 2 miles of Hunting Creek.—This Farm has a good  
**LOG DWELLING HOUSE,**  
with a large proportion of Woodland, with some valuable meadow ground.—The property will be shewn by the tenants, and the plots of the land seen by application to the subscriber.  
**JOSEPH HASKINS.**  
August 9—4w

**FOR RENT,**  
**THE NEXT YEAR.**

That large, convenient and comfortable **BRICK HOUSE** in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's. ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houson's Store. There is a large and valuable **GARDEN** attached to the House, and a **GRASS LOT** to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.  
The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at **Easton Point**, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and **GARDEN**, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas.—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a **Public House**, a **Packet** or a **Lumber Yard**—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.  
I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.  
**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
Easton, August 2, 1823.

**For Rent,**

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,**  
situate at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to  
**A. BANNING.**  
July 19—1f

**To Rent,**

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**  
The DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Easton, lately occupied by Dr. Samuel T. Kemp—the property is in good repair, and has an excellent Garden attached to it.—Any person wishing to rent the same, can view the premises for themselves, and be informed of the terms by applying to Lambert Reardon or to the subscriber,  
**JOHN KEMP.**  
August 9—1f

**Public Sale.**

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 28th day of August inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Cloverfield, near Wye Mills, a part of the Personal Estate of Ezekiel Forman, deceased, consisting of  
**Valuable Stock,**  
**Farming Utensils & Household Furniture.**  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above five dollars on receiving note with approved security.  
**EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS,**  
Administrator of Ezekiel Forman.  
August 9

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

To be Rented for next year the **HOUSE AND LOT,**  
near the Hay Land Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to  
**ROB. B. GOLDSBOROUGH.**  
May 3—1t



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1823.

NO. 36.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

### MODE OF MAKING CIDER.

Adopted by the Religious Society at Canterbury, N. H. commonly called Shakers.

1st. The process in making and refining cider in order to have it good & wholesome is so simple, (though important) that many people entirely overlook it, supposing the mystery so deep, as to be entirely out of their reach and others, perhaps, tenacious of the customs of their forefathers shut their eyes and ears to any improvement, however propitious to their interest and comfort; such will probably be contented to smack over their ill flavored and unwholesome beverage thro' life.

Now, friend Prince, if we should explain what we know respecting the management of cider, some people would laugh, and say they did that and a great deal more; and I suspect they do, add many more ingredients, such as water; pomace and rotten fruit; and perhaps something more from fowls, beasts and vermin, none of which makes the cider any better.

We shall not hesitate to give it as our decided opinion, that cool climates are much more favorable to cider than warm. However, what greatly contributes to the goodness and delicacy of cider, is the cleanliness of the casks which contain it. In fine, all utensils used in making cider, should be kept clean, and not suffered to get sour through the process; even the press should be frequently rinsed down during the time of making cider, to prevent sourness or a change in the cider.

To clean casks which have been used for cider, we take them from the cellar as soon as convenient after the cider is out, (reserving the lees for stilling) and rinse each clean, first with a pail full of scalding water, then with cold, leaving the casks with the bungs down for a day or two, or till dry. Then we bung them tight, and return them to the cellar or some convenient place (not too dry) for their reception. Previous to filling these casks with cider the ensuing season, we scald and rinse them again as above. Foul musty casks ought to be committed to the fire. Hogsheads or large casks are the best for cider especially those that have recently been used for rum or other spirits.

Apples that drop early we make into cider for distilling, it being unfit for table use, the spirit of which, together with that of the lees, we return back to our store cider at the time of racking which is generally about the first of January.—Cider made of Apples before they are fully ripe, we deem unfit for drinking, and even when ripe, if they are made into cider during warm weather so as to produce a sudden and rapid fermentation, the cider will unavoidably be hard and unpleasant. The fact is, the slower cider is in fermenting; the better it will be at any age; consequently the later in the season it is made, and the cooler the weather (if the business can be conveniently performed) the better; especially for long keeping. However, this is a cold work for the fingers, unless pressed in a rack which is the best method.

About the first of November we think a suitable season, if the weather be dry, to gather and put under cover apples for store cider. After lying in this situation (till mellow, (not rotten) we commence grinding.

Doubtless good cider for early use, or perhaps for the first year's drinking, may be made previous to this time; but cool serene weather should be chosen for the business.

The grinding through should be spacious enough to contain a cheese, in order to admit the pomace (if the weather be cool) to lie over one night before pressing. This method contributes much, both to the color and quality of the cider.

In the morning, press it out gradually, and put it up into the casks through straw, or rather a coarse sieve, fitted and placed within the funnel; after which we convey it immediately to a cool cellar, leaving out the bungs till the fermentation chiefly subsides, which may be ascertained by the froth settling back at the bung hole. We then drive in the bungs tight, leaving a small spigot vent a while longer, if need require, to check the pressure, which must finally be made air tight.

About the first of January, we rack it off free from the lees into clean casks.—Those that have been recently used for spirits are to be preferred. But otherwise, having drawn off one cask, we turn out the lees, scald and rinse the cask as above; add three or four pails full of cider; then burn in the cask, a match of brimstone attached by a hook, to the end of a large wire fixed

in the small end of a long tapering bung fitting any hole. When the match is burnt out, take off the remnant apply the bung again, shake the cask in order to impregnate the cider with the fume. Add more cider and burn another match.—Then add from 1 to 3 gallons of spirit (obtained from the lees as above) to one bushel, fill up the cask with cider, bung it down air tight, and let it remain till it becomes of mature age.

Cider managed in this way will keep pleasant for years. We would not be understood to suggest a notion, that good cider cannot be obtained without the addition of spirit; especially for immediate use or the first year's drinking, but the contrary. Yet spirit will give it a new and vigorous body, and insure its preservation.

To make matches for stumming casks, take strips of linen or cotton rags about 1 1/2 inches wide, and 3 or 4 inches long, dip the end of each in melted brimstone, to the extent of one inch.

From the American Farmer.  
To Cure Beef and keep it sweet.  
Bowling Green, Va. July 20, 1823.

Sir,  
We have for the last two years preserved our beef in so easy and simple a manner, and with so much certainty that it may deserve to be publicly known. In the year 1821, after hanging up our bacon to smoke we put into the bacon brine two or three pieces of beef that we could not well cover in the beef brine, they were permitted to remain there unattended until late in summer, when our stock was pretty well exhausted—they were then used and found to be perfectly sound, and we thought possessed a peculiarly fine flavor. This circumstance determined us last year to try our whole year's stock in that way, for the purpose of avoiding the very great trouble of renewing and boiling brine as heretofore, and also of avoiding the partial loss every year sustained. We did so, and found it to keep sound and very sweet. We have made the same experiment this year, and the result is the same thus far, and feel confident we shall not lose a single piece. Our bacon is salted in large gum troughs placed round the meat house; and when the bacon is taken out, the brine is collected and placed all in one trough, in which the beef then salted is put. Any beef that we kill after that period we salt in the usual way, & after a week or fortnight put in the brine with the other.

If you think the above worthy a place in your useful paper, you are at liberty to insert it—omitting the name of your well wisher.

From the Portsmouth Journal.  
The sovereignest thing in the world  
Is 'permacoy for an inward bruise.'—Shaks.  
MR. EDITOR.—I am told it is the boast of the common law, that there is no wrong without a remedy. As you are supposed to have some knowledge of the laws under which we live, I take the liberty of laying before you the following case, to which I crave your immediate attention. The grievance of which I complain, is the unrelenting persecution of my good natured friends, in the way of medical advice.—It has already reduced me to a skeleton, and if I have no relief, it will, in three weeks more, bring me to the grave.

I am—or rather a month ago I was—a young man in good health and cheerful spirits. It is true, I was never robust and athletic; but on the other hand, I have seldom been visited with sickness. I am engaged in a business which gives me a comfortable support, and leaves me some leisure for the cultivation of letters, and the enjoyment of society. I passed my days in a state of enviable happiness, till one fatal morning some of my kind friends fancied that I looked sick.—From that hour my days were numbered. I am even now hastening to the tomb.

On one of the bright mornings which we had in June, and after a warm night, I rose from bed somewhat languid and a little paler than usual. After sipping a cup of tea for breakfast, walking slowly through Market street, with my hands behind me, enjoying the pure breeze which was beginning to blow from the northwest, when I was met by two friends who stopped and exchanged with me the compliments of the day.

methinks you look a little pale, said one; you had better try a cold bath. Nothing invigorates the frame like a salt water bath.

Provided it be a shower bath, interrupted the other. But in my opinion nothing is so fatal to health as plunging the whole body into cold water. It checks perspiration—impairs digestion—produces cramp—and—

Good morning, I exclaimed, rather abruptly, I believe I shall try neither at present.

Continuing my walk a few minutes longer, I called at the house of a friend, with whom I was in habits of familiar intercourse. I found him at breakfast with his family. His wife, a fine, motherly looking woman, with a large shawl thrown over her shoulders to protect her from the morning air, was pouring out the coffee; while the eldest daughter was watching a little urchin whose roddy cheeks and laughing blue

eyes showed how much comfort he derived from the huge bowl of bread and milk he was in the very act of devouring. In the simplicity of my very heart, I related the conversation I just had in the street.

My friend shook his head slowly, and fixing his eyes upon me with a very solemn expression. There's something in it. You are sick, my dear fellow. You must ride on horseback.

You must drink pearl ash and cider in the morning to give you an appetite, added his wife.

You should drink milk, exclaimed the daughter, looking significantly at the chubby cheeks of her little brother.

Tansy and wormwood pounded together is a thousand times better, said a maiden aunt, at the same time laying down her knitting.—Take a little tansy.

Spearmin is better, interrupted the mother anxiously.

A little tansy, I say, and fresh rue, resumed the aunt—yes, and catnip—said the daughter; aunt Dorothy always uses catnip.

My dear ladies, I exclaimed, for mercy's sake spare me, I am not sick, and—

Come—said my friend, who had now finished his breakfast, and perceiving that I had with difficulty kept my countenance during these various prescriptions—I will walk with you; and taking me by the arm we set forth together.

'How are ye my good fellow,' was the rough salutation of the first man we met. It was capt. X.—My friend replied to his greeting very cordially; but shook his head as he looked at me.

Aye—I see how it is, said capt. X.—Poor fellow!—consumptive. But never mind, take a voyage, and all will be well.

I thanked him for his kindness, and passed on; and for the first time in my life began to fancy that I felt something that was a little like a pain in my side—but I was not certain.

A few steps onward we met Mr. Q.—long lean and lean, the very image of famine. He accosted us with a languid bow, and glancing his eyes at me,—A fine morning this, sir, especially for those, who like you and I are dying of dyspepsia.

Dyspepsia! sir, I never had it in my life.

Ah, I understand. You are a bon vivant, and you cannot bear to be deprived of the pleasures of the table. But you must come to it. You must take prepared chalk and rhubarb every morning for breakfast, and drink tiqui d' magnesia instead of coffee. As I think you must eat only an ounce of beef and half a cracker; but at supper you may indulge freely in lime water. Lewis Cornaro, sir—

—Was a model beyond my imitation, I exclaimed somewhat petulantly—and passed on.

I was by this time near the door of Mr. B.—and seeing the bright eyes of Mary at the parlour window, I ventured, though it was early, to make a call upon her. As I turned towards the door, a chaise that was passing raised a cloud of dust, that filled for a moment my eyes and throat. I entered the room with a slight cough.

Ah, that cough of your's said Mary's mother it will bring you to the grave.

Nothing but the dust said I.

This answer seemed to awaken all her sympathy. She said something about the flattering nature of certain disorders and proceeded at once to get me a dose of Balaam Tota. Her kindness was so importunate, that resistance was vain; I took the glass, and was in the very act of raising it to my lips, when the door opened, and three ladies entered, two of them with black hoods, and the third with spectacles.

I am a lost man! I muttered to myself. But Mary was near, and I thought I read in her eyes some hope of life.

One of the black hooded ladies immediately addressed me. You do well to take care of yourself, sir. You look as if your lungs were affected. Have you ever tried onion tea?

Never, madam I am not sick, and I distrust onions. Ah, you must not be too squeamish, where health is at stake. Three tumblers of onion tea, taken hot, every forenoon, at 11 o'clock, would soon relieve you. There is no trouble in it.—Take only a peck of onions—

—And make them into a good poultice, interrupted the other black hood, and wear them upon your breast all the time, and you will soon be well. Nothing opens the pores, and relieves a cough like an onion poultice.

I turned a despairing eye upon Mary. An onion poultice, and a morning call Shade of Esculapius!

If you talk of poultices, said she with the spectacles, my prescription is butter-cups and vinegar. Take a handful of butter-cups—

—And drink rosemary and honey, said the first black hood.

That is good, said the second, but butter and molasses is better.

Or flaxseed tea, said Mary's mother.

above half serious. I made her a lowly bow, in token of acknowledgment.

As I slowly raised my head, I perceived that the lady with spectacles was regarding me very earnestly.

Poor young man! how feeble! you must wear a plaster upon your back. A little burgundy-pitch—

Or a back board, said Mary laughing.

Don't sport with human life, said the second black hood, gravely. Your friend here must be careful, or he is not long for this world. But if he will follow my prescriptions—

If he will follow mine, interrupted Spectacles—Take a wine glass of Cayenne pepper and a pint of Alcohol.

—And by all means bottles of boiling water at your feet when you go to bed, said Mary's mother—

—And a flannel night cap, said Mary. Double flannel, said the first black hood; or a petticoat would be better still.

And a pair of stockings round your neck, said the second hood.

Woolen stockings added Mary.

And drink during the night about two gallons of boiling cider, said Spectacles, solemnly.

And a spoonful of tobacco tea every ten minutes, said Mary.

Child, child! said Spectacles, sharply, you talk foolishly.

A poultice of burdock leaves for the feet—

No—Rye meal and cider, interrupted the second hood.

No, no—Mustard seed and vinegar said the third, eagerly. I remember that—

Human patience could endure no more. I started from my seat, made a hurried bow, and left the house with so much precipitation, that as I passed over the steps, I stumbled and nearly fell.

Have you sprained yourself? said a gentleman who was passing. If you have take a little opodeldoo—

Chemical Embrocation, said she with the spectacles, running to the door.

Rub it with flannel, said the first black hood, pressing behind her.

Take a pailful of wheat bran, said the second, coming out on the steps; mix it with boiling water, stir it well with a mould candle, and—

Take a walk with me to New Castle, this afternoon, said Mary.

This, Mr. Editor, is but one forenoon of my miserable life. Go where I will, I hear nothing but potions and plasters, flannel gowns, burdock and mullein. My very night dreams are disturbed. It was only last night I thought our majestic river was converted into a stream of catnip tea, while the blessed stars above us were suddenly changed into calomel pills.

If there be a remedy—alas! I sicken at the word—let it be administered speedily. Yours in extremis, WILFRED.

From the New England Galaxy.

Extract from a new Play—The Radical Act. 2d, Scene 1st.

Enter Enquirer, Advocate, Democratic Press and Boston Statesman.

Eng. You may depend upon us in Virginia I do not distribute four thousand numbers for nothing. In fact, I will answer for the radicalism of this state.

Ad. You will answer for more than I dare pledge myself, with regard to New York. We have more of that overwhelming influence of the press, of which you, Mr. Enquirer, can so justly boast; and the people in New York are so obstinate, as to think and decide for themselves. I may truly say, that I have done as much as any editor in the Union, to effect the election of my patron. I have criticised, jested, cajoled, and even threatened; and what have been the consequences? I have lost the sheriffship;—the confidence of a large majority of the republican party;—the support of the general committee of my own party, which has been given to a rival paper;—in short, gentlemen, my determined support of the Secretary of the Treasury, will prove my ruin, if Mr. Adams should unfortunately be elected.

Statesman. Your case Mr. Advocate, is exactly similar to mine. The people in my State, are decidedly in favour of the election of Mr. Adams; and I dare not come out openly against him. I therefore copy from other journals, extracts which are favourable to Mr. Crawford, and I pursue this course, with a great degree of reluctance, because I know, that it is unpopular with the great republican party of my State—nothing but the prospect of printing and publishing the Laws of the United States, under the radical administration, would ever have induced me to embark in such a cause, and to incur the hazard of losing my subscribers.

Press. I admire your candour, Mr. Statesman. I presume we understand each other, as well as our patron understands us. Very few men in the present day, are willing to risk their political reputation, and the credit of the journal which they control, for nothing—I myself have been disappointed, in not obtaining the printing of the laws of the United States; but under the radical administration, I

\*The New York Patriot.

hope for important changes and better times.

Eng. (Aside.) Mercenary souls—they cannot act but upon selfish considerations. It is not however to be wondered at, since they were not born in Virginia.

Ad. Besides my losses and disappointments in the support of Mr. Crawford, I have had of late more antagonists in the political field than I have ever before encountered: and that Galaxy editor, too,—that double barrelled gun, which shoots right and left, and is sure to bring down the game,—even he has had a fair shot at me. I am really afraid to enter the field against him at this juncture.

Eng. Don't mention it, dear Advocate. The new paper in Richmond has lashed me unceasingly ever since its establishment. I affect not to notice it in my paper, because, if I did, the public attention would be more generally drawn towards it, and so increase its circulation, and establish its character for independence. I am, therefore, obliged to hear the most severe things, told in the plainest language, and for the reasons I have stated, I dare not say a word in reply.

Ad. Why do you not purchase the rival establishment, and silence them in that manner?

Eng. Why, I am already the proprietor of every Press in Richmond, except the Times, & that journal has too many friends throughout the State, to quit the course it is now pursuing. In fact, Mr. Adams has many friends, in every part of the Commonwealth. Every man in Virginia, who can banish local prejudices, and who does not want an office, would not hesitate to admit the superior claims of Mr. Adams; but thank heaven! the number is small, and I am convinced that our Legislature will nominate electors, who will uphold the pride of the 'ancient dominion.' In short, I shall do all in my power, with my different presses, to effect this object, and I am pretty certain that our 'Richmond Junco' can command the Legislature.

Press. I am happy to hear you say so, and I pray you may not be mistaken in your calculations. Yet I see that the public journals in Lynchburg, Norfolk and Petersburg, besides that in Richmond, support the claims of the secretary of state.

Eng. Your remark is true, but those journals cannot effect a change in the sentiments of the members of the Legislature, and the electors are nominated by the Legislature. The people of Virginia have but little to say on this subject, and you may rely on the assurance which I give you, that we shall vote for Mr. Crawford.

Press. I wish I was as sure of Pennsylvania, as you appear to be of Virginia. Notwithstanding all I can say, they will vote for Mr. Calhoun. We did what we could with Darlington's letter, but our remarks had no effect on the minds of the people. I shall however act as I am ordered, although I am convinced, that in Pennsylvania, my efforts will be ineffectual.

States. That is precisely the course I am pursuing; Mr. Press. The people of my State, are unanimously in favour of Mr. Adams, and this remark applies to every one, of what are called the New England State. I continue, however, to labour in my vocation, and act circuitously where I dare not act directly.

Ad. I have done more than mere labour in my vocation. I have influenced several of our choice Bucktail spirits, to send Jarvis to Washington, and have requested Mr. Crawford to sit for his portrait. This has been effected, and we have lately received the painting in New York. Now we have a political scheme in this business, which must be kept private, for if that fellow of the Galaxy gets hold of it, he will not fail to represent us in the most ridiculous colours.

States. Never mind him—what is the scheme?

Ad. Why you must know, that it has been represented in several of the States, that Mr. Crawford is too old for the arduous duties of chief magistrate of the Union. Now it is the object of a choice few of us, to procure a miniature engraving of the painting, and distribute several thousand impressions of the same throughout the United States. In this engraving, Mr. Crawford will be made to appear of a suitable age for the office. Do you comprehend me, Mr. Statesman?

States. Perfectly—and I think it will have a good effect. Some of the engravings might be sent to Maine, perhaps they would have a good effect there, although on this point, I must confess I am not sanguine. Apropos of Maine, I can assure you, that notwithstanding all the exertions of Messrs. King and Holmes, a change of political sentiment could not be effected in that State, and at this day, it is as firm as a rock in favor of Mr. Adams. But we cannot foresee, what changes may be effected, before the election takes place.

Enter SENATOR LINTHROPE.

Sen. Gentlemen, your most obedient (bowing). I presume you have met together, to agree upon the proper measures to be adopted in the present emergency, in relation to the approaching presidential election. In the existing circumstances, gentlemen, I sincerely regret to be obliged to

The Virginia Times,



acquaint you, that notwithstanding the most brilliant allurement which I could display to the leading characters in the New England States, I was doomed to be disappointed in every instance, in which I attempted to negotiate. Even the Governor's political integrity was not to be shaken; he was as immovable as Atlas.—The prospect of promotion—the promise of distinguished office, produced no change of sentiment, nor did it secure to our patron a single adherent. They were firm in the support of the man of their choice, whom they unanimously declared to be the first statesman in the Republic, in point of talents, and possessing the greatest claims, by reason of long and faithful services. I have therefore returned completely disappointed. Nothing remains for us, but to depend upon a Congressional Caucus, for if we cannot convene a congressional caucus, Mr. Crawford cannot be elected. If you wish for the proof of this assertion, look at the general politics of the Union. What State supports Mr. Crawford, but the two commonwealths of Virginia and Georgia? In New England his name is not mentioned. In the present circumstances, therefore, nothing will ensure the election of Mr. Crawford, but his nomination by a congressional caucus. Your instructions, gentlemen, are to advocate a caucus, and if the people ask why this course is to be pursued, your only argument in favour of the measure is, to preserve union in the great republican party throughout the United States. No other argument need be advanced. This alone will silence the most clamorous opponent to the measure. You will be careful gentlemen, to restrict yourselves to the mere assertion of the argument, without any attempts to justify or to show the necessity of the measure. A congressional caucus can be more easily controlled, than the great body of the people; and since Mr. Crawford is not supported by the people, he must be elected by the exertions and influence of his friends, in the national legislature.

## FOREIGN.

From the Federal Gazette, August 16.

### ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

The brig Patriot, Fairchild, has arrived at New York in 38 days from Gibraltar, having sailed three days after the Mary and Jane recently arrived at Philadelphia. She adds but little to the news received by the latter.—On the 6th of July the French army remained at its former position, without having effected any thing against Cadiz.—At Algeiras there had been several French merchantmen, captured by Spanish privateers. The admiral commanding the blockading squadron made a demand that these merchantmen should be given up, which was refused.—Another demand was then made, with the addition, that unless it was complied with, the town should be battered down, or blown up.—This threat is said to have had the desired effect, and the vessels were surrendered.—A shameful surrender on the part of the Governor.

The American squadron was at Port Mahon when the Patriot sailed.

Commercial.—Flour was selling at ten dollars per barrel on the 6th of July. A few days before it had been selling for five and six.

A letter from a mercantile house at Marseilles, of June 28, says:—

"The French trade is totally suspended, and the numerous captures by Spanish privateers, (several of this port) have caused great despondency. Apprehensions are now entertained, that the contest with Spain is likely to be longer than was at first anticipated. Many of our merchants have stripped their ships and hoisted the rigging."

From the New York Evening Post.

"It appears now to be pretty well ascertained, that Cadiz may be supplied with provisions and other necessities, in small vessels, without interruption from the blockading squadron. So long as this is the case, there is little chance of the French succeeding in the great object they had in view—the obtaining possession of the person of the King, in whose name they might have, for a season at least, overturned the Constitutional system. While the Cortes are true to the cause, while the armies continue to fight, and while the stronghold of Spain resist all attempts to induce them to surrender, we shall never despair of the final triumph of the patriots."

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser has for some time considered the Spanish cause as nearly hopeless, but concludes a recent article thus:—

"After all, there is no use in making calculations upon the result of this singular conflict. Mina has shown great skill, and with a small force effectually baffled the designs of the Commander of the Fourth Division, (Monroy). But the main division has marched, leisurely, and as it suited their convenience, from Irup to Port St. Mary's without any serious opposition. And had there been a disposition among one half of the Spanish people, to have prevented this march, and the occupation of nearly the whole country by comparatively small detachments, they could easily have done it.—As we said before, should the Cortes be able to hold out at Cadiz until winter, the probability is, that, grown tired of their visitors, guerrilla bands will over everywhere be organized, and the French compelled to retreat, if they do not find their graves in the Peninsula.—But on the other hand, should Cadiz surrender, and the French obtain the person of the King, the probability is, that the drama will soon close."

The editor of the New York American speaks on this subject as follows:—

The result of all we can gather is how

ever after all not very decisive. By accounts direct from Gibraltar, taking them all together, we must confess our fears exceed our hopes as to the result of the Spanish contest. Cadiz is indeed strong, and if provisioned may be long defended, and particularly if the statements of the treatment inflicted upon the king at Seville previously to his removal be correct, the personal safety of those who compelled him to go will induce them to make the most strenuous efforts to maintain themselves & their cause in Cadiz."

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

It would seem that the guerrillas have done absolutely nothing in the middle and south of Spain, notwithstanding the high hopes which were placed in them; and now all connection is cut off between the government and the armies. This state of things, however, is rather favourable to the guerrillas: for they must necessarily and in a great degree act independently, and one of their principal advantages is their intimate acquaintance with the country in which they operate. Mina and Ballasteros have not relaxed their exertions since the interposition of the French armies between them and the Government, for they stand in need neither of orders nor of advice. The accounts from the greater part of Spain, however, will now be all on the French side, and we are likely to be kept in more uncertainty than ever concerning the state of things.

Cadiz bids fair to sustain a long siege, if necessary, particularly when her situation is considered as represented by our correspondent yesterday; and it cannot be doubted that a few months would produce a material change in the feeling of the French government and their troops. In order to sustain the siege, the whole line must remain unbroken from the frontiers to Cadiz; and, even if there should be no other inconvenience, the absence of the army and the expense of maintaining it in a foreign country would be severely felt. But if, as is most probable, the guerrillas should increase in the seasons of leisure after harvest and in the winter, the French would be harassed and alarmed along the whole extent of their line. Besides, it seems now nearly determined, that, as long as the Cortes retain possession of the King's person, they may calculate on the public countenance, if not the physical assistance, of the British government; for they have decidedly refused to acknowledge the Regency established at Madrid; and, it is stated, will send their ambassador only to the King."

Upon the whole of this question as it now stands, having from the commencement of the war endeavored to place the news before them in great detail, our readers will now form their own opinion. There are those who consider that the Spaniards have done nothing worthy the cause and their country—there are others who conceive they have done much, but that even narrowed in their means, they might have accomplished more.—For ourselves, we are persuaded that not having armies to oppose the French in regular combat upon a large scale, they have performed as much as could have been well expected from them, considering that the treason of Arizabal, though he did not bring over his army, must for a time have destroyed confidence and deranged the intended plan of the campaign. His treason occurred at a very critical period—at the moment the French were about to enter Madrid, and when a simultaneous movement of all the Constitutional Chiefs might have been looked for, and from which the most important consequences were to have been expected. His successor, not knowing how far treason might have spread, was obliged to withdraw the army from the vicinity of the French, and this single circumstance may have deranged all the concerted projects of the Chiefs. They could not venture to act upon the plan previously agreed between them, and to which Arizabal was of course a consenting party, because his treason once ascertained, they would naturally conclude that he had communicated to the enemy the plan of the campaign, & that thus the French would be prepared to meet them at every intended point of their operations.—This we conceive accounts fairly for the inactivity of Morillo and others, at the same time it is to be observed, as we stated the other day, that the most favorable period for guerrilla movements and the activity of small divisions, the rainy season, had not arrived.—Therefore, so long as we see the Cortes hold out, and their Generals keep the field, we shall not give the Spanish cause up as lost."

From the N. Y. National Advocate, August 13.

### STATE OF IRELAND.

We have received a Dublin paper as late as the twenty eighth of June. Ireland still continues in an unsettled and agitated state. The session of the Courts for Munster, Connaught, and Cork, was to be held on the 14th July, and a number of criminals were on trial. A party of white boys attacked the lodge of Mr. Roche, broke his windows, but obtained no arms. Several other houses were visited, and similar outrages repeated. In the county of Galway several disturbances occurred, and the third veteran battalion was called out.

In Longford county, five acres of potatoes were ploughed, and the proprietor was threatened if he did not give them up he would be buried in a grave prepared for the purpose. A dwelling house was burnt near Newtown Forbes. Several persons were assaulted and beaten in Mayo County.

In the House of Commons, a document was read by Mr. Hume, from which it appeared that the offices in Ireland were held by 2431 Protestants, and only 111 Catholics.

NEWRY.—It was reported in town yesterday that a riot had taken place in

the neighbourhood of May, in which one man was killed and several wounded. Not having any authentic information on the subject, we forbear, at present, entering into further particulars.

We regret to state a most atrocious murder was committed on the night of the 23d, or morning of the 24th instant in Scallan, in the parish of Kilsberry, on William Aiken, a most exemplary young man. A strict enquiry was immediately set on foot, and the result of the inquest held on the body has been the committing of the wife of the deceased and her mother.

Enniskillen paper.

From the N. York Daily Advertiser.

### CADIZ.

We mentioned yesterday that the brig Patriot, arrived here from Gibraltar; confirms the news of the blockade of Cadiz by the French, and brings the additional intelligence that they have completely prevented all communication with it by small vessels. It is probable then that the entrance to the river St. Peters, which we lately mentioned was kept open during the last siege, is now shut up, and that the garrison will be entirely cut off from foreign supplies. It is even said, that several vessels had already returned to Gibraltar and Algeiras, which had unsuccessfully attempted to elude the blockading squadron, probably by this very passage. We are informed that the St. Peter's was kept open during the last siege by means of gunboats, which the Spaniards continually kept in the river for that purpose. They probably have omitted to take the necessary precautions on this occasion; but we should be inclined to hope they might yet secure to themselves so important a passage, though we must confess that their situation seems to be growing daily more and more hopeless.

We have conversed with a gentleman of intelligence who was in Cadiz in the month of April last, and are sorry to learn that even at that time, after the arrival of the King and Cortes at Seville, great indifference to the national cause was manifest in the city.—Small bodies of militia were indeed occasionally seen drawn up on parade; but the fortifications had in some places suffered much from violence and decay, and yet were suffered to remain entirely neglected; and many of the cannon which had been dismounted, lay useless upon the ground. The inhabitants, who have never appeared very warmly attached to the Constitution, appeared to regard the gradual approach of the French with much indifference; and, to a great extent, seemed too ignorant and depraved to appreciate the benefits offered by a more liberal form of government.

That the minds of the people are becoming more enlightened, he has at the same time, no doubt, for he saw among the middle classes satisfactory evidence to prove that they are shaking off much of their reverence for monarchy, and their superstitious regard for the priesthood. They speak of King Ferdinand as too great a blockhead for a Prince; and even among those who seemed far removed from the influence of recent changes of opinion, the fashion of wearing rosaries and of confessing to priests was evidently wearing away.

PORTLAND, August 12.

### CAPTAIN THUNDERBOLT.

"If thou be'st he; but, O how fallen."

A week or two ago we mentioned the sudden departure from this town of a fellow by the name of John Johnson, who set up here some five or six months since, as a barber.—He hired a horse and chaise from McKenny's stable for a few days, and after his departure, suspicions arose that it was his intention not to return. He was immediately pursued through New Hampshire and Vermont, and finally arrested near the Canada line and confined in jail at St. Albans. It will be recollected, perhaps, that a man by the name of Martin, who was executed a few years ago at Boston, gives an account in his dying confessions of one of his accomplices in crime, who was designated by the name of 'Captain Thunderbolt'; a name given him probably on account of his giant strength and daring spirit, which qualified him for a desperate leader of a band of outlaws. After Johnson's departure from town, a rumour soon spread, that he was no less a personage than this same Captain Thunderbolt; his Herculean frame, & dark visage, and more especially the lightning which was seen in his piercing black eyes, rose up as ready witnesses to give credibility to the story, which was verily believed by many, and is to this day. It was even said that men whose faces had passed beneath the razor, now shuddered at the thought, and women were more careful than ever on retiring at night to see that doors and windows were all made secure.—When news arrived here that Johnson was confined in St. Albans jail, Mr. McKenny started with proper authorities to bring him to this town for trial. On his arrival at St. Albans, however, he was not a little surprised that Johnson had been absent from there almost a week! Johnson had told the people a very fair story, that he had hired the horse and chaise at so much per day for as long a time as he pleased; that he was a professor and a lover of religion; belonging to a baptist church, and was cruelly persecuted. These arguments it seems were sufficient for the good people of St. Albans. They wanted no further law nor evidence, but took him out of jail forthwith, for trial; and as no one appeared against him, he was discharged without delay. On Mr. McKenny's arrival at St. Albans however, the high sheriff at that place, and an attorney at law, readily offered their services to pursue Johnson and bring him back. They accordingly departed and found him at Montreal, in

Canada. He was discovered at a public house, where he spent considerable part of the afternoon, rolling nine pins. As no one dared venture to take him, it was determined to watch him till he should retire to bed at night. Accordingly after he had gone to his chamber, five men went up, probably with the expectation of finding this Sampson asleep, that they might lay their hands on him and live. But it seems he had too many cares revolving in his breast, to be under the influence of 'fired nature's sweet restorer,' and as they entered his chamber he sprang from the bed, upon which he had thrown himself without undressing, rushed upon his assailants, & he knocked them down one after another, till he was met by an Irishman, a man of great strength, who had armed himself with a cudgel, and was very expert in the art of wielding it. He soon fetched Johnson to the floor with a heavy blow over the head, and succeeded in binding his arms, and rendering him manageable. Having some distance to go by water, Johnson was taken on board a boat and rowed off, accompanied by seven men. When they reached the place where they were to take land carriages and were getting out of the boat, Johnson, by a prodigious effort of strength broke the cord which bound his arms, and snatching a sword cane from the hands of one of the officers, put himself in a posture of defence, threatening death to any one who should approach him. But the Irishman, on whom the hopes of the company rested, by his superior skill at cudgel play, defended himself from the thrusts of Johnson, gave him several severe bruises, broke his sword and finally disarmed him; whereupon he was rebound, placed in the carriage, guarded again by seven men, and driven off at full speed for St. Albans. There he was placed in a strong set of irons and given up to Mr. McKenny, who conducted him to Portland. The persons who took Johnson at Montreal were all strangers to him, and it is worthy of remark that as soon as they had secured him he eagerly inquired whether they had taken him for robbing the mail! On his way from St. Albans here, Johnson was sullen and took but very little food, and once knocked the person out of the wagon who was driving him. He arrived in this town on Tuesday last, and occasioned no small stir amongst the people.—He was examined in the Court House before Justice Storer, amidst a great crowd of spectators, and laid under bonds of twelve hundred dollars, to appear and receive his trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court in this town in November next. The prisoner being unable to obtain bail was committed.

St. Louis, July 23.

### INDIAN OUTRAGE.

It will be seen by the following letter, that the melancholy news of the murder of Messrs. Immel and Jones, together with their party, as published in our last, is beyond a doubt.—Rep.

Fort Atkinson, 3d July, 1823.

Dear Sir—How painful for me to tell, and you to hear of the barbarity of the Indians. They continue to deceive, and murder the most enterprising of our people, and if we continue to forbear, if we do not discover a greater spirit of resentment, this river will be discoloured with our blood.

The defeat of Gen. Ashley by the A' Rickarees, and departure of the troops to his relief, had scarcely gone to you, when an express arrived, announcing the defeat of the Blackfoot Indians, near the Yellow Stone river, of the Missouri Fur Company's Yellow Stone or Mountain expedition, commanded by Messrs. Jones and Immel, both of whom, with five of their men, are amongst the slain. All of their property, to the amount of about \$15,000, fell into the hands of the enemy.

To add to General Ashley's catalogue of misfortunes, the Blackfoot Indians have recently defeated a party of eleven and killed four of Major Henry's men near his establishment, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone river.—The express goes on to state, that many circumstances (of which I will be apprised in a few days) have transpired to induce a strong belief, that the British traders (Hudson's Bay Company) are exciting the Indians against us, either to drive us from that quarter or reap with the Indians the fruits of our labour."

I was in hopes that the British traders had some bounds to their rapacity. I was in hopes that during the late Indian War, in which they were so instrumental in the indiscriminate massacre of our people, that they had become completely satiated with our blood, but it appears not to have been the case. Like the greedy wolf, not yet gorged with the flesh, they guard over the bones—they ravage our fields, and are unwilling that we should glean them; although barred by the treaty of Ghent, from participating in our Indian trade, they presumed and are not satisfied to do so, but, becoming alarmed at the individual enterprise of our people, they are exciting the Indians against them. They furnish them with the instruments of Hell, and a passport to Heaven—their instruments of death and a passport to our bosoms.

Immel had great experience of the Indian character, but poor fellow, with a British passport they at last deceived him & he fell a victim to his own credulity, and his scalp, with those of his murdered comrades, are now bleeding on their way to some of the Hudson establishments.

Another of Gen. Ashley's wounded men is dead, making 18 men killed, by the A' Rickarees, and eleven by the Blackfoot—in all known to have been killed by the Indians within the last two or four months, 28 effective men, and I estimate the amount of property actually lost in the conflicts at \$20,000, besides a great number of horses &c.

The Ottos, Missouris, Omahas and Panis have been to see me already, and as

usual profess great friendship, &c. but with the rest of the tribes are anxiously looking and listening to know how we (the Americans) are going to get out of this scrape.

I am still in bad health, and almost despair of recovering, during my stay here. I am at this moment interrupted by the arrival of an express from the military expedition, with a letter from Mr. Filcher, whom you know is at the head of the Missouri Fur Company on this river, in which he says, 'I have but a moment to write. I met an express from the Mandans, bringing me very unpleasant news—the flower of my business is gone. My Mountaineers have been defeated, and the chiefs of the party both slain—the party were attacked by three or four hundred Blackfoot Indians, in a position on the Yellow Stone river, where nothing but defeat could be expected. Jones and Immel, and five men were killed. The former it is said fought most desperately. Jones killed two Indians, and in drawing his pistol to kill a third, he received two spears in his breast. Immel, was in front; he killed one Indian, and was cut to pieces. I think we lost at least \$15,000. I will write you more fully between this and the Sioux.'

Jones was a gentleman of cleverness. He was for several years a resident of St. Louis, where he has numerous friends to deplore his loss. Immel has been a long time on this river, first as an officer of the United States army, since an Indian trader of some distinction—in some respects, he was an extraordinary man—he was brave, uncommonly large, and of muscular strength—when timely apprised of his danger, a host within himself. The express left the Military expedition on the 1st instant, when all was well. With great respect, your most obedient servant,

BEN. O'FALLON,

U. S. Agt. for Ind. Affairs.

Gen. Wm. CLARK,

Supt. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 19.

We mentioned last week the departure of Col. Leavenworth from Fort Atkinson, on his expedition against the A'urickarees; a letter has since been received by a gentleman in this place, from Major Foster, commanding at Atkinson, conveying the unwelcome intelligence of the loss of one of the transport boats, and that Lieut. Wickliffe, a sergeant and six men, were drowned—a good part of the cargo was saved, but damaged. This misfortune happened on 4th of July, about 160 miles above Fort Atkinson. Lieutenant Wickliffe had been in the army upwards of four years, and was from Lexington, in Kentucky, where an aged father and mother, and a large circle of relations and friends will have to mourn his untimely death.

We are happy to state, that the detachment of recruits, which left Philadelphia some time since, destined for fort Atkinson under the command of Capt. Fowle, arrived at this place on Thursday last in good health. Lieutenants McCabe, Mitchell, Rodgers, Vinton and Lagnell, are associated with Captain Fowle. The detachment will resume its march, (or rather its voyage) in a day or two.—Enquirer.

The St. Louis Republican informs us, that by a letter received in town from one of General Ashley's expedition, that a man by the name of Mike Fink, well known in this quarter as a great marksman with the rifle, and is the same who some time since, in this place, shot off a negroes heel to enable him, as he said, to 'wear a gentler boot,' was engaged in his favourite amusement of shooting a tin cap from off the head of another man, when aiming too low, or from some other cause shot his companion in the forehead and killed him. Another man of the expedition, (whose name we have heard) remonstrated against Fink's conduct, to which he, Fink, replied that he would kill him likewise, upon which the other drew a pistol and shot Fink dead upon the spot.

From the Richmond Compiler, August 11.

### A PUBLIC MISFORTUNE.

A few minutes before 12, the alarm of fire was sounded—and a broad glare of light to the west indicated the fire to be in that direction. Our prophetic fears were realized—and the extensive range of buildings constituting the State Penitentiary rapidly exhibited a tremendous sheet of flames. The effort to save the building was idle.

The fire engines were hurried to the spot, and a crowd of citizens were collected—but the exertions were confined to saving the convicts, some of the public property in the front centre building, and a few wagons, ploughs, &c. under sheds without. Few of the goods in the centre building, comparatively, were saved.

As far as we have ascertained, all the convicts were saved. The turnkeys who slept under the building, were able to unlock the upper rooms—and those who slept in them rushed through the front gate. A few of the lower cells had not been unlocked—and by the most laudable and vigorous exertions on the part of our fellow citizens, through the outer wall, or by cutting the grating out of the windows, four wretched beings were dragged as it were from the tomb into life.

Capt. Bolling's Company of the Public Guard repaired with alacrity to the spot—and, assisted by the Citizens, placed the convicts together, to prevent their escape. They were marched off to the Capital, and confined in its ample prison under a guard. Not one of them seems to have made any attempt to escape; and throughout the whole scene they behaved remarkably well.

The whole of the buildings were consumed. No part of the brick work fell. The Penitentiary was in the form of a semicircle, the two ends of the semicircle connected by a range of wall, with a large house for the keeper in the line of the range.



In the interior, was a large central building for the fire. The fire began in this central building next to the east side of the semicircular building.

It is suspected that the fire commenced in a shoemaker's shop, where sometimes 20 or 25 work at once. A strong suspicion is entertained that the fire was the effect of design—and that possibly some of the workmen may have contrived to smother up some fire; according to this supposition, it must have been more than three hours before it burst out. But all conjecture is baffled for the present!

The loss to the Commonwealth is severe—scarcely less at a very rough guess than \$200,000. It will be a question, whether the Legislature ought not to be called to provide against the consequences of this calamity.

There were 244 convicts in the building—of these, 11 or 12 were women. We have this morning learned that 242 have been counted—2 sick, supposed to be in the vicinity of the prison—not one then missing!

The sight was awful and grand beyond description. No words can do justice to the feelings which the whole scene produced.—The Penitentiary was to the west of the city—and isolated some distance from any other building.—The fire, therefore, communicated to no other. The wind was light.

It is a long time since we sustained any serious alarm or loss by fire—but this blow compensates for our exemptions. How many interesting events have been crowded into the short space of three hours!

#### From the New York Daily Advertiser.

**MARSHAL NEY.**  
The editors of the Boston Centinel have added the following note to the story now circulating respecting Marshal Ney. This French Marshal is said to have been born in Maryland, and his proper name to have been Michael Rudolph; that he commenced his military career during the American Revolution, and after his discharge from the American army, he removed to South Carolina, married, and afterwards left his family, and departed for the West Indies, &c.

**Centinel note.**—If our recollection serves us, Ney, when he was tried, in 1815, before the French House of Peers, answered that he was born in France, and named the town. It is certainly known that he was born in 1769, and of course, was only six years old when the American revolution commenced, and 13 when it closed. Circumstances, one would think, sufficient to discredit the applicability of the above narrative to him. We do not know what is meant by "Captain Lee's Dragoons of the Maryland Line." We have never heard of there being dragoons of that line. Lt. Col. Lee commanded a regiment of dragoons, but he, and his corps were of Virginia, &c. There are other incongruities in the story.

#### From the Morning Chronicle.

Sir—In your paper of the first instant it is stated from the Bridgetown, N. J. Whig, that Marshal Ney was an American by birth, that he was born near Elkton, Maryland, and that his proper name was Michael Rudolph. If I am not mistaken, it was said about the time of the execution of the unfortunate Marshal, that his counsel had urged him, when on his trial, to announce his native place, with a view, no doubt, to avert his impending fate; but that he had refused to do so.

An early and an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Rudolph, afforded me the best means of becoming acquainted with his military career; we met for the first time on the lines of the enemy, upon the banks of the North River, at the moment of the opening of the campaign of 1779. He was a Corporal in Major (not Captain) Lee's Dragoons, (I was a Lieutenant in the 5th Maryland Regiment) and on the promotion of Lee, and the formation of the legion, Rudolph was raised to the rank of Captain in the infantry, and served with distinguished reputation to the end of the war, when he, in common with the other officers, &c. of the revolutionary army, returned to the walks of private life.—Captain Rudolph was, about this time, married to a lady in South Carolina, and resided there, it is believed, until about the period of the war of the gallant Wayne against the Indians. He was then appointed Major of Dragoons by President Washington, to whom his merits and his faithful services were intimately known.—The pay and emoluments of a Major being inadequate to the support of a family, he resigned his commission and went to the West Indies on a mercantile enterprise, as stated in the Whig.

The word "discharged" in the statement referred to being the same phraseology made use of in reference to private soldiers, might induce a belief that Mr. Rudolph had been in the ranks, and not been promoted during the war, although he was actually a Captain five campaigns. If indeed, he had been in the ranks, it would have been impossible that his merits could have long escaped the penetrating eye of the Commander of the Legion—promotion would have been the immediate consequence. Mr. Rudolph's patriotism, his intrepidity and gallantry could not fail to procure for him the confidence of the army. Formed of such materials, and catching the spirit of the French revolution, such as it was in its earliest stages, passionately fond of military life, it is not at all improbable that this gentleman might have gone to France in pursuit of a favorite profession. I had a letter from him, (the last) not long before he left the United States. The name of Michael Rudolph having been brought before the world, I endeavored it due to his memory, to a long and uninterrupted friendship, formed too at a time of great

trial, to state the above facts, in addition to what has been said in the Whig. It may be well said of him, that he was among the bravest of the brave.

I am, very respectfully,  
Sir, your most obedient servant,  
**PHILIP REED.**  
**NOTE.**—The Legion commanded by Lee was not of the Maryland or Virginia lines (proper) though the officers and men composing the corps, with very few exceptions, belonged to those States. P. R.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23,

The New York Daily Advertiser states, that Flour had advanced at Cadiz from \$8 to \$16 per barrel, and the French were employing their barges, to prevent supplies being sent in from Algiers and Gibraltar, and their fleet kept up a strict blockade.

The New York Advocate states from unquestionable authority, that Mr. Calhoun is to succeed Mr. Gallatin as minister to France, but that the appointment is not to be made, until after the Congressional Caucus, to nominate a President!

It is stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser of Friday, that the banks of that city have refused to receive quarters of dollars at their nominal value—they are received by weight.

A Lot of Ground in the City of New York the area of which is about 25 by 30 feet, was lately sold for \$20,500. This must be the highest price ever paid for the same space of ground. It is at the enormous rate of one million and a hundred and eighty nine thousand dollars per acre.

**WASHINGTON COLLEGE.**  
At the late commencement held on the 7th inst. in Washington College, of this state, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Messrs. Samuel Harrington, of Delaware, Henry Gibbons, of Maryland, William Bordley, of Do. William Maxwell, of Delaware, Greek Salutary by Mr. Harrington, Luxury the bane of Society, by Mr. Bordley. The disappointments of human life, by Mr. Maxwell.

Valedictory by Mr. Gibbons.  
At the same occasion, the honorary degree of Dr. of Divinity, was conferred on the Rev. John Emory of this state.

#### New York, August 15.

Our Correspondent at Boston, in communicating the arrival at that port of the brig Victory from Antwerp, informs us that Prince Casino, (a son of Lucien Bonaparte,) had taken passage in the Falcon, for New York.—Advertiser.

**Blue Laws.**—The "Blue Laws of Connecticut" have often been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known, that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer. About the year 1683 or 1684, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a Resolution that "no member thereof should come to the House barefoot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps."

**Naval.**—Captain Hull has received orders from the Secretary of the Navy appointing him to the command of the Frigate United States, and directing him to proceed as early as his personal convenience, and the circumstances of the Navy Yard under his directions, will permit, to Norfolk, (Vir.) for the purpose of superintending the equipment of that ship, previous to her departure for the Pacific Ocean. Boston Paper.

**Philadelphia, August 16.**  
Captain Hayes of the ship Tontine, who arrived here yesterday from Marseilles, was boarded July 2d, by a French brig of war and treated politely.—She had an engagement a few days previous with a Spanish privateer, and lost one officer killed and two wounded. July 7, passed through a French fleet of 15 sail, under a convoy of a frigate and gun brig. July 11th, in the bay of Gibraltar, spoke an English schooner just from the anchorage.—The captain informed him that there had been a severe engagement about 12 miles from St. Roque, between the French & Spanish forces, in which the French had lost 500 men. Captain Hayes was chased out of the Straights of Gibraltar by 3 small Spanish privateers. July 12th, 80 leagues west of the Straights of Gibraltar, was brought to and spoken by a Columbian brig of war. August 3d, was brought to and boarded by the Columbian sloop of war Oranoca, captain Guillermo Watta, and treated in the most polite manner; had made no captures.

**FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.**  
Extract of a letter from Santiago de Chili, April 24, 1823.

"DEAR SIR—I send you for the perusal of your readers the following circumstances that occurred here a short time since. On the 14th April, a duel took place between Captain Josiah Sturgis, of Boston, and a French officer, the latter was severely wounded and no hopes of his recovery. At Conception, Com. Wilkinson received several severe cuts with a small sword from the Governor, and came very near losing his head; but that is truly laughable, this governor, an Englishman by birth, is a small fellow, and can scarcely reach the gallant commodore's breast, this little fellow had a dispute with Wilkinson, and the latter said he would take him on board his ship, whereupon the little governor drew his sword and told Wilkinson to defend himself, but he stood like a boy and suffered himself to be abused in the most shameful manner, and also have his face cut in an astonishing form; he is now recovering from his wounds, but scars he will carry to his

grave. He was a fine looking man, but now has a very disagreeable appearance. The government takes no notice of it—as for government in this country there is none. Judge Prevost may say what he pleases to the contrary; I cannot conceive what our government keeps this man here for without it is to give him a living, for he has certainly written the most false accounts of this country that were ever written. Commodore Stuart and Prevost have never spoken together since he has been on the station and perhaps never will, but the accounts that commodore Stuart furnishes may be relied on as impartial. You no doubt, ere this, have heard there is a new Director here, how long he will continue God only knows."

#### FROM THE STAR.

To the Freemen of Maryland.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The approaching election for Delegates to the General Assembly, is of the most important character. Your rights, your liberties, and your religious freedom may be suspended on the choice which you shall make from among the various candidates, who will offer themselves for your suffrages. You will remember, & I pray you not to forget it, that at the last session of the legislature a law commonly but falsely called the Jew Law, was passed, which, if confirmed by the next legislature, will destroy that feature in your government, which recognizes a belief in the Christian religion as a qualification for office. Many persons have been grossly deceived by the phraseology of this law; which has been so ingeniously worded as to keep out of view its offensive features. In order therefore that the subject may be fairly brought before you, I will here give you that part of the Bill of Rights which is attempted to be impugned by the law now under consideration. It is as follows:—Art. 35. "That no other qualification ought to be required, on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office, as shall be directed by the convention or legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the Christian Religion." Now I would respectfully ask every unprejudiced mind, what objections, in common sense, can be made to the latter clause of this article? It has stood the test of experience ever since the adoption of the constitution; and although many attempts have been made to expunge it from our statute book, less objectionable than the present, the attachment to religion and the good sense of our former legislators have overruled them.—Abolish this test, and the most notorious infidel and the foulest blasphemer in your state, may be elevated to your highest offices. Yes, he may be your Governor, or Judge; and still not be a competent witness to prove a claim of two and sixpence in your courts of justice, for I state without the fear of successful contradiction, that any man who openly declares his disbelief in future rewards and punishments, or can be proved to hold the sentiment, will be objected to as a witness in any of our courts of law. What a farce would it present in open court, for an infidel Judge to be called on to instruct a jury, that they must reject the testimony of a witness who possessed similar sentiments with his own. Would he not rather tell them, you must believe him; your Bill of Rights once required that a man should believe in the Bible; but the legislature of your state, in the years 1822 and 1823, have determined otherwise. What would be the result of this state of things? Why every man's property and life might depend upon the oath of individuals, who not believing in future retribution, might from envy, hatred and ill will, swear them away.

What tie would man have upon man? None but the tie of honor. Then do away all oaths; for why swear a man on a book he does not believe. Does it not appear like an insult offered to Christianity, to propose a law which goes to throw it aside, after it has been so long recognized in our Bill of Rights; while a provision is retained in the constitution to exclude Ministers of the Gospel from the legislature, &c. It goes to impress upon the public mind this idea, that certain officers in the Christian Church are less worthy of confidence and respect than the open enemies of Christianity.—Who among you, my fellow citizens, are prepared to tolerate a doctrine so destructive in its principles as this? I have been told by good authority, that while the law, which we are now reviewing, was passing through the Senate, that the argument which I am now attempting to urge in regard to the ministers, was made to General Windor, who instantly prepared a section to meet the case of the ministers, which section the advocates of the bill would not consent to receive! I see also from the votes and proceedings of the Senate, that Col. Chambers proposed to amend the bill so that all persons holding an office of profit and trust, "should declare a belief in future rewards and punishments." This was also rejected.—if Col. Chambers' amendment had succeeded, the Jews (who are made to speak in plaintive strains) would have been eligible; but the infidels would have been excluded.

It is said by the advocates of the bill that the United States Constitution does not make such provision; nor does it, I reply, exclude ministers of the Gospel from office. Besides the United States Constitution does not prevent free negroes from voting or holding offices. Indeed in several of the states the free negroes do vote for members of Congress and for the President of the United States. Are we prepared to make the same alteration in our State Constitution? I hope not. The advocates of the law say that only a few of the other states have such a provision. Does this

prove that ours is wrong? Certainly not: some of the states elect the Governor by the people; we elect him by the Legislature. Some prohibit slavery while others prohibit emancipation. We cannot be like them all. Why turn our backs then upon our religion, for the purpose of resembling their infidelity, and suffering the enemies of Christianity to usurp our government? O, say the advocates for this infidel law, the people will have too much sense to choose an infidel or Jew for office; but let them have the power to do so. Let us hold out false colours, they say then: Invite them to come in, while we are determined to keep them out! Canvass every man's religious sentiments before the people, would be their language. I am adverse to this. It is impossible in the small limits which I have allowed myself, to say all on the subject which might be said. Enough I hope has already been said to convince the Freemen of Maryland of the impropriety of so changing the government as to exclude the Christian Religion from it. Lose sight of this and all will become chaotic confusion. Let us therefore instruct our delegates upon this subject. Let us speak a voice which they will understand. This is no trivial matter but one of vast importance. We say in fact by abolishing the test, that we are tired of Christian principles, and have become so wise as to find out that infidels and Jews are necessary to rule a Government, which in every feature recognizes the Christian religion. Your COMMON LAW is drawn from the scriptures; your statutes recognize them by requiring you to swear upon them, and still belief in future rewards and punishments is not deemed necessary as a qualification for office. Citizens of Maryland, read, reflect, and act accordingly.

What object had the framers of the Constitution in view in requiring that no alterations of that instrument should take place unless two successive Legislatures should pass a law to alter it? This was required that the people should investigate the subject and either reject or confirm such change. Are you prepared therefore to register your votes against the recognition of the Christian Religion in your government. Take care that you, or your posterity, do not regret it by the ruin, which it shall bring on you, or them. You are not now deciding between the Christian & the Jew, but between the Christian and the infidel. The law which was passed last year is not like the former laws called by the same name. The other laws I understand retained the test for Christians; but let Jews in by swearing on the books of Moses. This even was rejected, and you are now called on to go a step farther, than was at first proposed. If this step should be gained another and another may be taken, until your government may be destroyed and the Christian Religion held in contempt by your rulers.

#### AN AFFAIR OF MARYLAND.

August 15th, 1823.

One Terence M. Manus, in the north of Ireland, lately taken up for sheep stealing, wrote an account of the same to his friend, in the following words:—"As we wished to have some mutton to our turnips, we went to Squire Carrol, who had more sheep than his neighbors; they were very wilde and the pasture very large, and we were obliged to take a new method to entice them by force to come near us. As this method may be of some service to you to no, I think it my duty to tell you of it; Pat Duggan and me wrapt ourselves up in hay, and as the sheep came round to ate it, we cut their throats.—But a sarch being made, five hind quarters belonging to o. of them, was found in the cabin."

BALTIMORE, August 15.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

##### FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour wharf	\$6 25
Howard-street wagon	6 75
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 18
Do white do	1 26
Rye bushel	cts 45
Indian Corn bushel	45
Oats do	35

#### MARRIED

On Thursday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. HENRY J. TISDALE, to Miss MARY ANN KIRBY, all of this town.

## TAYLORING.

The Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Collison, in Easton, adjoining the Easton Hotel, (Mr. C. having declined business)—respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends and customers of Mr. Collison and the public at large, and pledges himself to have their work executed in the neatest manner, the most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice.

DAVID M. SMITH.

August 23—3w

## NOTICE.

An Election for Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Somerset of Worcester, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in Snow Hill, on Friday the 10th day of October next, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. Per order,

JOHN P. DUFFIELD.

August 23—3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed against Francis H. Hawley, at the suit of Nixon Wilson, will be sold on Tuesday 16th September, at the Court House door in Easton, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. of the same day, all the right, title and interest, whatsoever of him the said Hawley, of, in and to part of a tract of Land on Tuckahoe creek, near Lee's Mill, called "Chesnut Bay," containing 100 acres. Seized and will be sold to satisfy said claim.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.

August 23—4w

## Notice.

### THE FEMALE ACADEMY

will be open for the reception of Scholars, the first Monday in September next. The Subscriber having taken the entire management of this Institution (in which she will be aided by as many well qualified assistants as shall be requisite) hopes by the care and attention which she shall still continue to pay to the morals and literary improvement of those entrusted to her charge, to merit a continuance of that confidence which has heretofore been reposed in her.

SARAH HARRISS.  
Easton, August 23—4w

### T. MICHAELS & BALTIMORE PACKET.

### THE NEW SCHOONER

### SALLY ANN,

THOMAS HARRISON (of Wm.) Master.

A handsome and well built Vessel, completely fitted, about 48 tons burden, will run the remainder of the season, as a regular Packet, from St. Michaels to Baltimore, leaving St. Michaels every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. & Baltimore on the Saturday following at the same hour. All those that please to favour her with their custom may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their business.

THOMAS HARRISON, Master.  
August 23—4w

## Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, against Levin Marshall, administrator of Meredith Marshall, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 20th of September next, one Negro girl name Harriot, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above fieri facias. Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable.

August 23—5w

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert L. Tilghman, late of Talbot county, deceased—are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Wm. H. Tilghman, in my behalf.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to prepare themselves to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

HENRIETTA M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.  
August 23—

## For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in the North East section of Talbot county. For farther information enquire of the Printer.

August 23—4w

## Notice.

The creditors of the late Benjamin W. LeCompte, deceased, are hereby notified that there will be a dividend on the whole of the personal estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, deceased, on the 20th of September, 1823. All persons who have not deposited their claims in the Register's Office of Dorchester county, are requested to do so, on or before the first of September next.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'rx.  
of Benj. W. LeCompte, decd.

August 23—3w

## Mr. Hoffman's

### COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES,

Will commence on the 1st of October next. The Course will occupy four months. Days of Lecturing, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in each week. For the accommodation of Gentlemen living out of the city, who may come after the commencement of the course the lectures will be repeated, unless at too late a season.

Members of his Law Institute are informed that a Most Court will be established in October next, and that they are entitled to tickets to the public course.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Coale and Mr. Lucas.  
Baltimore, August 16—8w

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

### TAVERN

IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long.

It is confidently believed, that the sea and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue, and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance now established, are more extensively known from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.  
Cambridge, E. S. Md.  
August 16, 1823.

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, petitioner for the benefit of the insolvent law of Maryland, to appear before the Judge of said Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 21st Monday of November term next, to show cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

ISAAC SMULLEN.

August 16—3

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF

REASONABLE TERMS.



## POETRY.

From the Floridian.  
ELEGANT STANZAS.

The following effusions being characterized by an unusual degree of pathos and delicacy, it is presumed that the taste of the Floridian will be gratified by their insertion. The first is from the pen of H. H. Wilde, Esq., a distinguished advocate of Georgia. The answer has for its author a lady of Baltimore, who appears indeed to out argue the lawyer in the court of the Muses, having however the right side of this 'question valvula.' PHIL.

### STANZAS.

My life is like the summer rose,  
That opens to the morning sky,  
But ere the shades of evening close,  
Is scattered on the ground to die;  
Yet on that rose's humble bed,  
The sweetest dews of night are shed.  
As if she wept such waste to see,  
But none shall weep a tear for me.

My life is like the autumn leaf,  
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,  
Its hold is frail: its date is brief,  
Restless, and soon to pass away;  
Yet ere that leaf shall fall and fade,  
The parent tree shall mourn its shade,  
The winds bewail the leafless tree,  
But none shall breathe a sigh for me.

My life is like the prints, which feet  
Have left on Tempe's desert strand,  
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,  
All trace will vanish from the sand;  
Yet, as if grieving to efface,  
All vestige of the human race,  
On that lone shore loud mourns the sea,  
But none alas! shall mourn for me.

### ANSWER.

The dews of night may fall from Heaven,  
Upon the wither'd rose's bed,  
And tears of fond regret be given,  
To mourn the virtues of the dead;  
Yet morning's suns the dews will dry,  
And tears will fade from sorrow's eye,  
Affection's pangs be lull'd to sleep,  
And even love forget to weep.

The tree may mourn its fallen leaf,  
And autumn winds bewail its bloom,  
And friends may heave the sigh of grief  
O'er those who sleep, within the tomb;  
Yet soon will spring renew the flowers,  
And time will bring more smiling hours,  
In friendship's heart all grief will die,  
And even love forget to sigh.

The sea may on the desert shore,  
Lament each trace it tears away,  
The lonely heart its grief may pour,  
O'er cherish'd friendship's fast decay;  
Yet when all trace is lost and gone,  
The waves dance bright and gaily on,  
Thus soon affection's bonds are torn,  
And even love forgets to mourn.

## LANDS

FOR RENT OR SALE.



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

## 4000 ACRES;

Has an abundant proportion of very fine TIMBER, and is beautifully situated on Choptank River, a few miles below Dover Bridge, by the shore of which river it is bounded about two miles—A very advantageous bargain and a long credit will be given to any one or more persons, who would purchase the whole of this Land in one contract. Also to be rented, a part of my Farm at Shoal Creek, to be laid off so as to contain from 150 to 250 acres of cleared Land, as may best suit the Tenant.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, 2  
June 21, 1823—11w

## TO RENT,



That large and Commodious  
**Establishment,**

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

Centreville, June 14—

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

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm—Mr. Jackson will show the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to

JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.  
Easton, July 5—1f

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



To be rented for next year the  
**HOUSE AND LOT.**

near the Hay Lands Gate, 3 miles from Easton, where Mr. John Sneed now lives.—For terms apply to  
BOB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH  
May 3—4

## More New Goods.

**Clark & Green**

Have just received and are now opening,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

**Seasonable Goods.**

Among which are a case of very cheap

**Irish Linens,**

Handsome Swis Muslins, Jaconet, Mull Mull and Book do. Dimities, Merceries and Florentine Vesting, Linen Cambricks, Long Lawns, Canton Crapes, Gloves, Silk Hose, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Plaids and Apron Checks.

TOGETHER WITH

**GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, &c.**

Among the Wines is a Case of very Superior old Genuine Port, which can be highly recommended for medicinal uses.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash  
August 16—3w

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**

**Groome & Lambdin**

Have received from Philadelphia

A SUPPLY OF FRESH AND HANDSOME

**GOODS,**

Which they invite their customers to call and examine, and which they promise to sell cheap for CASH.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823—5w

**NEW GOODS.**

**Thomas & Groome**

Have just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

**Seasonable Goods,**

Which makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they will sell at very reduced prices.  
August 2d, 1823—1f

**MORE SHOES.**



**Joseph Scull**

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

**LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,**

**LADIES MOROCCO do**

**CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.**

These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.

He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.  
Easton, August 2d, 1823

**Edens Garden.**

The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungary River situate on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, viz: The premises he now occupies containing about 71.2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract of land containing about 330 acres. 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises if it is not sold before the 10th September next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be easy may be known by application on the premises to  
JOHN MCKNIGHT.  
July 19—8w

**For Rent,**

The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at market. A commodious two-story

**Brick Dwelling House,**

and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take a permanent lease. To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now in a course of improvement, reserving the meadow which I have heretofore usually reserved. It is desirable that a lease should be immediately taken, as the season is advanced.

The subscriber invites some substantial Delaware or Caroline Farmer to these lands, as the soil is better adapted to Corn than Wheat.

For rent, also, from the 1st of January next, the

**Union Tavern,**

in Easton, now occupied by Mr. James C. Wheeler.  
JOHN LEEDS KERR.  
Easton, August 2—1f

**For Rent,**

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE**

**BRICK HOUSE AND LOT**

situate at the Oak, about eight miles from Easton, and four from St. Michaels. This perhaps is one of the best stands for a country Store in the county, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms, by application to  
A. BANNING.  
July 19—1f



**THE STEAM BOAT**  
**MARYLAND**

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

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

**REMOVAL.**

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

**Establishment,**

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,  
**JAMES C. WHEELER.**

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

**Notice.**

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)  
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.  
SAM. CHAPLIN.  
Centreville, June 14—

**Paper Hangings.**

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas Meconskin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.  
July 5—

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND, &c.**

The subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 23d day of August inst, the following property near said place:

The Farm whereon James Saulsbury now lives, containing about 160 Acres.

Thirty acres of Woodland, convenient to the above Farm, and to the village.

An undivided half part of the Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, whereon Charles Price now lives, containing about 330 Acres.

Also, FIVE HOUSES and LOTS, in the above village, among which are the Brick Dwelling and premises, occupied by Mrs. Driver, and those Granaries, the property of the Subscriber, at the Creek. The terms of sale will be accommodating, the sale will commence at 11 o'clock

HENRY D. SELLERS.

August 9—3w

**A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.**

A healthy young Woman without children, who can be recommended as an excellent cook, and who is well acquainted with washing, ironing and other House work, and has also been accustomed to work on a farm, will be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, who purchases for his own use.—From the same person may be purchased a number of young Negroes of both sexes.—Apply to the Printer.  
August 9—1f

## Education.

**Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY**

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

**English Grammar,**

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each.)

On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf: provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge.  
August 9th, 1823

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz: part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a survey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less: also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were deeded by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.  
Bank of Caroline, Denton, 2  
July 12, 1823 1s

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of Sundry Venditioni Exponas to me directed, against Richard Harrington, deceased, at the suits of the following persons, to wit: Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, Lambert Reardon, Joseph Harrison, Jacob Myers and John W. Sherwood, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 23d of August next, the following property, to wit: all his right, title, interest and claim, of, in and to four lots of ground in the Town of St. Michaels, with the improvements thereon. Also, one Lot near St. Michaels and opposite Nathan Harrington's Gate, said to contain three and a quarter acres of land, 1 cow, 1 cart, 2 beds beadsteads & Furniture, 1 bureau, 1 sideboard, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 cupboard and contents, 1 plough, 1 looking glass and 2 dining tables. Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and cost of the above claims.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
July 26—1s

## Notice.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled Executions, particularly Venditioni's are desired to take notice that unless they attend at my Office, and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy settlement of the same, their property will be advertised forthwith without respect to persons.—It is earnestly hoped this notice will be duly attended to as I am determined to clear my Docket, of a great number of executions that have been on hand for 18 months past, to the great danger of the Sheriff, and injury of the creditors without any apparent benefit to the debtors.  
E. N. HAMBLETON, Shff.  
Easton, July 26—

N. B. All persons indebted for Officer's Fees to Allen Bowie, deceased—or the Subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.  
E. N. H.

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

**HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;**

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 22 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.  
Easton, July 12th, 1823

## Notice.

This is to give notice that the Subscriber of Worcester county in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rendell Porter, late of said 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 on or before the last day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, A.D. 1823. ISAAC HOLLAND, Adm'r.  
August 9—3w

## Notice.

This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert L. Henry, late of said 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 on or before the last day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of August, Anno Domini 1823.

THOS. N. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

August 9—3w

## STATE OF MARYLAND.

Talbot County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of RICHARD BAKER, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred & five, 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, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application, and the Jailor having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Richard Baker, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT REARDON.

August 9—4w

## For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Hunting Creek in Caroline county, on Monday the 1st September the following property. The terms of sale will be accommodating & made known on the day of sale.

No 1. That valuable stand for a retail store, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Wilson. The improvements are a good Store House with a cellar, counting room, with sheds and a Kitchen for the accommodation of a family.—Also, an excellent Granary, Corn Crib that will hold four hundred barrels of corn, Smith Shop, Coal House, &c.—And also, a

**Small Framed Dwelling House** and Kitchen, with two good stables; all in good repair.

No 2. A small Farm containing 72 acres, with a proportion of Wood Land, within half a mile of the above property.

No 3. A small Farm containing 130 acres, more or less, within 2 miles of Hunting Creek. This Farm has a good **LOG DWELLING HOUSE,** with a large proportion of Woodland, with some valuable meadow ground.—The property will be shewn by the tenants, and the plots of the land seen by application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

August 9—4w

## FOR RENT,

**THE NEXT YEAR,**

That large, convenient and comfortable **BRICK HOUSE** in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's. ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Houston's Store. There is a large and valuable **GARDEN** attached to the House, and a **GRASS LOT** to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a **Public House, a Packet or a Lumber Yard**—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year,  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, August 2, 1823.

## To Rent,

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,**

The DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Easton, lately occupied by Dr. Samuel L. Kemp—the property is in good repair, and has an excellent Garden attached to it.—Any person wishing to rent the same, can view the premises for themselves, and be informed of the terms by applying to Lambert Reardon or to the subscriber,  
JOHN KEMP.  
August 9—1f

## Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 28th day of August inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Cloverfields, near Wye Mills, a part of the Personal Estate of Ezekiel Forman deceased, consisting of

**Valuable Stock,**

Farming Utensils & Household Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. A credit of six months will be given for all sums above five dollars on receiving note with approved security.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS.

Administrator of Ezekiel Forman.

August 9

## To the Voters

**OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.**

Fellow Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, if honoured with your support, I will endeavour to maintain all honourable measures, which in my judgment, will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM HUTSON.

August 9th, 1823

## PRINTING,

**OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE OF REASONABLE TERMS.



# EASTON GAZETTE

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

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1823.

NO. 37.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

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

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER.

I was strolling a few mornings ago along one of our most fashionable streets, when my eye was suddenly attracted by a little book which lay in the gutter, and the leaves of which made a rustling noise as they were blown to and fro by the wind. I know not why it is, but ever since I knew the alphabet, I have had a prodigious propensity, as Dominie Sampson says, for prying into the contents of all odd bits of paper, which chance throw in my way, with scraps of old almanacs, and leaves of books that prayed for the binder. This has grown so much into a habit, that I walk along the street with an eye bent with as much humility to the ground, as old Lovegull the miser when he looked for farthings; and I like him too, I have often been, on my return home, at my wife's end to discover how the deuce my pockets had been stuffed with these dirty bits of wrapping paper, which the shop boys dash out of a morning with their birchen brooms. But a book—ye gods! what a prize. I seized it with as much avidity as if it had been a whole bundle of provincial notes, and off I set home at a dicker's canter. To say truth, I could not give it for twenty of the prettiest doubloons that the commissary could chink out of that voracious rascal of his; although their music would be sweeter to me than even that of the spheres. Guess now ye fair ones, what it was—nothing less than the memorandum book of Miss J.—containing her love intrigues ever since she was fifteen—all her schemes and scandal since she was twenty—and what is even more precious, thin mamma, a copious, exact, and rather lively account of her various employments and the manner in which she has spent her time for these last six months. Who would have thought that that little black-eyed gipsy who is as wild and frolicsome as a gazelle, devoted her hours to such a rational and literary occupation. To see the young man sighing after so clever a daisiel, I have determined to give the journal of a week in its original form to the public. And be it recollected, that her father is a merchant who stands darning as a 74 does grapes, or is every day in dread of the sheriff—and hates the face of a constable as he does the very devil. It is the quality of a gentleman, as old Rowe says, to hate tipstaff—ergo, Mr. J. is a gentleman of the first water, and it is but proper that the daughter of a gentleman should be a lady.

Sunday.—Papa knocked at my bed room door at 8 o'clock, to tell me breakfast was ready—the rain patter on the window—felt quite in low spirits—always do on a rainy Sunday—can't go to church—nothing to do at home except to read some fustly old books, which is enough to give one the vapours even on a week day. Hoped six times at breakfast it would clear up, and asked papa three times if he did not think it would be a fine day. Told me I was a tease, and if I should trouble him any more he would not allow me to go to church to show my new pelisse and Vegg-bonnet, although it should be the prettiest day that ever shone in the heavens. Nine o'clock, raining harder—mamma asked me to brush her frizett. Yawned half an hour over Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. The sun broke through a little after ten. Finished admiring before the bell was done—Betsey said I looked charmingly—thought so myself, and went to church. The Dr. preached elegantly, but did not hear a word of the sermon, for Lieut. P. stared at me the whole time, and Miss D. looked as spiteful as usual. After service called at Mrs. F. ; met the Lieutenant—shook hands with me and looked—oh, I dare not say how he looked. I talked of the last ball at government house, and laughed at Mrs. H. kicking and turning her toes in as if she were a parrot. Mamma asked the Lieutenant to walk home with us—called at Mrs. H.'s on the way—never before seen her since the ball. The Lieutenant complimented her on her graceful style of dancing—thought he was quite cool—but the poor silly simpleton simpered and blushed as though she had never heard a compliment before—dare say she never did on her dancing. Went to M. in the afternoon—ugh what a vulgar set. Walked to fresh water with Miss C. and Edward D. after dinner. Never do it again—that's pox—one meets nobody but tailors, carpenters, and cobblers' folks, that one does not care for—came home to tea. Papa sleeping on the sofa, and mamma reading the newspaper—felt hippish, and went to bed at 8 o'clock—always do on Sunday night, when there is no company. A Sunday evening at home, and no one but the family—good Lord deliver us!

Monday.—Dreamed all night of the Lieutenant—thought he was made a governor, and saw in his cocked hat a white flowing feather—Betsey says I am going to be married for a white feather is an infallible sign. After breakfast practised two hours on the piano. Papa and brothers' shirts wanted buttons—dressed in my crimson velvet Spencer, with the gold band, and mounted my Begg-horse—mamma gave me 3d. to buy two dozen. Went to Lockyer's—the world and his wife there—his buttons—pooh—not worth six pence a gross. Called at 13 stores, and went to Lockyer's again—cost me only 7d.—howed to Mr. W. at Black's corner. Painted a watch paper for—somebody. After dinner sewed a little at mamma's frill. Determined to spend the evening at Mrs. M. Had on my bonnet when Louisa and Elizabeth B. came in—asked me if I was going out—said no, for politeness sake—learned they had come to take tea with me—bit my fingers with vexation—sent for some beaus—danced quadrilles and tried the new Spanish figures—waltzed with Louisa till her head went round like a swimming top—Charles H. asked me in a whisper if I had read Don Juan—no, promised to send it to me. Sung a duet with Edward B.—sent them home at twelve o'clock with-out supper.

Tuesday.—Heard papa scolding on the stairs because I was not down to breakfast—got up and determined to be industrious. Cleaned a flower bed in the garden for mamma. Copied three new songs from the book sent to me by Mr. A. Forgot it was French day till within half an hour of the time. Wrote my exercises in a tremendous hurry—could not find the dictionary, and had to do without it. Should have translated three pages of Paul & Virginia—had not looked at it. French master introduced—sixteen errors in half a page of exercises. Blundered through a page of translation—got a scolding, and told besides it not more attentive that I should never learn. Laughed in Mr. Perro's face—mamma angry—determined never to be so naughty again—read Peveril of the Peak till it was time to dress for dinner—thought it was pretty, and wished I could get such a husband as Julian—do not like Scott's novels much upon the whole—too little love in them, and the girls all milkpans. In the afternoon, walked with papa to P. The country was beautiful and charming—would like to live there in summer, especially if papa kept a carriage and pair—it would be so genteel to make one's morning calls with a dashy 'set out' at the door waiting for one. Stopped to tea—papa and Mr. B. talked about pickling salmon, and making chowder of cod's heads—so not wishing to learn such notable employments, M. and I went into the drawing-room and played at conversation cards. Piano out of tune, and could not dance any—went home about nine, and thought I should drop on the road at least twenty times. Always most unfortunate—Edward C. had been to see me and went away only five minutes before we were at the door. A note in my absence had come from Miss D.—inviting me to a water party for to-morrow on the Bason—no less than three words mis-spelt in her notes—determined to go. Wrote in my journal book—and went to where all sober people go at least once in twenty-four hours.

Wednesday.—Dull morning—no water party to day, got up and went down stairs with my curls in a paper and a dirty gingham gown on—dashed into the breakfast parlor—lord, how I was caught! Two strangers at the table, and one a young gentleman. Drew up as Lord Tandem says and tried to look dignified—but it would not do—blushed to the very eyes when papa introduced me. What not to do—so down I sat to breakfast, when I would as soon have been put upon the wheel—never so confused in my life. Blushed redder than a milk maid when either of the gentlemen spoke to me. Said yes mamma to the young one (Mr. R.) three times. Asked me if I was acquainted with Miss M. Answered 'occasionally, sir.' Saw his lips curl and himself put in agony from his attempts to suppress laughter. Drank my coffee so scolding hot that it stung my mouth—over turned brother's egg upon the table cloth, got some angry looks from mamma. Went up stairs to dress and left the gentlemen talking with papa—came down in ten minutes and found they were gone—went back to my room and cried—mopped all morning, and could not do any thing. Brother William came in at lunch time and told me I had made a pretty exhibition at the breakfast table. The gentlemen would go doubt have a high opinion of the elegant manners and accomplishments of the Halifax belles, &c. &c.—cried again. Brother kissed me, and promised never to tease me again. Did not know what to do to get rid of the ennui, and the blue devils. Opened the piano twice, and shut it again. Could not play a note. Read a page of Peveril three times; and did not remember a word in it. Tried to sing. The cat would mew sweeter. Thought I would finish my flower basket. Found my hand unsteady, and ruined the shading of a rose, which cost me full six hours before to finish. Cried again with vexation. Had a violent headache—went to bed—and sent to the doctor for cephalic snuff. Did me no good.

The gen's came back to dinner. Was unable to leave my room. Dozed till 10 o'clock when mamma came to see me, and brought a note from Mrs. W. inviting me to a large party to-morrow evening—Felt my head ache better, did not close my eyes all night—and saw the sun rise for the second time in my life. Rose at 6, and walked around the New Road before breakfast. Thursday.—Sewed the lace round my white satin frock, and found I wanted another yard to make the trimming look full. Coaxed mamma for half an hour to let me have it—Looked at my silk stockings—the heels worn out, and the soles all tatters. Told mamma, who gave me a lecture upon economy. My white kid shoes not fit to be seen—soiled, shabby and broken at the toe. Durst not tell. Dressed to go a shopping; and looked over my 16 white gowns to see what one I should put on. Went to every store in town where there were new goods. Brought home eight pair of silk stockings to show mamma; fixed upon Lockyer's at 16s. Purchased the late Mrs. C.'s at 13s 9d. Saw in Mrs. M.'s some elegant ornaments for the hair, (white artificial flowers tipped with silver leaf, and only 6s.) Brought one home—praised its beauty and cheapness to mamma, and Mrs. D. being there, asked her to buy me one. Could not refuse before, Mrs. D. Came home after making one or two morning calls at 4 o'clock, and immediately put my curls in paper. Did not do any thing in the afternoon lest I should spoil my colour. Papa's brig coming in from the West Indies—made a profitable voyage, and papa in high spirits. Asked him for a pair of kid shoes—gave me two dollars and a kiss. Half past 8, went with mamma to Mrs. W.'s—Danced quadrilles all the evening. Introduced me to Mr. R.—told me he had the pleasure of being acquainted with my sister; answered he must surely be mistaken, for I had never had any. Looking queerish—stammered out an apology; did not recognize me, &c. &c. Thought of the gingham gown and spilling the egg. Had a most elegant supper. Eat ham, trifle, oranges, custard, cake & drank three glasses of wine. Saw Mrs. Q. drink seven glasses of syllabub—wondered if she could walk home.—Sung Blue-eyed Mary—waltzed with Charles H.—went home at 12, and heard the clock chime three before I had sunk into oblivion's dream.

Friday.—Took breakfast—rose and began to prepare my French exercises. Little Louisa D. came with her mother's compliments to ask me to spend the day with her. Went up stairs to dress—Mr. Perro knocked at the door—told James to say I was not at home. While Mr. P. was waiting, heard Lieutenant T. inquiring for me. Quite in a dilemma—car'at admit the Lieutenant without offending Mr. P.—told James peremptorily to say I was not at home. Called him back again, as he was going down stairs to show them into the drawing-room—Recollected I had not written a word of my French lesson—stopped James again to tell them I was out—bawled so loud that I am quite sure they heard me. Drew the Venetian blind a little aside to see the Lieutenant—talking directly under my window with that pert faced ugly looking tuiug Miss D.—provoked beyond measure. Just at that moment the Lieutenant cast his eye up and seeing me at the window (hair in disorder and bosom open) bowed—but the blind threw myself on the bed in agony, and would have fainted had not Betsey sprinkled water over me.

From the Dublin Evening Post.  
THE PYRAMID OF DRINK.  
Most of my Male readers have, doubtless, been drunk once at least in their lives. Let them not be offended with this supposition—if it be not true, so much the worse for themselves. Their sobriety is no virtue—no more entitled to approbation than the sobriety of a horse; an animal proverbial for making a dry meal. But though they may have been drunk once or many times, it is not probable that they have philosophised so deeply as I have, on this subject. In truth I have had glorious opportunities in my long life of trying various experiments, and to do myself justice, I have always made the most of them. It is not easy to say whether my imagination was most benefited by getting drunk or getting sober.

My Grand Uncle was one of the most renowned Boozers of his day, and I received my education under his immediate eye. His favorite liquor was strong punch. Ale he used to say was only fit for boozers, and wine for talk-boys. The only wine he would ever touch was Port.

It was a joyous thing to see this old boy after dinner at the head of his own table. He always sat in a curiously ornamented oaken chair, considerably raised above the rest of the company. By his side stood a tremendous jug, containing about three or four gallons of punch. From this reservoir half a dozen small jugs were kept constantly supplied and sailed unremittently round the table, at the rate of ten knots an hour. The reservoir itself, when exhausted, was replenished by the punch-maker, an old domestic, whom long service, and exemplary drunkenness had raised to this honorable post.

I think I now see this venerable King of Good Fellows seated on his throne, such as I recollect him at the age of 70. He was tall and portly, his eyes piercing black and full of fire, a profusion of white hair combed back from his lofty forehead hung over his shoulders, and his face was resplendent with the 'rosy light' of Bacchus. His sceptre was a ebony mallet, with which he knocked down the company—for roasts and songs. The series of the latter he always began himself, roaring out the only stave he was master of—

My name it is Jack Hall,  
Chimney sweep, chimney sweep,  
I rob both great and small,  
Chimney sweep, chimney sweep, &c.

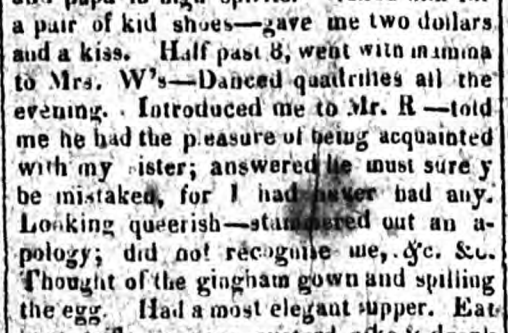
My Grand Uncle was no common-place man. He seemed born never to die—the fresh spirit of perpetual youth was on him. I used to fancy that Bacchus had granted him an immunity from the usual tribute of nature. But, alas! I was mistaken. He died one day. His joyous spirit evaporated and mingled with its kindred elemental dust.

Farewell! Prince of Tipplers! If the maintenance of good humour, mirth and social friendship be a crime, heaven help thee poor soul.

Educated under such auspices, and rich in the experience of forty years of perpetual Boozing, I think myself qualified to philosophise on Drinking:

Then list; ye gazeller's of small beer:  
'Tis mine to speak, and yours to hear.

The operation of Drink, in its various degrees, I represented by a pyramid as thus—



Sobriety is a state, unfortunately, too well known to need description; suffice it to say that the sober moments which immediately succeed to dinner are the most miserable in existence. The languor, the sense of utter inefficiency, mental and bodily, are dreadful. After a few glasses, you ascend the first step of the pyramid and become comfortable. In this state you are not much disposed to talk. There is a tranquil luxury in your feelings, and a reverie comes on, which, if you drink no more, is likely to terminate in sleep. A philosopher seldom passes this point except in company.

Drink on and you step up to the lively. Now you begin to talk, and your remarks are smart and pertinent. You have the reasoning power in high perfection, but aided withal by a happy fertility of illustration. This may be considered as a mental aura announcing that the sun of fancy is about to rise from the 'purple wave.'

Fresh—There is more fire and color in your ideas now, for that sun has risen. You grow more eloquent and less logical. Your jokes are capital—in your own estimation—Your perceptions, however, are still tolerably clear beyond yourself.

Very Fresh—Your conversation is more and more high coloured. Your eloquence is impassioned, and you overwhelm your companions with a flood of talk. You begin to suit the action to the word. Ideas not quite coherent, but language still tolerably distinct and correct.

Tipsey—Now on the top of the pyramid you begin to grow giddy. Gestures very vehement, and epithet much exaggerated. Argumentative, but not rational. Words considerably abridged, and ideas lamentably obscured.

Very Tipsey—You find out that you have a turn for vocal music, and regale your friends with a solo. Specify in incoherent language, and evince a most decided tendency to mischief and locomotion. Proud as a peacock, stout as a lion, and amorous as a dove.

Drunk—Perversely quarrelsome, and stupidly good natured. Dealing much in the shake hands, and knock downs. Tongue stammering, and feet unsteady.

Very Drunk—Abortive efforts to appear sober. See every thing double. Balance totally lost, you drift about like a ship in a hard gale. Vocabulary reduced to a few interjections.

Stupidly Drunk—Head and stomach topsy-turvy. Eyes fixed and glaring. Utter incapacity of speech and locomotion, accompanied with an indistinct, yet horrid, consciousness of your situation.

Dead Drunk—An apoplectic sleep, and confused dreams of the Devil or your Creditors.

NOTICE.  
An Election for Directors of the Farmer's Bank of Somerset of Worcester, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in St. Paul's Hill, on Friday the 10th day of October, between the hours of 10 and 3 P. M. Per order.

JOHN P. DUFFIELD.

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

August 23—3w

THE EPISTLE  
From the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 21st of the fifth month, to the 29th of the same month, inclusive, 1823.  
To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends, in Great Britain, Ireland and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS—We have again been made thankful in the belief that the Lord is not unkindful of us; and, we reverently trust this meeting has not been held in vain. We may inform you that the current of Christian love has renewedly flowed amongst us; and, it has extended to all our absent friends. Under this precious influence, we offer you our endeared salutation, desiring your advancement in the way which leadeth unto eternal life; and that you may ever bear in remembrance that "other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Beloved Friends!—We have no new doctrine to communicate—no fresh precepts to enforce: it is a peculiar excellence of the Gospel that its character is always the same. To those who desire to have their hearts cleansed from the defilements of sin—yes, to all—the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ continues to be freely offered. The cross must be daily borne by all who would become his disciples. If we would attain unto that holiness without which no man can see the Lord, we must apply in faith unto Him who 'taketh away the sin of the world,' who was 'wounded for our transgressions,' who was 'bruised for our iniquities,' and by whose stripes we are healed; who being in glory with the Father 'before the world was,' condescended in order to effect our redemption, to come down from Heaven, and take upon him the nature of man. In contemplating the infinite importance of these solemn truths and in publicly acknowledging our belief in the Divinity of our blessed Saviour, we desire most clearly to convey the sentiment that it is not the mere assent of the judgment to the truths of Holy Scripture, however desirable such an assent may be, that is sufficient to make us real Christians. It is only by the sanctifying operations of the Holy Spirit that we come fully to partake of the benefits of the mediation and propitiatory sacrifice of the Son of God.

It is our earnest solicitude that all whom we are addressing may be enough concerned for the salvation of their souls. Dear friends, we believe that for the advancement of this most necessary work, it is good for us frequently to seek after retirement in spirit before the Lord, and to await in reverent silence for the secret intimations of his will.—If this be not immediately manifested, let not any be discouraged, but let them persevere in faith. Then we believe that in the Lord's time that evidence of his care will be granted, which will prove consoling to the mind. On such occasions the precepts of holy writ will at times be brought instructively to our remembrance. With these invaluable writings it becomes every one who bears the name of a Christian, to endeavour to be well acquainted.

In order to acquire this knowledge, we wish that all our members may observe the good practice of a daily serious reading of the Scriptures in their families, when collected; and, also that they frequently read them in private in a pious disposition of mind, even though it be but a small portion at a time.

In the sacred writings no duty is more clearly set forth than that of prayer. Prayer is the aspiration of the heart unto God; it is one of the first engagements of the awakened soul, and we believe that it becomes the clothing of the minds of those whose lives are regulated by the fear and love of their Creator. If in moments of serious reflection, and when communing with our hearts, we are sufficiently alive to our helpless condition, we shall often feel that we may pour forth our secret supplications unto the Lord. And as we believe that it is one of the greatest privileges a Christian can enjoy, thus to draw nigh in spirit unto the Father of mercies, we earnestly desire that no one may deprive himself of so great a blessing. But let all on such occasions remember the awful majesty of Him who filleth Heaven and Earth, and their own unworthiness in His pure and holy sight. If these considerations ought to possess the mind in our secret aspirations unto the Almighty, how incumbent is it upon those who publicly approach the Throne of Grace, to cherish them in their hearts, and to move duly under the influence of that spirit which enables us to pray aright.

Whilst he who would be a real and not a nominal Christian, is duly impressed with the necessity of striving to become a meek and humble disciple of Jesus—whilst he bears in mind that he is constantly liable to fall, and that he must therefore be waiting for the rebewal of his spiritual strength, and at all times be placing his independence upon Divine aid—there is safety. But we fear, with respect to some who have run well for a time, that either through the friendship of men or outward prosperity, or through unwatchfulness, they have gradually fallen away from that to which they had once attained; and that others, from similar causes, are not advancing to that state of purity and simplicity in which

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Fresh  
Lively  
Comfortable  
Sober

Very tipsey  
Drunk  
Very Drunk  
Stupidly drunk  
Dead drunk

Very fresh  
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Dead drunk



they would become useful members of the Church of Christ. Dear friends, permit us in Christian love, to remind you of the ever important injunction of our Lord—"Watch & pray, that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak." If you endeavor to prove by your actions the sincerity of your profession, if in your intercourse with others you show that you have an honest and upright heart, if your lives are ordered in the fear of the Lord; you say, by your daily walk through life, commend and adorn your own religious principles. But, if there be a want of consistency of conduct, it may lead those around you, lightly to esteem those very principles which their judgment has at one time approved; nay, it may, cause the way of Truth to be evil spoken of.

There are many ways by which our attachment to religion and virtue may be made manifest to others. One of these is the due observance of that day which is publicly set apart for the performance of divine worship. Our care for the due attendance of our religious meetings, both on first days and on other days of the week, has been repeatedly expressed, nor have we at this time been unmindful of this primary obligation. We earnestly entreat every one, when thus met, to consider the worship of the Almighty as a solemn act. Under this impression his demeanor will bespeak a serious thoughtfulness; & let all remember, that at such times, an indolent state of mind is offensive in the sight of Him whom we are met to serve. But the duties of the day to which we have adverted, are not confined to the time allotted to assembling with our brethren. Our spiritual growth may be advanced by habits of quietness and retirement, and by suitable reading, in the course of the day.—On the other hand, great care is necessary that we do not by unprofitable visiting or conversation, by travelling on our outward avocations, or by otherwise engaging in them, dissipate those good impressions with which we may have been mercifully favored.

The account of the sufferings of our members in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our well known testimony against tithes and all other ecclesiastical claims, including the cost and charges of disrepair, and a few demands for military purposes, have been brought up in usual course. The amount is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred pounds.

We rejoice with gratitude that this country has continued to be favoured with the blessing of peace, whilst we lament that other nations, at no great distance from us, have been involved in contention and bloodshed.—We desire that we may all so live under the influence of that Spirit which breathes peace on earth and good will towards men, that, whenever occasions occur, we may be prepared, by our conversation and conduct, in meekness and wisdom, to show forth our precious testimony to the peaceable nature of the Gospel dispensation.

Our friends in Ireland, and those of all the yearly meetings on the continent of America, have at this time been brought to our remembrance, by the feeling of much brotherly love, by the continuance of our usual exchange of epistles. This meeting has again felt deeply interested on behalf of the natives of Africa who continue to be torn from their homes and consigned to cruel bondage, as well as for those who are held in slavery in the colonies of this country. And we desire that Friends, every where, may not fail to remember all who are thus deprived of their liberty, with feelings of sorrow, and to pity them in their degraded condition; and also that they would embrace every favourable opportunity that may present itself for pleading the cause of these our oppressed fellow men.

Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God our Saviour, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and ever. Amen.

Signed in and on behalf of the meeting by  
JOSIAH FORSTER,  
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

## FOREIGN.

From the Baltimore Chronicle, August 27.  
**LATEST FROM SPAIN.**

By the ship Canton arrived at New York in 42 days from Cadiz, the Editors of the *Gazette* and *Daily Advertiser* have received files of papers to the 10th July—extracts from which are contained in slips received yesterday from their offices.

The reason why we have had so little intelligence from Cadiz, is now explained in a satisfactory manner—it is forbidden to publish any thing connected with the military operations of the garrison. While the French have been gasconading, the Spaniards have been employed in repairing their line of fortifications, and leaving their enemies to enjoy the victories they have obtained by telegraphs instead of bayonets. Cadiz, notwithstanding the vanquishing of the telegraphic heroes, was abundantly supplied with provisions. In fact, the arrival of fifty five small vessels loaded with provisions of all kinds, in two days, in defiance and contempt of the blockading squadron, furnishes us with abundant evidence, that the Spaniards are neither to be starved into an admiration of Ferdinand, nor speedily reduced to obedience by the bayonet. The Cortes are now brought to a sense of their real situation—they have granted pardon for the past, with a view to unite all hearts, truly Spanish, in one grand object for the emancipation of Spain. The consequence of this has been, their armies recruit with such promptitude, that two battalions of

national militia have been disbanded already—the Patriots assemble in larger bodies than the crisis calls for—more than can be maintained without inconvenience. The Cortes have decreed military law—all guilt of treason, sedition or tumult, and all who are passing through Cadiz shall disturb the public tranquillity, are to be tried and punished according to the provisions of the military code. As an evidence of the rising spirit of the Peninsula, the Commander of the first battalion of infantry at Arragon, has addressed a letter to the Commandant General of Cadiz, in which, after mentioning the oath which he has taken to support the Constitutional system, he solicits any kind of military service, but more particularly the command of a battery, which during Buonaparte's invasion was confided to his charge, a battery which in that memorable campaign he had defended to the satisfaction of his superiors in command. The Cortes, meet we are assured, daily, and are heartily engaged in the discussion of plans for the defence of their country. The number of the invading force is stated at seventy six thousand men; the blockading force consisted of two ships of the line, three frigates, two sloops of war, one schooner and one gun boat.

These constitute a general outline of such leading articles of intelligence as are furnished by the latest arrival. One thing seems very evident, from the testimony furnished by the French themselves, that if Cadiz can stand a siege, all hopes of reducing the Peninsula are, in their estimation, at an end. Hence, they have represented that place as indefensible, destitute of provisions and the garrison itself as on the very point of revolting. The invaders have penetrated from one extremity of Spain to the other, leaving in their rear strongly fortified towns, and have by so doing, weakened their line of communication which is liable to be interrupted and broken up by Guerrilla parties. Hence, such repeated calls for reinforcements. That the Spaniards have much to do and much to suffer before Spain is recovered, appears probable; but we must not despond at serious calamities when we see any evidence that the people are roused to resistance. The example of Mina alone, who has been so often defeated, pursued to the mountains and wounded by telegraphs, is sufficient to awaken his countrymen from their lethargy.—Yes! we can but hope, that brighter destinies await the children of Iberia.

CADIZ JULY, 1.

A column of 1500 infantry and some cavalry set out this morning from Santa Maria for Puerto Real.

July 2.—We have received Lisbon papers to the 26th June, the contents of which are confined to felicitations breathing the vilest flattery and pompous details of the operations of Count Almarante, which must possess the greatest interest to adherents to an absolute government.

A letter from Santa Maria, dated yesterday, says that 20,000 men are destined for the siege of Cadiz.

July 4.—By an official dispatch from his Excellency D Juan Jabat, Minister Plenipotentiary, at London, addressed to the Secretary of War, we learn that on the 11th of June, a fast sailing English merchant ship sailed from London, laden with provisions and arms for Santona under charge of the Patriot Don Miguel Buton. He also states that in the following week the English corvette Fanny, would sail for Vigo, with 6000 muskets and as many cartridge boxes to be placed at the disposal of Gen. Morillo, to arm his recruits which exceed 7000. He also offers to remit to Galicia all the warlike implements necessary for the equipment of a respectable army in that province.

At two o'clock this morning a column of 2000 men started from San Fernando for Chiclana, in order to destroy some houses which might serve to shelter the works of the enemy. Our troops offered battle, which the French declined. The houses were destroyed by our pioneers, who having obtained their object, returned tranquilly to their quarters.

July 5.—An officer of the third army of operations arrived here this evening with despatches for government from General Zayas. We cannot inform our readers of their contents but can assure them that they are favourable—that his army is rapidly increasing, and that the presence of this valiant chief, who destroyed Bessieres & awed Vallin, has inspired fresh vigor in the troops, which we expect in a very short time to see crowned with new laurels.

July 7th.—On the 7th of June a royal order was communicated to Colonel Rotale, in which, on account of his services in the third army, the royal order of the 14th and 15th of February, which ordered his arrest, was suspended.

On the 5th of July another royal order was given, in which his majesty declared, that as the proceedings against Rotale were purely those of the government and had been revoked, they could in no way injure his honor or reputation.

Two hours after the receipt of this order Rotale was seized in the theatre and conducted to the quarter of St. Helen, where a reserved order was read to him from the minister of war which says, that his majesty, in view of the power yielded to the government by the Cortes has determined that Colonel Rotale be arrested, and remain at the quarter of St. Helen until he can be conducted to Coruna.

Under the observation of two officers and sentinels, this soldier now remains in arrest; and the public are left to form their conjectures of so extraordinary a proceeding.

Don Domingo Antonio de la Yera lies under a similar arrest with the same designation.

July 10.—The French army was in Fuente la Higuera on the 20th of June.

Letters from Malaga of the 1st instant, state that the troops of the division of General Zayas had set out for Grenada. Ramirez with 200 men, and the authorities of Huelva, in Castile. The French made a levy yesterday of 1000 rations in Gibraltar.

The Courier from the Levant has brought letters from Malaga of the 2d instant, and Grenada of the 29th. The former state, that General Zayas was in Lucena; those from Grenada, assert positively, that Ballasteros had arrived in that city; but we have not seen any thing which would authorize the belief that he was there on that day.

It is said that three couriers from Madrid have not arrived at Seville, which is attributed to their having been intercepted by parties of the Patriots.

SAN FERNANDO, July 8.

Every thing goes on with activity, the warehouses are filled with provisions, and the troops are improving themselves every spare moment. The two battalions of city militia have been ordered to join the army. Tracadero has been considerably reinforced.

GRENADA, June 26.

General Placencia has assumed the command of the army of this, the 9th district. We should be pleased to observe more activity, more energy and in a word, more decision in General Tacón. Placencia is about assembling a large body of troops in the immediate neighborhood of this capital.

We are not aware of there being any factious either in this province or that of Malaga, for in the town of Santa Fe, in which the pillar of the constitution was demolished by a few thieves, they were fully punished by the regiment of Galicia, and the same has taken place in Baza, where a column of troops went and drove off towards Cazorla the factional chiefs, Avilla and Moreno.

Ballasteros is expected here to night with 200 horse. He had left Valencia when the French corps of Aragon entered the city with 14000 foot and 1500 horse, and a numerous body of factious. Ballasteros has left the command of his army to Balanzat, at Alcoy, Alicante & Carthagena, where he has sent many recruits for instruction. His disposable force amounts from 10 to 12,000 men, exclusive of recruits and the troops of the garrisons. Ballasteros can derive many resources in this quarter, and easily increase his force.

Admiral Hamlin, commander of the blockading squadron opposite Cadiz, gave notice to the fishermen on the 8th, that according to instructions from his government, he was under the 'painful necessity' of preventing them from continuing their business, in order to prevent the introduction of provisions into Cadiz.

Three fishing boats belonging to Rota, and captured by the French, had surprised three other fishing boats coming from the Levant, which were captured.

A Spanish merchantman, with a cargo of 500 quintals codfish, from Gibraltar for Lisbon, was detained by one of the French blockading squadron, about three leagues from Cadiz, and compelled to throw her cargo over board, when she was permitted to proceed.

The papers state Madrid was suffering for the want of every thing except houses and water—provisions of every kind were scarce and dear.

A number of private letters were received in Cadiz on the 6th ultimo, from Coruna, which stated that the French Division of 6000 men had made a precipitate retreat across the Pyrenees.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 3d of July, a proposition was laid on the table, for future discussion, authorizing the importation into Spain of the products of Cuba, in foreign vessels, by paying an additional duty of four per cent.

The accounts from Lisbon are to the fourth ultimo, which state the king was desirous of reappointing the same diplomatic agents to Foreign Courts, who held those situations on the 15th of September, 1820. A courier was to sail from Lisbon on the 5th, for Bahia, with instructions to suspend hostilities against the disaffected in that province.

The king of Spain had taken up his quarters with the Cortes, and was said to be very reserved.

An English brig, which attempted to enter the harbor after having been ordered off, was boarded and her cargo of rye nearly all thrown overboard.

The greatest exertions are making to repair the fortifications in the Isle of Leon.—The constitutionalists proceed in this work with the greatest earnestness.

It is stated that two battalions of the National Militia have been disbanded; as if the number of soldiers were greater than could be advantageously kept on foot, which represents a state of things entirely different from what we should have inferred from our French accounts.

One day later from England.

To our correspondents of the New York *Gazette*, and *Mercantile Advertiser*, we are indebted for the following summary of news brought by the *Minerva* from Liverpool, to 10, and London to the 8th July, inclusive.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool had continued extensive, and prices had advanced.

It is stated that the 10th French Regiment in Spain, has lost the greatest proportion of its men.

The sum of 15000, has been paid to the Spanish Relief Committee in London, being the subscription of an anonymous individual.

The Reciprocity Duties Bill, passed the H. of Commons on the 4th of July, 75 to 15. The Low Merchants' Bill had also passed.

The Irish Insurrection bill had passed.

through a committee of the H. of Lords. The valuable French East Indianman, upon which a very large sum was insured at Lloyd's, has been upset and lost in going up the river to Bordeaux; all the indigo on board was got out, and most of the sugar, coffee and cloves was saved without damage.

The Zenobia, from Malibar, arrived at Bordeaux June 28th, being chased two hours by a Spanish privateer.

The French squadron off Cadiz, have sent in a flag declaring the port in a state of blockade. Vessels would be allowed to leave the port, provided they had no Spanish subjects on board.

The Vice Roy of Egypt had been ordered to send troops to join the Turkish forces, but a portion of his soldiers, stationed in the Delta, had revolted, and he had been compelled to disobey his order, & detain his fleet.

Sir Robert Wilson, and his English companions, arrived at Vigo on the 12th of June. They left Oporto on the 6th, proceeded to Braga, where they were abused by the populace, detained two days and were obliged to return to Oporto under a military guard.—Thence they were sent off without being allowed a moment's rest, by way of Vienna. Sir Robert has published an address to the Portuguese since his arrival at Vigo, lamenting the change that has taken place in that kingdom, and complaining of the attempt that was made at Braga to assassinate him.

VIENNA, June 11.

Our Court has at length decided, agreeable to the example of other powers, to respect the blockade of Turkish ports by the Greeks, whenever such blockades are effectually maintained.

SMYRNA, May 23.

We have received accounts from Egypt which are afflicting relative to the contagion which desolates Alexandria. The 3d of May the plague was declared to exist on board more than twenty European vessels of different nations, and many sailors have died.

GENOA, June 19.

Lord Byron has chartered the *Hercules*, from Liverpool, for two months. He has expressed an intention personally to aid the Greeks.

Some further extracts from French papers by the *Cadmus*, translated for the New York papers, are given below. It appears that Mina, whom the last French accounts represented as having been left with not more than five men, still finds full employment for the fourth corps of the invader's army. Though constantly said to be cut off, and losing columns of his troops in every pass and defile, he as constantly reappears with apparently undiminished forces, and undaunted courage.

"In vain (says the Constitutionnel) does the Treasury journal present to us its glowing pictures of approaching peace. A thick cloud is gathering over them. Daily does it repeat, the war is finished, and yet daily communicates the result of some fresh combat—the war is said to be over, and yet we see General Tromelin embarking on the Rhone with troops, in order more rapidly to reach Catalonia—the war is said to be over, and yet Marshal Lauriston is going into Navarre with a fresh corps—the war is said to be over, and yet the garrisons of Hostalrich and St. Sebastians are attacking our troops—the war is said to be over, and yet sieges are just about to be undertaken; and Ballasteros, whose army was scattered, reappears with 10,000 men—finally the war is said to be over, at the very moment when the two parties in Spain are declaring deadly hostility against each other, and the Regency of Madrid proclaims the Regency of Cadiz; sequesters all the property of the members of the Cortes, and that of all the militia at Seville, and condemns them, in mass, to death—and all this under the eyes of our troops at Madrid."

Tortosa has been occupied by the Royalists, which appear to have been effected by means of a communication with the interior of the garrison, a part of which declared for the assailants, & the remainder took to flight. Tortosa is an important place, the neighbourhood of which is capable of defence, and the principal fort might make a long resistance. It is situated on the Ebro, near the junction of the roads to Valencia, Barcelona and Saragossa; but its occupation loses some importance while Tarragona and Lerida are in the hands of the Constitutionalists, and, consequently, the communication of the 2d corps with Catalonia is difficult. To this is to be added that the forts of Vinaros, Peniscola, and probably Oropesa also, which guard the road to Tortosa and Valencia, are occupied by the enemy, and offer points of strength and magazines of stores and munitions to the bands which Ballasteros is said to have left in the mountains of Segarbe & Morella, which the division of Pamplona la Croix has been sent out against.

General Ballasteros, beside the corps which he detached before he left Valencia, appears to have placed 12 or 1500 men in the position Jucar, according to Molitor's official report. What then again has become of the assurances given by the ministerial journals, that Ballasteros had nearly lost his whole army? And why should we not form the same conclusions concerning the representations they make of Morillo, Castle de los Rios and other Spanish Generals, whom they have declared to have been abandoned?

At present, for the information of our readers who are pursuing with much interest the movements of our army in Spain, confining ourselves to the statements in the official reports, we shall mention some of the strong places which yet remain to be taken. They are St. Sebastians, Santona, Ciudad Rodrigo, Astorga, Vinasque, Leri-

da, La Seo, Cervera, Cardona, Monzon, Figueras, Hostalrich, Barcelona, Vinaros, Peniscola, Oropesa, Alicante, Badajoz, Isle de Leon and Cadiz.

The Constitutional Chiefs who are still fighting for their country are Mina, Lobos, Milans, Rotten, Maasson, Morillo, Castle de los Rios, Villa Campa, Lopez Banos, Zayas and the guerrilla chiefs, Oampillo, Jauregu, the Empecinado, Palarea, &c. &c.

When all these fortresses have surrendered, when all these generals and their troops are conquered, or have submitted, we will enquire whether all is done in Spain, as the ministerial journals announced a few days ago.

From the National Gazette, August 26.

By the brig Lady Mary Pelham, arrived at New York from Havre, we have received a file of the *Paris Journal des Debats* to the 8th July inclusive. The Ship *Minerva* from Liverpool has brought to New York, London papers to the same date, and the ship *Canton* from Cadiz, Cadiz gazettes to the 10th, also inclusive. We are indebted to the New York editors for proof sheets containing a variety of intelligence in detail, most of which we have copied.

The direct information from Cadiz possesses most interest and may be considered as most authentic. The New York editors mention that the newspapers, letters, and verbal intelligence all represent that Cadiz was well supplied with provisions and that there had been no indications of a disposition to relax in the measures of defence. Flour had not risen to more than 13 or 14 dollars the barrel. The Captain of the ship *Canton* states that it was understood there was a three months' supply of provisions and that there were numerous arrivals daily. The New York *Gazette* says—

"One fact is particularly worthy of attention; which is, that small vessels continued to arrive and depart with as much safety as before the blockading squadron made its appearance. We notice that in two days fifty five small vessels arrived at Cadiz, all laden with provisions of various kinds."

The New York Daily Advertiser observes—"the river St. Peter, it appears, has never been closed," and the same paper makes this quotation from a Cadiz journal.

"Extraordinary exertions are making to repair the works on the Isle of Leon; its heroic defenders are labouring with great earnestness, and the spiritless and ignorant Baron d'Hamelin (the French admiral) allows the entrance of provisions in abundance."

The French accounts are diametrically the reverse. It is added in the New York papers that "the Cortes met daily, and were principally employed in discussing such subjects as had connexion with, or might tend to aid the Constitutional cause." The Cadiz Journals aver, that Madrid was suffering for every thing except houses and water; provisions of every kind being scarce and dear. There is perhaps, more likelihood of the prevalence of famine at Madrid than at Cadiz.

According to the French advices, Mina had made his way to Barcelona. His movements do not appear to have been exactly known. It is beyond a doubt that General Morillo has proved a traitor to the Cortes. The *Journal des Debats* of the 8th July, gives the information, received by an extraordinary courier, who left Madrid on the 2d July, that Morillo had declared against the Cortes and excited all Galicia and the Asturias against that body. He issued the following proclamation on the 26th June, which we have translated from the *Journal des Debats*.

"Soldiers of the Fourth Army.—You have manifested your resolution not to obey the orders of a Regency which the Cortes have installed at Seville, stripping the Constitutional King of his powers in a manner repugnant to our social pact. Animated by the same sentiments as yourselves, I have made the same determination and I announce to you that I do not acknowledge the government which the Cortes have established in an illegal manner; but, nevertheless, we must not abandon these provinces to the evils of anarchy. I will keep the command of the army, and aided by a Junta of government, I will take the measures required by circumstances, until the King and the nation establish the kind of government which is to rule our country. A flag of truce will make known our determination to the French general who is opposed to us, and to whom I have proposed a suspension of hostilities. If he does not accede to my propositions, but exacts humiliating conditions, then prepare yourselves for battle. You have said that I merit your confidence, & you have made me the depositary of the honor of the army. I will guard it, and by whatever dangers we may be surrounded, I will never fall with ignominy.—Head Quarters of Lugo."

On the same day, Morillo issued another Proclamation of a similar purport, to "the inhabitants of the Provinces comprised within the district of the Fourth Army," in which he states that he had received deputations of the commanders and officers of the second and third divisions, to announce to him that the troops were resolved not to recognize the Regency of the Cortes; and that in order not to act hastily and to be certain as to the state of public opinion, touching the proceedings at Seville, he had assembled all the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities, and had been convinced by what passed at this convocation, of the coincidence of the popular sentiment with that of the troops. "A government which was the offspring of an illegal act was not to be obeyed, and he would not be accessory to the evils which, in all probability, would flow from the inconsiderate measure of the Cortes." He established a provisional Junta of five persons, who are named, to assist him in the administration of affairs until the ecclesiastical, civil and military authorities united should choose another to assist "until the King and nation should adopt a system of regular government." He abolished at the same time the laws which inflicted penalties for political opinions, and immediately wrote to



the French general Bourke taking an  
office. "The famous Quirós, Captain  
general of the militia, would not," says  
the Journal des Débats, "enter into the  
views of Morillo, but embarked." It is  
not told for what port. Quirós was too  
patriot and too honorable a Span-  
ard to desert the Cortes and his country in  
their most need. The inactivity of Mor-  
rillo is now intelligible enough. He has  
played false, from the beginning, and taken  
advantage of the first plausible pretext af-  
forded by the conduct of the Cortes to  
renounce his allegiance.

The following items are taken at random  
from our files of Paris Journals.

General Molitor has directed a column  
to march on Grenada. Another column has  
proceeded from Madrid on Andouzar. The  
Marquis of Malibona now at Paris, has  
received his credentials as ambassador of  
the king of Portugal near the Court of  
France. The Duchess d'Angoulême,  
though solicited to do so by deputations  
from the Spanish territory, would not pass  
the boundaries of France. The Marquis of  
Hastings, late governor general of British  
India, has had a private audience of the  
king of France, and the honor of dining with  
his Majesty. The French brig La Pensee  
has been confiscated by the Court at Bor-  
deaux, for a breach of the law prohibiting  
the slave trade, and her captain cashiered.  
In the night of the 30th of June, some  
wretches broke into the Cathedral at  
Nantz, opened the tabernacle, seized and  
carried off the sacred vessels, and scattered  
the host on the pavement.

The 'corrective tribunal' at Paris, has  
condemned to six months imprisonment and  
a fine of 2000 francs, the editor of the  
Paris paper called the *Pilote*, for copying  
into his paper from the London Morning  
Chronicle, "a pretended secret Treaty  
concluded at Verona between the Powers  
composing the Holy Alliance."

The same tribunal has condemned the  
person called *Locket*, a lawyer, to six months  
imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs, for  
having uttered words injurious to his Ma-  
jesty, when he heard the official news from  
the Army of Spain cried in the streets.

In Portugal, all the civil and municipal  
authorities, created under the constitution  
of the Cortes, have been abolished, and  
several constitutional generals and govern-  
ors have been arrested for trial. All the  
most zealous members of the Cortes have  
been banished. The King of Portugal has  
appointed a committee of twelve to draft a  
new Constitution.

It is not true that the Duc d'Angoulême  
was about to leave Madrid. Marshal  
Lauriston is to direct the siege of Pam-  
peluna. The Regency, established by the  
Duc d'Angoulême, has been recognized by  
Russia, Austria, Prussia, Portugal, Rome  
and Sardinia. The Portuguese government  
has sent two envoys on a special mission  
to Rio Janeiro. A re-union is to be attempt-  
ed, and the old relations of commerce and  
intercourse are declared lawful. It was  
reported at St. Petersburg on the 13th  
June, that the Emperor Alexander was  
about to set out for his second army and  
for Bessarabia. Captain Kotzebue was to  
proceed on a new voyage round the world,  
in a vessel five times larger than the *Rurik*.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman  
who went passenger in the brig Ann, Harri-  
son, master, which sailed from Philadelphia  
for London in May last, relates the follow-  
ing occurrence:

"On our passage over, the first night  
out, when about fifty miles from land, the  
wind changed & came ahead, blowing pret-  
ty fresh—the captain had just quitted the  
deck, and turned in at midnight, when we  
were suddenly alarmed by a heavy crash.  
All hands flew to the deck to learn the  
cause, which proved to be that we had  
ran foul of a large sloop—great consterna-  
tion prevailed on both sides, the sloop  
calling for a rope and to lower our boats,  
and we hailing her to stand by, as she had  
stove in our bow, and we were sinking.  
We, however, on sounding the pumps and  
examining more closely, found we had not  
suffered so much as was at first feared—  
Efforts were then made to beat towards  
the sloop, but our rigging was too much  
injured to get to windward—unfortunately  
no small boat was attached to our brig,  
and the jolly boat and deck were lumbered  
with cotton—every exertion was however  
made to get the boat out, but we were fast  
drifting to leeward, as their cries became  
more faint. We shewed lights, which  
were not answered. At length one fearful  
and piercing shriek of despair seemed  
to announce the climax of their sufferings,  
and the absence of all hope—after which  
not a sound was heard. By the time our  
boats were in the tackle for lowering their  
fate seemed to be sealed, with this little  
hope of success, and a dangerous sea run-  
ning, it was considered too hazardous to  
man the boats, lest they should be swamped,  
and thus increase the calamity. The cap-  
tain therefore determined on lying, to  
during the night, for the small chance of  
seeing them in the morning, or picking up  
any thing that might lead to a further  
knowledge of the unhappy sufferers, but  
not a vestige was to be seen, nor could we  
flatter ourselves there was the least possi-  
bility of there being able to make sail for  
the land. This occurrence for many days  
cast a gloom on all aboard and every one  
became nervous at the sight of a sail after  
sunset."

**PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.**  
At meetings held in Sumner county,  
Tennessee, and in Wilson county, in the  
same state, General Andrew Jackson has  
been nominated as a suitable person to fill  
the office of President of the United States.  
At a meeting held at Pittsburgh, Pa., on  
the 6th inst. (the most numerous of any  
ever remembered in that place) a similar  
nomination in favour of General Jackson  
took place.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30.

### THE POST OFFICE LAW.

In relation to the carriage of letters by Water.

The Post Master General has favoured  
Mr. Goldsborough with another explana-  
tion of the late law subjecting letters by  
Steam Boats, &c. to postage, different from  
that which he gave him in his first letter,  
and which will be gladly received by every  
body as in some degree mitigating the  
grievance complained of.—It may readily  
be conceived, that upon Mr. McLean's  
having entered so recently upon the multi-  
taneous concerns of his new office, as he  
had done at the time he came across Mr.  
Goldsborough's letter, he might easily  
misconstrue the bearings of a law which  
had undergone several modifications; and  
the more so, as in all probability, seeing  
that Mr. Goldsborough's letter had remain-  
ed so long a time unnoticed in the office,  
his sense of decorum and civility would  
prompt him to expedite an answer.—Upon  
more time and further examination, the first  
construction was found to be not quite  
correct, and the following extracts from  
Mr. McLean's last letter will place the  
matter in a better point of view.

Post Office Department,  
August 19, 1823.

"Sir—When my letter to you of the  
15th of July was written, in reply to cer-  
tain interrogatories submitted by you to  
this Department, respecting the obligations  
imposed by law, on the commanders of  
certain vessels, to deliver to a Post Office  
letters committed to their charge, I was  
not aware, that parts of the fourth and fifth  
sections of the act of the 27th of February,  
1815, had been repealed, by the act of the  
9th of April, 1816. As these sections  
were published in a pamphlet, which con-  
tained, as I understood, only such laws as  
were in force regulating the Post Office  
establishment, and as there were no marks  
showing a repeal of any part of the provi-  
sions which these sections contained, I be-  
lieved them to be in full force, and my op-  
inion was formed by examining and comparing  
them with the act of the 30th of April, 1810.  
This clearly appears by the answers which I  
gave to your questions, and the remarks  
which were made in the concluding part of  
my letter.

"I have just observed, that in the 4th  
section of the act of the 9th of April, 1816,  
the above sections are repealed, 'except  
such parts, as relate to Steam boats, their  
masters or managers, and persons employed  
on board the same.'"

"As this repeal exonerates every descrip-  
tion of vessel, except 'steam boats,' from  
the obligations or penalties imposed by the  
4th and 5th sections of the act of the 27th  
of February, 1815, it necessarily varies my  
opinion to the same extent.

"The law requires, every master or man-  
ager of any steam boat, which passes from  
one port or place to another port or place,  
in the United States, where a Post office  
is established, to deliver within three hours  
after his arrival, if in the day time, and  
within two hours after the next sun rise,  
if the arrival be in the night, all letters or  
packets, addressed to, or destined for, such  
port or place to the Postmaster there."

"This obligation exists, without reference  
to the place from whence the steam boat  
may have departed, if within the United  
States.

"If the master or manager of such steam  
boat, shall fail to deliver as above required,  
any letter or packet, which shall have been  
brought by him, or shall have been in his  
care, or within his power, he incurs a pen-  
alty of thirty dollars."

"Every person employed on board any  
steam boat, incurs a penalty of ten dollars,  
by failing to deliver, any letter or packet  
of letters, entrusted to his care to the master  
or manager of such steam boat, before it  
shall touch at any port or place, after it  
shall have left the port or place, at which  
such letter or packet of letters was received.  
None of the above provisions apply to  
commanders or managers on board of any  
other description of vessel, except a steam  
boat."

"The 16th section of the act of the 30th  
of April, 1810, provides, 'that if any person,  
other than the Postmaster General or his  
deputies, or persons by them employed,  
shall be concerned in setting up or main-  
taining any foot or horse post, &c. on any  
established post road, &c. or any packet  
boat or other vessel, to ply regularly from  
one place to another, between which a  
regular communication by water shall be  
established, by the United States, and shall  
receive any letter or packet other than  
newspapers, magazines or pamphlets,  
and carry the same, &c. (excepting only  
such letter or letters as may be directed  
to the owner or owners of such conveyance,  
and relating to the same, or to the person  
to whom any packet or bundle in such  
conveyance is intended to be delivered),  
every person so offending, shall forfeit for  
every such offence fifty dollars.'"

"By the act of the 5d of March, 1823,  
all waters on which steam boats regularly  
pass from port to port, shall be considered  
and established as post roads, subject to  
the provisions contained in the several acts  
regulating the Post office establishment."

"As by this provision, all waters on which  
steam boats 'pass from port to port,' are  
considered post roads, consequently such  
waters come within the provision of the

16th section of the act of 1810, which  
prohibits 'any packet boat or other vessel,  
which regularly from one place to  
another, on said waters, from conveying any  
letter or letters, saving the exceptions  
expressed, under the penalty of fifty dol-  
lars.

"As expressed in my former letter to you,  
the act of 1815, embraced every description  
of vessel.—But, the law of 1816, repealed  
its provisions, except as to steam boats.  
The act of 1823, establishing all waters  
on which steam boats regularly pass from  
port to port, as post roads—subjects, as  
above remarked, 'any one who shall be  
concerned in setting up or maintaining, any  
packet boat, or other vessel, to ply regular-  
ly from one place to another, on such water,  
the penalty of fifty dollars, for every viola-  
tion of the law, by conveying one or more  
letters.' I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN McLEAN.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Esq.,  
Secretary of the Navy.—The N. York  
American says.—"We have unquestionable  
authority for stating that Mr. Southard  
has received from the President of the United  
States, the appointment of Secretary of the  
Navy."

Minister to France.—It is rumored,  
says the New York Statesman, that Mr.  
Wirt, Attorney General of the United  
States, and Mr. Brown, a Senator in Con-  
gress from Louisiana, are both thought of  
as a successor of Mr. Gallatin, to the Court  
of St. Cloud.

From the American Farmer, Aug. 22.  
VERY BEAUTIFUL SEED WHEAT.

Within the last week, some hundred  
bushels of white wheat, sent to this market  
by Tench Tilghman, Esq. of Talbot count-  
ty, have been sold for seed wheat to south-  
ern farmers, at \$1 65 per bushel; being  
about forty five cents over the price of  
common white wheat—but twenty five  
cents only above what the same wheat  
would have brought from the millers, one  
of whom offered \$1 40 for one thousand  
bushels.—This extra price is certainly  
nothing beyond a fair remuneration for the  
extraordinary pains which has been taken  
by Mr. Tilghman for a series of years, to  
give to his wheat a pure and uniform char-  
acter, in which he has eminently succeeded  
—for assuredly, judging from the sample  
left with us, we have never seen any so re-  
markable for its thorough cleanliness and  
total freedom not only from all filth and  
offal, but from wheat of any other species.  
Those who have curiosity to see the justly  
celebrated white wheat of the Eastern  
Shore of Maryland, in its perfection, may  
be gratified by calling at the office of the  
American Farmer.—Such specimens and  
such success, ought to gratify the eye and  
stimulate the pride of all good farmer—  
young and old.

More of this wheat may be had on ap-  
plication to William Cook, Esq. Light street  
wharf.

### A NEW WHEAT.

In the Editor's absence, a bunch of very  
fine looking wheat, in the straw, was left  
by Mr. W. D. Mercer, of Sassafras neck,  
Cecil County. It is remarkable for the  
stoutness of the straw, and the broadness of  
the blade, and is said to be much less liable  
than other wheat to lodge—the head is  
uncommonly large, but the stalks left, being  
pulled when green to prevent shattering,  
the grain is not a fair sample—we under-  
stand it to have been originally brought  
from Pennsylvania to Cecil county, where  
it has acquired a very high character, for  
its beautiful appearance in the field, and  
great yield to the acre—some hundred  
bushels will be deposited about the middle  
of September, for sale with Messrs. Wil-  
mer & Palmer of this city; to whom ap-  
plication may be made by those wishing to  
engage some of it for seed.—ib.

### A ROGUE CAUGHT.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal states  
that Doct James Hamilton, alias John  
Randolph Bedford, alias G. Gallop, who  
married a lady in Woodstock Vermont, in  
July 1822, and another in Belleville, New  
Jersey, in June last, & afterwards de-  
scribed both in a most shameful manner, was ap-  
prehended and committed to jail in Read-  
ing on Friday morning last.

He had sunk the doctor in the shoemaker,  
and being well dressed, received immediate  
employment as a journeyman, but he was  
soon found to be so indifferent a workman,  
that his employers were convinced he  
could not be a shoemaker by profession.  
Suspensions were excited, and his dress and  
person were found to correspond so exactly  
with the description given in Mr. Tump-  
kins' advertisement, that the magistrate  
before whom he was brought, did not  
hesitate a moment to make out a mittimus.

The Detroit Gazette contains an extract  
of a letter from a gentleman at Mackinaw,  
which states that Mr. Schoolcraft was at  
the Saute Ste. Marie, and had 'obtained  
through the Indians, from the east fork of  
the Temagou river, the largest mass (ex-  
cept one) of native copper which he had  
ever seen. It weighs forty two pounds  
and is of a fine quality.

On examining it critically, he discovered  
in several parts of its points of native silver.  
This is the first native silver found in this  
region.' The letter adds, that 'a vein of  
copper ore has been discovered on the  
south shore of Lake Superior, on a point  
of land, just at the water's edge. It is  
reported to be extensive. Mr. S. has in  
his possession many specimens of this ore,  
and the same kind is stated by Professor  
Cleveland to yield seventy five per cent.'

The Cincinnati papers state that there  
was a report in town, "from St. Louis,  
that Major Henry's party, spoken of by  
General Ashley in his letter of 4th June,  
on their passage from Yellow Stone river,  
had been attacked by a large party of indi-  
ans and totally defeated, with a loss of  
thirty killed.—We cannot vouch for the  
truth of this report, but from the hostile  
disposition lately manifested by the Indians  
in that quarter, and the small military force  
stationed at the posts up the Missouri, we  
have serious apprehensions of its truth."

General Gaines has dispatched 500 men  
to the assistance of General Ashley. We  
are exhausting our resources, and losing  
our best men in these quixotic expeditions  
to put down powerful, and innumerable  
tribes of Indians, remote from our terri-  
tory.—Let them alone.

N. Y. Nat. Advo.

### SARATOGA SPRINGS.

The editor of the New York Advocate  
gives a lively description of the company  
and attractions at this celebrated watering  
place. Among other remarks he says:—

Here matrimonial and political alliances  
are contracted; the wheat players form their  
clubs; the water drinkers their coteries,  
and the lovers of Nabob or Burgundy have  
their private nightly meetings. The ladies  
secure their gallants, cut out fashions, play  
bagatelle, touch the chords of the guitar,  
or the keys of the piano, or swim down b-  
mazes of a cotillion, or a Spanish contre  
dance. Here we see the pensive & delicate  
face of the south; the buxom figure, rosy  
cheeks, and laughing eye of the north and  
east; old men on crutches, chronic patients  
folks with dyspepsia, dropsy and liver com-  
plaints, dandies, old bucks a few old maids,  
persons in high health, full pockets, barouch-  
es, servants in livery, and croquet ponies.  
All is animation and bustle. Much has  
been done for Saratoga, but there are still  
great improvements to be made. There  
are but two splendid hotels, Congress Hall  
and the Pavilion. Union Hall is next in  
space and comfort; besides a new hotel now  
building and several private boarding hou-  
ses.—Davidson's Reading Room and Li-  
brary is a fashionable and agreeable resort;  
indeed, where the occupation is only to  
eat, dress, walk and sleep, a library is of  
primary importance. There is no selfis-  
h rivalry between Congress Hall and the  
Pavilion—the inmates of both houses reci-  
procate civilities, and balls are held semi-  
weekly, alternately, at each—the pavilion,  
though the smaller house, having the best  
ball-room, and great comfort and neatness.  
Congress Hall is close to the Spring, with  
a spacious piazza, supported by colonnades,  
and is a lively, pleasant house.— There  
is no stiffness, no formal etiquette, no cold  
neglect or unnecessary reserve; every thing  
seems to be under the direction of decorum,  
propriety, and good sense. The balls are  
splendid and gay—the conversation lively &  
amusing—debauchery and excess are  
unknown—and the departures and arrivals  
keep up a succession of novelty and gaiety.

FROM THE STAR.  
August 5th, 1823.

Mr. SMITH.  
It has of late been deemed advisable (as  
the surest policy with some persons) to report  
among others of my high crimes, that I was  
several years ago, published in a Philadelphia  
newspaper, for having conspired to rob a free-  
man of his rights and liberties. At this time,  
such a charge is the unkindest cut of all.—  
Never could there be one more false or ma-  
lignant. Had I have been accused with being  
friendly to the extension of rights and lib-  
erties to fellow man, such an accusation would  
have been silently heard, and viewed rather  
as complimentary than reproachful. The  
history of the scurrilous piece alluded to which  
was ably rebutted by my counsel shortly after  
its appearance is plainly as follows: About  
15 years since, a negro lad, the property of  
my father, runaway from a neighboring Gen-  
tleman to whom he was hired. Four years  
ago I was informed by a gentleman of Phila-  
delphia, that he could be apprehended there.

My duty as executor of my deceased parent's  
urged and indeed enjoined, that the fellow  
should be sought and brought into the estate.  
He was arrested and taken before a magis-  
trate, who did not hesitate giving me a pass-  
port for his removal. At the moment my  
agent was about putting him into a hack, some  
unfriendly friends appeared with a writ of  
habeas corpus—I exhibited my passport, and  
remonstrated, but in vain, as I had determined  
to make use of no violence, and that if he  
could not be brought home, without my being  
accessory to any measure, either dishonorable  
or illegal, that he might remain there, for  
me.

They took him to prison, and the person  
from whom he eloped, as well as myself, were  
summoned to appear before the Recorder of  
the City, at the Mayor's office, a day or two  
afterwards.

As to what took place there, I am happily  
in possession of sufficient proof to protect my  
character and conduct on that occasion. The  
servant, was forcibly arrested from us, and  
from the advice of my very respectable coun-  
sel, who witnessed the whole affair, suits were  
instituted against the leaders of the mob.

Nothing but ill health, together with my  
pecuniary embarrassments, has prevented me  
from prosecuting those suits to a successful  
termination. We were robbed of our prop-  
erty in the very centre of the city, aided its  
corporate authorities. For the satisfaction of  
my family and friends, I wrote immediately  
(after seeing the dastardly publication) to the  
City Recorder, before whom the disgraceful  
scene took place.—His answer to the letter  
will I hope, amply vindicate my character. I  
have cause to thank him for his promptness  
and politeness. Here follows a copy of my  
letter to him—dated July 17, 1819.

"Sudlers Cross Roads, Queen Ann's Md.

Sir,  
In consequence of a publication in the Au-  
rora, in which my character has been traduced  
on account of some alleged misconduct when  
before you on the subject of the property of my  
father (late the property of your father)  
I take the liberty, sir, of asking you to state,  
whether my conduct on that occasion was not  
strictly gentlemanly and justifiable.

From the very impartial and cautious man-  
ner with which you conducted the enquiry, I  
flatter myself that you will not hesitate con-  
forming to my most earnest request.

With much esteem, yours, &c.  
JAS. ROBERTS.

J. HENRY, Esq.

Copy of the answer to the foregoing letter  
PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1819.

Sir,  
I have no hesitation to comply with the  
request contained in your letter of the 19th,  
received this morning, and to say, that on the  
occasion alluded to, your conduct was not  
only strictly gentlemanly and justifiable,  
but in all respects, as far as my knowledge of  
the circumstances of the case will enable me  
to judge, perfectly unexceptionable.—Indeed  
you forbore to exercise your legal rights, in  
reference to the writ which I had issued.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
JOS. REED.

Mr. JAS. ROBERTS,  
Sudlers Cross Roads.

A duty I owed my friends in other neigh-  
borhoods, than that in which I reside, has  
prompted me to make the above statement of  
facts, and I challenge contradiction as to the  
entire truth of them. Be so good, sir, as to  
give them a place in your next paper, and  
you'll oblige, and aid in doing justice to one  
who has been attempted to be injured.

Yours respectfully,  
JAS. ROBERTS.

Queen Ann's Forest, July 5, 1823.

BALTIMORE, August 22.	
PRICES CURRENT.	
FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.	
Flour wharf	\$5 25
Howard-street wagon	6 50
Wheat—Red per bushel	1 18
Do white do	1 26
Rye bushel	45
Indian Corn bushel	40
Oats do	25



### Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabi-  
tants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on  
the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to  
those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore,  
the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a  
good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, &  
have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep  
Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of  
passengers to and from Cambridge, and on  
after Sunday the 7th September, the Ma-  
ryland will call at Castle Haven instead of  
Fodd's Point in her route to and from Annap-  
olis and Baltimore, to land and receive Pas-  
sengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of  
Passages will be the same to and from Cam-  
bridge (including Stage fare) as to and from  
Easton.

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—

### Education.

The Subscriber proposes opening a School  
in this town, for the education of Females, in  
which, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geo-  
graphy, English Grammar, and plain Needle  
Work will be taught in the most approved  
manner, and on reasonable terms. From the  
experience that she has had in this business,  
she doubts not of being able to give satisfac-  
tion, and the care that will be exercised in the  
moral as well as literary improvement of her  
pupils, she hopes to share the public patron-  
age.

MARY EDMONDSON.

Easton, 8th mo. 30—f

### TO RENT.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.  
My Farm near Easton, on which Mr. Vincent  
at present resides as Tenant. The terms may  
be known by applying to James Parrott or  
Edward N. Hambleton.

ELIZABETH FREELAND.

August 30, 1823—4w

### WANTED.

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county.

### A. Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits,  
where he will find a comfortable Dwelling  
House, and a Blacksmiths shop of long stand-  
ing, and a number of good customers, if his  
work is approved of. A good Wheelwright  
can also be accommodated with a Work Shop  
and Dwelling—Possession given 1st January  
next.

EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

### \$50 REWARD.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living in Easton,  
Talbot county, Md., on Saturday last the  
23d inst. a negro man, who calls himself

### Henry Murphy,

About 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, slender make,  
slim visage, has a rolling walk, and bends his  
knees when walking more than is generally  
done—has had the forefinger on the right  
hand broken which has turned it like a hook  
& has made it larger than the others—he has  
also had his ears pierced for the purpose of  
wearing ear rings.—Very polite when spoken  
to and fond of liquor.—HARRY is a pretty  
good Blacksmith, having for the last four or  
five years been employed in that line.—Had  
when he ran away a green frock coat, consid-  
erably worn, fur hat and a pair of striped pan-  
talons.—Should the above described runaway  
be taken up in this state and secured in any  
jail so that I get him again, I will give twenty  
dollars reward, but if taken up out of this  
state the above reward will be given.

JOHN CAMPER.

August 30, 1823—

### Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law and the order of  
the Honorable the Orphans Court of Dor-  
chester county. This is to give notice that the  
subscriber of Dorchester county, hath obtain-  
ed from the Orphans Court of said county,  
in Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-  
sonal Estate of Charles K. Bryan, late of said  
county, deceased.—All persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned  
to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers  
hereof, to the subscriber on or before the 1st  
Monday in March next, they may otherwise  
be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
Persons indebted are requested to make imme-  
diate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence  
cannot be given.—Given under my hand this  
20th day of August, Anno Domini 1823.

JAMES BRYAN, Esq.

of Charles K. Bryan, dec'd.

August 30—3w



## POETRY.

### THE TEAR—By Moore.

On beds of snow the moonbeam slept,  
And chilly was the midnight gloom,  
When by the damp grave Ellen wept,  
Sweet maid! It was her Lindor's tomb.

A warm tear gush'd: the wintry air  
Congeal'd it ere 'twas wip'd away;  
It fell, and lay an ice drop there;  
At morn it glittered in the ray.

An angel, wandering from his sphere,  
Beheld this bright, this frozen gem;  
To dewy earth he gave the tear,  
And placed it on her diadem.

## To the Voters

### OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens—I am a Candidate for your suffrages, as a Delegate to the next General Assembly of Maryland, it honoured with your support, I will endeavour to maintain all honourable measures, which in my judgment will promote our mutual interest.

Your Humble and Obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM HUTSON.  
August 9th, 1823

## Notice.

### THE FEMALE ACADEMY

Will be open for the reception of Scholars the first Monday in September next. The Subscriber having taken the entire management of this institution (in which she will be aided by as many well qualified assistants as shall be requisite) hopes by the care and attention which she shall still continue to pay to the moral and literary improvement of those entrusted to her charge, to merit a continuance of that confidence which has heretofore been reposed in her.

SARAH HARRISS.

Easton, August 23—1f

## ST. MICHAELS & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE NEW SCHOONER SALLY ANN,

THOMAS HARRISON (of Wm.) Master

A handsome and well built Vessel, completely fitted, about 48 tons burden, will run the remainder of the season, as a regular Packet, from St. Michaels to Baltimore, leaving St. Michaels every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M. & Baltimore on the Saturday following at the same hour. All those that please to favour her with their custom may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their business.

THOMAS HARRISON, Master.

August 23—4w

## Constable's Sale.

By virtue of a fieri facias to me directed at the suit of Noah Marshall, use of Richard Spencer, against L. v. Marshall, administrator of Meredith Marshall, will be sold in the town of St. Michaels, on Saturday the 20th of September next, one Negro girl name Harriet, taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt interest and cost of the above fieri facias. Sale to commence between 12 and 4 o'clock, and attendance given by

Wm. TOWNSEND, Constable.

August 23—5w

## LANDS

### FOR RENT OR SALE.

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

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

## 4000 ACRES;

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

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

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal Creek, near Cambridge, ?

June 21, 1823—11w

## Edens Garden.

The Subscriber will sell all his property in Dorchester county, on the head of Hungary River situated on a public road leading from Cambridge to Worlds End Bridge, via The premises he now occupies containing about 7 1/2 acres, on which is erected an excellent Dwelling, Store, Granary, Carriage and other necessary & convenient out Houses.—A tract of land containing about 330 acres, 100 of which is cleared and in cultivation, the remainder in good timber about 2 miles from Edens Garden.—Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. any person inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises. If it is not sold before the 10th September next, it will on that day be sold at public sale, the terms which will be easy may be known by application on the premises to

JOHN McKNIGHT.

July 19—8w

## For Sale.

The Farm situated on the Dover road, about a mile from Easton, at present occupied by Mr. Samuel Jackson.—This farm contains about 100 Acres of land and from its proximity to town would suit well for a market Farm.—Mr. Jackson will sell the premises to any person disposed to purchase, and the terms of sale, which will be made accommodating, may be known on application to

JOSEPH HASKINS, Jr.

Easton, July 5—1f

## More New Goods.

### Clark & Green

Have just received and are now opening,

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods.

Among which are a case of very cheap

### Irish Linens,

Handsome Swiss Muslins, Jaconet, Mull Mull and Book do Dimities, Mersailes and Florentine Vesting, Linen Cambricks, Long Lawns, Canton Crapes, Gloves, Silk Hose, Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

A large supply of Domestic Sheetings, Shirts, Plaids and Apron Checks.

TOGETHER WITH

### GROCERIES, WINES, TEAS, &c.

Among the Wines is a Case of very Superior old Genuine Port, which can be highly recommended for medicinal uses.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash August 16—3w

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

## Groome & Lambdin

Have received from Philadelphia

A SUPPLY OF FURS AND HANDSOME

## GOODS,

Which they invite their customers to call and examine, and which they promise to sell cheap for CASH.

Easton, August 2d, 1823—5w

### NEW GOODS.

## Thomas & Groome

Have just received from Baltimore and

Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

Which makes their assortment very complete. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them, as they will sell at very reduced prices.

August 2d, 1823—1f

## MORE SHOES.



### Joseph Scull

Has just received from Philadelphia,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

### LADIES PRUNELLE SHOES,

### LADIES MOROCCO do

### CHILDREN'S MOROCCO BOOTS.

These, with the Stock on hand, of Easton and Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, will render his assortment very large.

He has also a good assortment of Leather & Morocco for manufacturing, and having a careful Foreman and good Workmen, he will endeavour to have Boots and Shoes made in the best manner.

Easton, August 2d, 1823

## Paper Hangings.

The inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity are respectfully informed that an opportunity is now offered them of a choice, from a handsome selection of Paper Hangings, which will be sold at fair Baltimore prices, and put up in the neatest and best manner. Patterns may be seen at and further information given by application to Mr. Thomas McConnekin, Cabinet Maker, Easton.

July 5—

## TAYLORING.

The Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Colpison, in Easton, adjoining the Easton Hotel, (Mr. C. having declined business)—respectfully solicits the patronage of the friends and customers of Mr. Colpison and the public at large, and pledges himself to have their work executed in the neatest manner, the most fashionable style, and at the shortest notice.

DAVID M. SMITH.

August 23—3w

## Notice

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, petitioner for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court on the 2d Saturday after the 2d Monday of November next, to show cause (if any they have) why he should not have the benefit of said laws. That day being appointed for a hearing of his creditors and discharge.

ISAAC SMULLEN.

August 16—3

### A good Country Stand

### FOR A GOOD SHOE-MAKER.

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

ROB. H. GOLDSBOROUGH

May 2—1f

## Notice.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Robert L. Tilghman, late of Talbot county, deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated according to law, to Wm. H. Tilghman, in my behalf.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to prepare themselves to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given.

JENNIFER M. TILGHMAN, Ex'rx.

August 23—



## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

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

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

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—1f

## REMOVAL.

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

## Establishment,

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

The Public's Obedient Servant,

JAMES C. WHEELER.

Easton, Dec. 7, 1822 1f

## To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the

1st of January next:

## THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

## TAVERN

## IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson, situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue, and that, from its Geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, E. S. Md. ?

August 16, 1823. }

## A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A healthy young Woman without children, who can be recommended as an excellent cook, and who is well acquainted with washing, ironing and other House work, and has also been accustomed to work on a farm, will be sold upon reasonable terms, to a bona fide resident of the State of Maryland, who purchases for his own use.—From the same person may be purchased a number of young Negroes of both sexes.—Apply to the Printer.

August 9—1f

## For Sale,

On advantageous terms, the best Farm in the North East section of Talbot county.

For further information enquire of the Printer.

August 23—1f

## Notice.

The creditors of the late Benjamin W. LeCompte, deceased, are hereby notified that there will be a dividend on the whole of the personal estate of Benjamin W. LeCompte, deceased, on the 20th of September, 1823.

All persons who have not deposited their claims in the Register's Office of Dorchester county, are requested to do so, on or before the first of September next.

JOHN H. HOOPER, Ex'r, of Benj. W. LeCompte, decd.

August 23—3w

## Education.

### Mr. NICHOLAS DONNELLY

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he intends to teach a course of

## English Grammar,

(Thirty-six Lessons, two hours each)

On that much esteemed plan of Mr. J. Greenleaf provided he can get twenty subscribers. Tuition per said course \$4. On the same terms he intends to teach a class in Cambridge. For further particulars the inhabitants of both places are requested to call on the Rev. Joseph Scull & Lambert Clayland, Esq. Easton. Persons wishing to become Scholars, can leave their names with the aforesaid gentlemen. Tuition will commence in Easton on the 1st day of October. Same week in Cambridge. August 9th, 1823

## Notice.

By virtue of a covenant in a deed of Indenture made and executed by Joseph Anthony, to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, will be sold on Tuesday the 16th day of September next, for cash, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M. in the village of Denton, at the Court House door—the following tracts and parts of tracts of Land in Caroline county, or so much thereof as will satisfy a claim held by the Bank of Caroline against the said Lands, viz: part of a tract originally called Pearson's Chance, but now in virtue of a reservey called Anthony & Carey, or by whatsoever name or names the same may be called, containing 128 Acres of land, more or less: also one other tract or part of a tract adjoining the aforesaid land, supposed to contain 17 Acres more or less, let the same be called or known by whatsoever name or names it may be. The said land formerly belonged to the said Joseph Anthony, deceased, and were decided by him to the said Bank to secure the said claim. The President and Directors of the said Bank will therefore give the purchaser or purchasers a good title to said Land or so much as shall be sold.

By order of the President and Directors of said Bank, JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Bank of Caroline, Denton, ?

July 12, 1823 1s

## Notice.

All persons against whom I hold unsettled Executions, particularly Venditionis, are desired to take notice that unless they attend at my Office, and make satisfactory arrangements for the speedy settlement of the same, their property will be advertised forthwith without respect to persons.—It is earnestly hoped this notice will be duly attended to as I am determined to clear my Docket, of a great number of executions that have been on hand for 18 months past, to the great danger of the Sheriff and injury of the creditors without any apparent benefit to the debtors.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sh'f.

Easton, July 26—

N. B. All persons indebted for Officer's Fees to Allen Bowie, deceased—or the Subscriber, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

E. N. H.

## Notice.

Was committed to the Jail of this county as a runaway, sometime in April last, a negro woman, who calls herself

### HENRIETTA TILGHMAN;

Said Henrietta is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years of age—had on when committed an old cross barred domestic dress—says she is free and came from Philadelphia.—The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property and release her from Jail, otherwise she will be discharged according to the act of Assembly of this state.

E. N. HAMBLETON, Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.

Easton, July 12th, 1823.

## Mr. Hoffman's

## COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES.

Will commence on the 1st of October next. The Course will occupy four months. Days of Lecturing, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday in each week. For the accommodation of Gentlemen living out of the city, who may come after the commencement of the course the lectures will be repeated, unless at too late a season.

Members of his Law Institute are informed that a Most Court will be established in October next, and that they are entitled to tickets to the public course.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Coale and Mr. Lucas.

Baltimore, August 16—8w

## STATE OF MARYLAND,

### Talbot County to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court for the county aforesaid, by the petition in writing of RICHARD BAKER, of the county aforesaid, praying the benefit of the Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred & five, 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, as far as he can ascertain, being annexed to his petition, and the said petitioner having satisfied me that he has resided in the state aforesaid for the period of two years immediately preceding his application; and the Jailor having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only, and the said petitioner having given bond with sufficient security for his personal appearance at Talbot county court, on the first Saturday of November next, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors. I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Richard Baker, be discharged from his imprisonment, and he by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the Eastern newspapers four weeks successively, at least three months before the said first Saturday of November term next—give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, on the first Saturday in said Court, in the forenoon, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for the benefit of said creditors, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioner should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto.

Given under my hand this 5th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1823.

LAMBERT BEARDON.

August 9—4w

## For Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale at Hunting Creek in Caroline county, on Monday the 1st September the following property. The terms of sale will be accommodating & made known on the day of sale.

No. 1. That valuable stand for a retail store, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob C. Wilson. The improvements are a good Store House with a cellar, counting room, with sheds and a Kitchen for the accommodation of a family.—Also, an excellent Granary, Corn Crib, that will hold four hundred barrels of corn, Smith Shop, Coal House, &c.—And also, a

Small Framed Dwelling House and Kitchen, with two good stables; all in good repair.

No. 2. A small Farm containing 72 acres, with a proportion of Wood Land, within half a mile of the above property.

No. 3. A small Farm containing 130 acres, more or less, within 2 miles of Hunting Creek. This Farm has a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, with a large proportion of Woodland, with some valuable meadow ground.—The property will be shown by the tenants, and the plots of the land seen by application to the subscriber.

JOSEPH HASKINS.

August 9—4w

## For Rent,

### THE NEXT YEAR,

That large, convenient and comfortable BRICK HOUSE in Cambridge, where Mr. Robert Wallace now lives, opposite to Dr. White's.

ALSO, a LOT opposite to Mr. Housh's Store. There is a large and valuable GARDEN attached to the House, and a GRASS LOT to the Stable and Carriage House.—The terms will be very reasonable.

The Subscriber will sell on a credit of several years, the property owned by him at Easton Point, consisting of a convenient and comfortable Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, and two LOTS of Ground, with the greater part of the Wharf that used to belong to Captain Samuel Thomas.—This property will suit any person disposed to keep a Public House, a Pocket or a Lumber Yard.—The Lot next to the Wharf is large enough for a Lumber Yard, Dwelling House, Granary, &c. Possession may be had immediately.

I have also, 2 or 3 FARMS to rent for next year.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, August 2, 1823

## To Rent,

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

THE DWELLING HOUSE in the Town of Easton, lately occupied by Dr. Samuel T. Kemp—the property is in good repair, and has an excellent Garden attached to it.—Any person wishing to rent the same, can view the premises for themselves, and be informed of the terms by applying to Lambert Beardon or to the subscriber.

JOHN KEMP.

August 9—1f

## TO RENT,

### That large and Commodious Establishment,

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

PERE WILLMER.

Centreville, June 14—

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

## Notice.

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

Public's Humble Serv't, &c

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14—

## For Rent,

The Farm near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Elias Stafford. This Farm lies but little more than a mile from Easton, & is therefore very convenient for the sale of every article usually disposed of by Farmers at a market. A commodious two-story

Brick Dwelling House, and a spring of fine water immediately at hand, together with the high and healthy situation of the Dwelling House, offer inducements to a respectable family to take permanent lease.—To a substantial tenant I would give a long lease of this farm alone, or together with the adjoining one occupied by Mr. Frampton, with the meadows now