

KENT PUBLISHING COMPANY

Chestertown Telegraph

1825 - 1830

MdHR M 2522

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Chestertown Telegraph

Chestertown, Maryland

October 28, 1825 thru December 28, 1827

Missing Issues

1826
September 22
1827
May 11

Missing Pages

1825
October 28
November 4
1826
July 21
1827
October 26

Mutilated Issues

1825
October 28-November 18
December 2
1826
February 5
March 3
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June 23
July 14
August 25
September 8
October 20-27
November 10
1827
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NOVEMBER

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

VOL. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

NO.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,
At the house one door below the office of Wm.
H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

LOOK HERE!

By virtue of an execution, to me directed, from Kent county court, at the suit of James Harris, jr. will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 26th of November, instant, at Mr. Thos. Peacock's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest, and estate of William C. Lassell, in and to the House and Lot whereon he now resides, situate, lying, and being on High-street, in Chestertown, and opposite the house of Major James Bowers, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said William C. Lassell, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE,
Late Sheriff of Kent County.
Chestertown, Nov. 4

Sale of Personal Property, &c.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of November, on the farm upon Eastern Neck Island, which belonged to the late Thomas Worrell, esquire, the PERSONAL PROPERTY thereon—and on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, he will have an additional sale at the late residence of the deceased.

The FARM upon Eastern Neck Island, and that called Airy-Hill are for rent. The terms will be made accommodating to good tenants.

The subscriber has a number of good SERVANTS to hire for the ensuing year.

J. G. MCLEAN,
Adm'r of T. Worrell, esq.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.



NOTICE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday, the 10th of November, at the Farm upon which he now resides, the following personal property, to wit: Horses, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs; together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements and Household Furniture.—Among the great variety of stock offered, will be the well known horse Moreau.

Terms made known on the day of sale.
ISAAC SPENCER.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, and who, without a child, will find a situation by application to the Editor.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.

Groceries, Boots, Shoes & Hats

EBENEZER BLACKISTON informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of SHOES, suitable for the season. He manufactures all kinds of Shoes in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms; a variety of which he keeps constantly on hand, together with a fine assortment of HATS, GROCERIES and other small articles, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or country produce. He is too poor to trust, but hopes if attention to business and good bargains will merit public patronage, that he will obtain a tolerable share.

BUCKWHEAT MEAL constantly on hand.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.

FOR RENT,

The House and Garden, about two and a half miles from town, into the property of Benjamin B. Wroth, dec'd. The house is of brick, two stories high, in good repair, and pleasantly situated. Any person wishing to rent, may know the terms by applying to Dr. Wroth, Chestertown, or on the premises, to JOSIAS RINGGOLD.
Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

My deputies are authorized and commanded, to make immediate sales of the Property of all persons who are indebted to me for Taxes and Fees.

Any person wishing to avoid the execution of the above notice, will do well to make prompt payment to either of my deputies, or to Mr. George Vickers, at the Clerk's Office, who is fully authorized to settle my accounts.

No respect will be paid to any person, but a rigid execution of my orders shall be effected.

EDWARD BROWNE,
Late Sheriff and Collector.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.

The subscribers will offer at public sale their ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS on the following terms—For all sums not amounting to ten dollars, the cash must be paid; for all sums amounting to ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given; and for all sums amounting to twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the date, before the goods will be delivered.

Their first public sale will be on THURSDAY, the 3rd of November, to commence at ten o'clock, and on every Monday and Thursday thereafter they will continue to sell a public sale, until the whole stock shall be disposed of.

They will continue to sell at private sale before and after the commencement of their public sales, at very reduced prices. To accommodate purchasers, any article in their store which any persons may wish to purchase, will be offered, and in such parcels as will suit their convenience.

RINGGOLD & NICOLS.
Chestertown, Oct. 21.

\$75 REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Md. on the 10th of September last, a black man, upwards of 35 years old, who calls himself FELIX JONES. He is five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slender made, has a slim faced long sharp chin; a scar one side of his face; and a fresh scar under his left eye, crosswise of his face, nearly an inch long, which looked white when he went away. He had a small piece of his upper lip bitten off last Easter twelve month, and his mouth appears to be twisted one side from the scars about it.—He is a little on the yellowish order. I will give fifty dollars if taken and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if brought home.

ROBERT USILTON.
Oct. 28.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the FARM near Belle Air, in Kent county, belonging to the estate of the late William Strong, now in the occupancy of Samuel Cateh. Apply to WM. H. BARROLL.
Chestertown, Oct. 23.—4 Agent.

TO RENT.

For the ensuing year, the FARM, belonging to Misses Ann and Catharine Scott, near the Trappe, in Kent county. Apply to WM. H. BARROLL.
Chestertown, Oct. 23.—4 Agent.

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers can now confidently offer to their friends and customers a general assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they have just received from the Philadelphia market. Great care has been taken to select them; they are of the most recent importations, and purchased on the most favorable terms. An examination of their assortment is particularly invited. They are determined to sell at reduced prices, feeling (in common with the public) the great pressure of the times.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.
Chestertown, Oct. 23.

A CARD.

JACOB A. LITTLE,
LATE FROM BALTIMORE,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in Chestertown, nearly opposite the Protestant Episcopal Church, where he will carry it on in all its various branches. His prices are moderate, and those who will be pleased to favor him, with their orders, shall have no reason, he assures them, to be dissatisfied.

Chestertown, Oct. 21.

Last Notice to those who have not paid their Taxes and Fees.

The Officers' Fees become due from me to-day; and you have not enabled me to make the payments required by law. My anxious desire to collect the taxes and Fees without seizing and selling the property of any individual, has determined me not to enforce the laws of collection before the 1st day of November next. My deputies will commence the unpleasant duty on that day, and proceed, as fast as they can, against all delinquents.

MORGAN BROWNE,
Sheriff and Collector.
Kent County, Oct. 20, 1825.—21

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season—also, GROCERIES, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which they offer on the most accommodating terms for cash or country produce.

Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

SPENCER & HACKETT.
Chestertown, Oct. 21.

New and Cheap Goods from Philadelphia.

JOHN H. KENNARD respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the above market with an ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which he now offers on reasonable terms. He also takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has removed his Store to the new house opposite Capt. John Constable's, where it will afford him pleasure to show them his assortment.

Chestertown, Oct. 21.

TO THE CITIZENS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT,
(FROM BALTIMORE.)

Druggist, Apothecary, and Dentist.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above business in Chestertown, opposite the Market House, in all its various branches, and that he has on hand and in store a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. which will be disposed of at Baltimore prices, and preclude the necessity of sending thither for goods in his line. From his long experience and unremitting attention to business, he presumes to solicit a share of public support. He performs Vaccination, Cupping, Leeching, Bleeding, and Extracting Teeth, together with the various operations of Dentistry. Medical prescriptions faithfully prepared, and Medicine Chests furnished on the shortest notice.

Chestertown, Oct. 21.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chestertown, Md. October 1, 1825.

Hiram Browne	Rev. G. D. S. Handy
Joseph P. Bunting	John Hackett 2
Mrs. Reb'la Browne	Miss Mary S. Hayne
James Briscoe	Gideon Hayne
Mrs. Elizabeth Baker	Solomon Huff
Thomas Bordley	Charles Hendrix
A. Crandal	Arthur T. Jones
Mrs. Mary Corse	William Jadin
George Cork	Miss E. Kendle
George Clopp	Mary Kennard (of colour)
Jessy Carter 2	Henry Lambert
James Craig	Miss Pamela Lusby
Ann Clairidge	John M. Mullin
Samuel Cleak	John Henry M. Pherson
Mrs. Mary Ann Dimond	Mrs. Mary Ann Owens 3
John Dwyer	Mrs. Maria Pearce
Thomas Deford	Thomas Primrose
James Eades	Joseph Porter
Laurence Everitt	William Rowen
Mark W. Furman	Nancy Riley
Perry Frisby	Diana Riley
Daniel J. Furman	Mrs. Eliza Snyder
William Fletcher	William Scirven
Solby Green 3	Mrs. Rebecca Smith
Miss Angelica Georges	James Sappington
David Green	Juliana Stewart
Mrs. Julian Green	Minty Spencer (2)
Benjamin Gafford	Clement Townsend
Dr. Thomas J. Gasaway	William Thomas
Mrs. Mary Granger	James Thomas
Samuel & John Griffith	Edward B. Tilden
Robert S. Gamble	Kusanna Waltham
	William Woodland
	JOSEPH REDUE, P. M.



AGRICULTURAL.

PENNSYLVANIA CATTLE SHOW.

The Exhibition of Cattle and Manufactures, held at Mount Pleasant, under the auspices and direction of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, terminated on Friday, and gave, throughout, the highest satisfaction to the multitude of spectators who appeared on the ground. No better situation could have been chosen for the purpose, whether as to facility of access, or convenience and picturesque beauty.—It is calculated that four thousand persons were present on Thursday. The horses, horned cattle, hogs, &c. collected for the occasion, from no inconsiderable distances, are probably not surpassed, if equalled, in any part of the Union. Much attention was paid to the specimens of domestic manufactures also; and these likewise are fitted to excite admiration for the progress already made, and the most confident expectation of general improvement. A striking proof of the utility of such exhibitions is found in the deep interest which so large a number of respectable farmers take in them. They meet, not merely to view and study the breeds which they respectively possess, but to interchange ideas and facts upon all the branches of husbandry which they cultivate, and to establish an intercourse of business advantageous to all parties.

On Friday, ploughing matches took place, and premiums were distributed.—After which, the directors and members of the society, along with several invited guests, sat down to an excellent dinner at the Red Lion Tavern. Jonathan Roberts, President of the society, presided at the table; Mr. Powel, whose contingent to the Exhibition was so valuable, and whose services as a member of the society are most important, was unfortunately obliged to return home in the morning, in consequence of a fall, from which, however no serious consequences are apprehended. Various appropriate toasts were drunk in the course of the repast, and samples of fine domestic wines circulated that did not diminish its zest.

Dr. Darlington, of Westchester, delivered, on the second day, an address, which afforded much gratification to his very numerous audience, and is likely to win the suffrages of the public when it shall be printed.—Not. Gaz.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The annual cattle show, ploughing match, and exhibition of manufactures, took place at Worcester, (Mass.) on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The President of the United States had been expected, but did not attend. There was a great concourse of strangers, many of whom were delegates from other societies; and others were attracted by the reputation of the farmers of Worcester county. Col. Pickering, who although above 80 years of age, is one of the most active agriculturists of the state, was present.

In the department of manufactures, the carpets are highly spoken of, both as to their number and beauty. The broad-cloths were few. Some beautiful flannels were exhibited, which were manufactured at Amesbury, Massachusetts. The first premiums of \$15 each, for the best broad cloth, and the best carpeting, were given—the former to Mr. Thomas Botterly, of Leicester, and the latter to Mrs. Ethan Davis, of Holden. The second of \$10 each—the former to Slater and Howard, of Oxford; and the latter to Mrs. Gideon Delano, of New Braintree. The best premium for flannel was awarded to David Goodall, of Oakham, \$10. Premiums to the amount of \$40 were distributed among other competitors in the various branches of domestic manufactures.

About 160 neat cattle, and 134 sheep, and swine, were exhibited. There was also a team of 78 yoke of working oxen, owned in Worcester, which were pronounced the best which had been exhibited there. A beautiful horse, Roman, belonging to Mr. Williams, was also exhibited.

Fifteen teams started in the ploughing match, which appears to have been well contested. Nearly \$200 were distributed in premiums, besides those we have enumerated above.

It is supposed that the show of domestic manufactures would have been greater, but for the occurrence of the exhibition at Philadelphia nearly at the same time.—Not. Jour.

WINDSOR AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Windsor Agricultural Exhibition was very gratifying. Sixty pens were filled with excellent cattle, sheep and swine. The strength of working oxen was tested by drawing heavy loads up a steep ascent, and the ploughing match was all contested. The Rev. Charles Briggs, of Lexington, delivered the ora-

tion. Col. Valentine declined a re-election to the office of President of the Society, and Rufus Hosmer, Esq. was elected to that office. Dr. Josiah Bartlett is Corresponding Secretary.

BRIDGEWATER CATTLE SHOW.

The Bridgewater Cattle Show, and Exhibition of manufactures and produce, has met an increased attention this year from the farmers of the county of Plymouth, who, on the 5th instant, assembled at Bridgewater, at an early hour, to celebrate their yearly festival, and "harvest home."

Number of grains of Corn in a Bushel.
An English farmer has given the following as the result of an experiment to ascertain the weight and number of a Winchester bushel of each of the undermentioned sorts of grain.

	Wheat in lbs.	No. in grains.
Wheat,	62	550,000
Barley,	52 1-2	520,000
Oats,	32	1,260,000
Poplar peas,	64	110,000
Horse beans,	64	37,000

USEFUL RECIPES.

To make four Quatern Loaves for family use.

Procure a peck of flour, with which mix a handful of salt to three quarts of water, and add half a pint of good fresh yeast. Work the whole well together, and set it to rise at a moderate distance from the fire, from two to three hours. Then divide it into four equal parts, put it into tins and send it to the baker's.

The London bakers, to give their flour a facitious whiteness, boil alum in the water; but such means will not be resorted to in any private family.

Burns and Scalds.

Mr. Cleghorn a brewer in Edinburgh, has treated burns and scalds with success by applying in the first place, vinegar to the pain abates; secondly, an emollient; and thirdly, as soon as an inflammation of matter or watery fluid is covering the sore with powder.

Liniment for the

Take of linseed, or olive oil, each equal parts, or 8 ounces. Mix, by shaking them together. This liniment is extolled in cases of scalds or burns, and is efficacious in preventing the inflammation which even in removing it.

Indian cure for the

Take a piece of the bark of a white oak, about the size of a large walnut, cut it into the fire, and burn it for some time, until it becomes reduced almost to a cinder. Put it into a piece of clean rag and squeeze it until some moisture is expressed, which must be dropped into the ear, as far as the patient can bear it.

To remove grease spots from paper.

Let the paper stained with grease, oil, or any other fat body, be gently washed, taking out as much as possible by blotting paper. Dip a small brush in the essential oil of well rectified turpentine, heated almost to ebullition (for when cold it acts very weakly), draw it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be carefully kept wet. Let this operation be repeated as many times as the quantity of the fat body is absorbed by the paper or the turpentine. When the greasy substance is removed, take the paper to its former whiteness, by another brush in highly rectified spirits of wine, and draw it in like manner, over the paper, and round the edges, to remove the border that would still present a stain. If the process has been employed on a part written on with common ink, or printed with printer's ink, it will experience no alteration.

To clean black silks.

To bullock's gall, add boiling water sufficient to make it warm, and with a clean sponge, rub the silk well on both sides—squeeze it well out, and proceed again in like manner. Raise it in spring water, and change the water till perfectly clean, dry it in the air, and pin it out on a table; but first dip the sponge in glue-water, and rub it on the wrong side; then dry it before a fire.

To take stains out of silk.

Mix together in a phial, 2 oz. of essence of lemon, 1 oz. of oil turpentine. Grease and other spots in silks, may be rubbed gently with a linen rag dipped in the above composition.

To preserve houses from vermin.

Roses, in particular, may be destroyed by dissolving half a dozen grains of sublimed tartar in a quart of spirit of salts, mixing it with turpentine. Shake these well together, and brush it in it, and wash those bugs are supposed to resort to a greater extent than any other mode now in use.

AL INTELLIGENCE.

ANEANOUS COMBUSTION.

the Editor of the American Far-
dated,

BRANDYWINE, Sept. 6, 1825.

An extraordinary phenomenon has occurred a few miles from this place, which caused such a rumour as induced me to visit the place and ascertain the facts that caused it; and in order to inform the farming interest I now forward some of the particulars.

William Painter, a farmer in the neighbourhood of Brandywine, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, having harvested his crops of hay and grain, and filled a large barn with the product at the usual time; one bay or mow of hay contained about sixty tons, and on the 4th of the present month, which was about three months after, being in the barn, he discovered strong symptoms of fire in the large mass of hay. He had known of its being very warm, time past, (not uncommon in such cases,) but lately a black smoke had issued from a certain spot of the mow, about midway but near to the floor, from whence it had been pitched in, being more compacted by the treading of those who had stowed it away. The whole depth of hay was thirty-two feet, being a two story barn, containing upwards of a thousand dozen of wheat, as well as hay.

It gave alarm to the neighbours, who volunteered their services to the number of about sixty hands. They had several hogsheads filled with water taken into the threshing-floor, and kept in readiness to apply, as need might require. They cut round the heated part, and removed about twenty tons that was not materially injured, still keeping the focus of heat for their centre. The removal of the quantity aforesaid, brought them to the sample enclosed, completely charred, or carbonated, as I supposed when I took it from the heap hauled out in the field; but, on close examination since, I found my mistake, the carbonated part was broken up fine in handling. This specimen has the pyroigneous acid yet retained, as it had not yet escaped, being cooled in moving, [very discoverable to the taste;] but there was about ten tons drawn out into the field as useless, except for manure, the greater portion of it carbonated completely, the cattle ate it freely, but it had a scouring effect on them.

The focus of heat had concentrated at eight feet diameter, as appeared the effect; beginning within of the bottom, and rising about fifteen feet, leaving the heat had fully opened (diameter), carbonated, progress upward, when moving the confinement the greatest danger appeared to disturb the carbonated parts of fire frequently appearing the atmospheric air remained so heated; it seemed wanting to have made a conflagration of the barn and contents, was a sufficiency of air.

Timely application of water on the appearance of ignition, had the desired effect. It had an alarming appearance to see fire sparkling in the middle of a large barn, filled with so much combustible matter, and the men in the midst

The owner informed me that putting in a season load. At the first of his crop, drizzling or wet day, in the bottom mow, he thought caused the extraordinary heat, or at least commenced business. It might be better observed as a precaution, as rain water is abundantly more injurious to hay, than the same quantity of moisture from its juices—independent of the danger of operating fire.

C. KIRK.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

TO THE EDITORS.

I have seen, in your paper of the 15th ult. an article in relation to the late Major Gen. St. Clair, from which I have made the following extract: "As a general impression has gone abroad, that this brave though unfortunate officer, never was able to obtain justice from the government, we deem it correct to say, that we have it from the best authority, that all the accounts of Gen. St. Clair were liquidated and paid, and our informant believes, that he received \$2000 to \$3000 as a donation, besides being voted the highest pension ever given to any officer in this country."

Now, my dear sir, "a plain tale," a brief statement of a few facts only, will serve to put this matter right, and a brother soldier of the General, whose public station afforded him an opportunity of knowing something of the transactions referred to, feels it a duty to perform this (perhaps last) act of justice to the memory of a brave man. It is a fact, then, that Gen. St. Clair's accounts were never liquidated and paid." It is a fact, on the 26th of October, 1776, the advanced to Major William Butler, 2d Pennsylvania Battalion, \$1800 in the Northern Department the rest of the troops then in service to secure a part of the personal property of the United States.

Butler, Maj. 24 P. B."

Under which receipt, and on the same paper, memorandums are made of advances of money to other officers for the same purpose—see reasoning and report of the Committee of Claims, also of a select Committee at a subsequent session of Congress. "The Committee are satisfied that the petitioner advanced the sum mentioned, for the object set forth by the memorialist, that it was applied for the re-enlistment of the permanent army, by Major Butler, that the United States have received the benefit of the sum advanced—that neither the United States nor Major Butler have ever paid any part of the said sum to Gen. St. Clair."

The committee, after fully admitting the justice of the claim, among other remarks, make the following: "The money was advanced at a most perilous and interesting moment, and gives the claim the most meritorious marks;" and then go on to conclude in the following manner: "This claim being barred by the statute," (meaning the act of limitation) "the committee, as in other cases, feel bound to recommend the following resolution;

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted." The general petitioned at a subsequent session: the case was referred to a select committee. The report of that committee concluded with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner is reasonable, and ought to be granted."

Let us now see how this debt of 1800 dollars, with interest from October, 1776, has been "liquidated and paid." About 1810 or 11 (I state from memory as to the precise time) \$2000 was paid, coupled with a condition, "that he (the General), should release all claims," &c. He was at the time penniless and without money, and must submit. "His necessities, but not his will consenting."

It is denied that General St. Clair ever received a donation of \$2000 or \$3000.—If he did, let it be shown—the law will decide this question, if there be any. It is not a fact, that the General received the "highest pension ever voted to an officer in this country." The Baron Steuben was "allowed an annuity of \$2500, for life. It is true that it purports to be "in full of all claims," but it is believed to be equally true, that at the time the vote passed, the claims of the Baron as respected Dollars and Cents, were nominal; to be sure, his important services in the war of the Revolution were above all praise, and entitled him at least to this annuity, even supposing that one dollar was due to him. Like St. Clair, he was meritorious, and like him he was poor.

"The President was authorised to cause \$1000 to be paid to each of the five daughters of the Count De Grasse, in consideration of his extraordinary services."

Again, "\$400 per annum to be paid for five years, to each of the four daughters of the Count De Grasse." "2000 allowed to the widow of Robert (Maj.) Forsyth, for herself and children" &c.

"The Register of the Treasury to grant a certificate to Lady Sterling, or a sum equal to an annuity for seven years half pay of a Major-General."

Other cases of pensions, &c, might be noticed, nor are these objected to—if there be an error it was perhaps on the side of parsimony. The persons who were the objects of the public munificence in these instances were fortified by very strong claims. Gen. St. Clair, in about his 85th or 86th year, was allowed the half pay of a Major General, and died soon after—the balance of his claim still unpaid.

Messrs. Editors, I am persuaded that this exhibition of a few cases of pensions, &c. will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that Gen. St. Clair has not "received the highest pension ever allowed in this country," there are other cases, but enough has been said. One word more in reference to the general, and I shall have done.

The retreat of Moreau before the Arch Duke Charles, has been eulogized in this country and in Europe as a masterly manœuvre, by which a French army was saved, while the more critical and perilous retreat behind, advised by St. Clair, by which an army and a nation were saved, is forgotten by his own country.

My name goes with this paper, to be used if you choose. I am, very respectfully, your obedient,

PHILIP REED.

Huntingfield Farm, 10th Oct. 1825.

From the Fredericktown Reservoir.

In pursuance of previous notice in the several papers of this city, a highly respectable meeting of the citizens of the county, was held at the court house, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the best means of promoting the internal improvement of Maryland. The meeting being organized by the appointment of Major John Grahame as chairman, and William Sales, Esq. as secretary, the business of the meeting was opened by Richard Potts, Esq. Charles F. Mercer, Esq. of Virginia, who has devoted much time and attention to matters of this kind, being accidentally present, was invited to address the meeting. How well he executed the call has made on him, the general assent and approbation given to his remarks, afford the best evidence. We had expected to have been furnished with a full account of the

proceedings, in official form, but being disappointed in this, we have been obliged at a late hour, to give this imperfect notice, and subjoin the preamble and resolutions, as submitted by R. Potts, Esq. and adopted by the meeting.

Whereas it is the duty and interest of every community, to improve the advantages of their local situation, by the application of the skill of man to the works of nature: and whereas the localities of Maryland present abundant scope for the enterprise and ingenuity of art, in promoting the welfare of the citizens, and elevating the state to an equality with her sister states, for her agriculture, commerce and manufactures; and the happy and prosperous condition of her citizens and the state of her public finances indicate the present as a fit era for commencing a system of internal improvement—Therefore,

Resolved unanimously, That the internal improvement of the state of Maryland, both as an obligation due to herself and to the union of which she is a member, merits, and should receive the deliberate consideration and cordial support of all her citizens.

Resolved unanimously, That with a view to unite the various local interests for a system of internal improvement it is expedient that a public meeting be held in the city of Baltimore, on the second Wednesday of December next, of seven delegates from each county, and from the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis, to be appointed by the citizens of those counties and cities, for the purpose of devising and submitting to the legislature, a plan for effecting a general system of internal improvement.

Resolved unanimously, That the delegates to be appointed for Frederick county, be requested to call the attention of said meeting to the importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the expediency of an early assurance of the state of Maryland, of the means she may be disposed to provide in conjunction with Virginia, and the congress of the United States, for the commencement and completion of said canal to the eastern base of the Allegany mountain.

Resolved unanimously, As the sense of this meeting, that the general assembly of Maryland, by an early and active zeal for internal improvement, and particularly by a liberal overture, of their disposition to commence this canal, in a fair proportion, will represent the interests and merit the approbation of their constituents.

Resolved unanimously That delegates for this county be appointed by the chairman.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Newspapers of Frederick, and that the copies thereof be transmitted by the chairman and secretary to the several counties and cities, with a view to their co-operation in the proposed general meeting.

JOHN GRAHAME, Chairman.

Test—Wm. SCHLEY, Sec'y.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the chairman, as the committee of seven, to meet the convention proposed to be held in the city of Baltimore on the 14th of December next—Col. John M'Pherson, Dr. William Tyler, Richard Potts, Esq. John Nelson, Esq. John Lee, Esq. Dr. Grafton Duval, Col. John Thomas.

Breach of Promise of Marriage.—Actions for the breach of the marriage contract have for many years been known in Great Britain, and are now of very common occurrence in this country. But in almost every instance, the female prosecutes the suit, and not only is it seldom that we hear of a gentleman's appearing as plaintiff in the English courts of judicature, but we doubt if a single case can be found of a lady's appearing as defendant in the annals of American jurisprudence. An action, of this nature however has lately been brought by Mr. John C. Hastings of this city, Broker, against Mr. John Hayden of Brookline, Merchant, and Jane, his wife; and came on for trial Friday last, at the Court of Com. Pleas, holden by his Honour Judge WARD, and now sitting in this place. Mr. Hastings is a resident here, and well known to the frequenters of State street. Mrs. Hayden, previous to her late marriage, was the widow of Mr. David Hyslop of Brookline, who died two or three years since, and left her in the possession of a handsome fortune; and from the situation of the parties in life, and numerous other circumstances attending the case, it has given rise to a good deal of interest and excitement.

The whole evidence being now got through with, the counsel on both sides finished their arguments. His Honour made a very impartial charge to the Jury; the Jury retired with the case, and the Court adjourned. After having been together about ten or fifteen minutes, the Jurors separated, and on Saturday morning returned their verdict—"That the said Jane never did promise, in manner and form as the plaintiff has set forth in his declaration." Judgment will probably be rendered at the end of the term, when we understand the plaintiff will appeal to the next Supreme Court.

[Boston Traveller.

Extract to the Editor, dated

HALIFAX, Oct. 18, 1825.

My Dear Sir—I will send you by the packet a newspaper, containing, perhaps, the most melancholy and distressing account that you ever read. Miramachi will be nearly ruined in its trade, from the destruction of timber. The fire has run

upwards of 100 miles through their fine woods, and destroyed villages and every description of property in its way. We are making every exertion to afford relief to the sufferers; but they have a long winter to contend with; and by a young man, who came in from thence last evening, after the paper was out, we learn that the accounts are still more distressing. He was a loser of upwards of £3000. No estimate can yet be made of the destruction of property. The house of G. R. H. is said to have lost about £40,000.

Many commercial houses have lost every thing. It is most melancholy to think that some thousands of persons have perished in the flames in different parts of the woods; the whole appears to have been done with the rapidity of lightning; only two or three persons have saved their books. From what I can learn, six or seven hundred houses have been burnt and in them many inhabitants. Seven dead bodies were found in one ruin, and twenty-six in another. Take it altogether, from the written and verbal accounts, it is one of the most heart-rending tales I ever heard. The sufferings at Fredericktown are great, but in a less degree. By last accounts, the fire in the woods was still burning, and we fear, further distress will be experienced.

Boston Adv.

From the Exton Gazette, Nov. 5.

CATTLE SHOW.

The hour of distributing Premiums at this Exhibition was too late for our paper of to-day—we can only give a general view of it without a satisfactory detail of particulars, which will appear next week.

The show of Cattle was good, but not so numerous as before, though the specimens were very fine. The Devons were (we believe) universally admitted to be superior to any thing ever exhibited on this ground. The Sheep were numerous and of the finest quality—the Swine were not numerous but all of fine form and size—the display of Horses was considered by the bystanders to be the most inferior one ever made here. There were some fine Mules and a few good looking Jacks—some fine yokes of Oxen—The exhibition of Butter was beautiful, and we learn that the quality of so many parcels was so fine as to puzzle the judges very much. The specimens of Household Manufactures were, as usual, most beautiful, numerous and well wrought. We cannot, however, touch that subject further without injustice, and therefore leave it to the report that the Committee of Judges will make of it, who will be much more capable than we are.

The editor of the Missouri Republican complains of the practice of transmitting advertisements from a distance, for insertion in his paper, and subsequently evading the payment. By way of checking this dishonest propensity, he threatens to publish the names of the defaulters, unless they take immediate steps to approve themselves honorable men. Among these delinquent debtors, he gives the following instance, which savours as strongly of ingratitude as of dishonesty.

"A lady, living in a remote county, having sued for a divorce, was as usual, obliged to give notice of the fact through the medium of our paper, without which the object of her petition could not be obtained, and she in consequence be doomed to 'live alone.' Under such circumstances it would have been extremely ungrateful to have refused her publication because it was not previously paid for. Of course it was inserted without hesitation—the lady obtained her divorce, and a new husband into the bargain—yet, notwithstanding, she declares most positively, that she will not pay us."

Half-built Houses.—In an article in the London Magazine for September, it appears that the same mistaken economy in building is practised in other cities as in our own. In London, it is stated that a majority of houses at present building, are composed of porous brick and bad mortar, covered with a coat of crumbling plaster. This bad management in building is caused, it is said, by the custom of leases, generally from twenty to a hundred years. If the house lasts as long as the lease, it is all the proprietor requires.—The same cheap method is also adopted when houses are built for the market, that is, to be sold as soon as finished. The fate that has already attended such half-built houses in this city the present season, would, one would hope, prove a sufficient warning against the continuance of so execrable a practice.—N.Y.E. Post.

Desha the Murderer.—A letter to one of the Editors of the Lynchburg Virginian, from Lexington, Ky. says, "that petitions were in circulation in that state, signed by the two juries which had convicted Desha, and others praying his release—on the ground, 1st, that it is impossible to procure another jury in the state; and 2dly, that his trial would consume so much time as very much to clog and retard business. We should not be surprised if justice should be at last defeated of a victim, who has not a single claim on the compassion of mankind."

A young lady was killed last week on board of a packet boat on the Canal, near Utica, New York, by having her head caught by a bridge, by which she was crushed and mangled in a shocking manner.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possim.
Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1825.

We omitted to mention in our last the appointment of Dr. JOSEPH N. GORDON, of this town, by the Governor and Council, to the office of Clerk of Kent county, in place of Judge Worrell, deceased.

President ADAMS has returned to the seat of government from a visit to his father at Quincy.

The venerable JOHN ADAMS has now attained his ninetyeth year, is in good health, and is the only surviving member of the first American Congress. What a glorious change, observes the Boston Palladium, has taken place in our happy country since that day of anxiety and danger!—Of three millions, we have become nearly twelve. Our republican government is in full tide of successful experiment. We are as powerful as we are free; and as prosperous as we are powerful. The federal union has been all, and more than was expected. It is commensurate to our high destiny, if the officers of the general government will be content with the exercise of their legitimate powers, and the states severally yield a harmonious support to the national administration.

The New York National Advocate of the 8th inst. after giving a detailed account of the procession of the various societies and citizens of that city, as also the procession of steamboats &c. down to Sandy Hook to consummate the "meeting of the waters," makes the following mention of the

Canal Ball.—The preparations for this fete are on so great a scale that it is supposed directly and indirectly one thousand of our artists, tradesmen, store keepers and labourers, will be more or less employed and benefitted on the occasion.

We this day publish the Proclamation of Governor Clinton, recommending a day of public prayer and thanksgiving, and observe, that he has been followed by the states to the eastward of New-York. The people of this state are no less indebted to the superintending Providence of Almighty God for many blessings; among which an exemption "from the ravages of disease" stands pre-eminent.—No portion of our state has been visited this year by that scourge of the tropics, the yellow fever; and our usual visitor, the endemic bilious of our climate, has passed over, and scarcely left a trace of his course.

The ecclesiastical authority has wisely instituted certain festivals in commemoration of events remarkable in the annals of Christianity—and we consider it no less the duty of the civil power, to appoint certain days to be devoted to the performance of the duties of religion, viz. thanksgiving for benefits received, and humiliation and prayer to avert those evils, the infliction of which we have so justly incurred.

In this part of the Union, we will not deny that the present year has been seriously felt by the farmer, in consequence of the failure of crops. This calamity bears, of course, with equal pressure, on the merchant, the mechanic, and the day-labourer. But this is a small chastisement for our transgressions of the divine laws, and will not bear a comparison with the blessings which we have received, in an "exemption from the ravages of disease, the promotion of internal improvements, the diffusion of religion, and the enjoyment of liberty, union, and peace, throughout this happy, this highly favoured land. We therefore entirely concur with Governor Clinton in the sentiment, that "public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations

of religion," and holding up his example to our executive authority as worthy the imitation of all Christian magistrates, we would say, "go thou and do likewise."

The National Chronicle, formerly the Columbian Observer, of Philadelphia, was published for the last time on the 26th ult. It has lived a wicked life and died an inglorious death.—The following are a few of its expiring groans:—

The next PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION is too remote either for action or speculation. The people are fickle and the Government is corrupt. It remains to be seen whether *Monarchy* will terminate, our brief career of freedom; or the rule of *one family* supersede the trouble of Elections. The arm of Government is strengthened by the *Sword*, the *Purse* and the *Law*. The people want virtue and resolution to defend themselves. Our sincere wish is, that those forebodings may be visionary; and that we have spoken in folly, not in wisdom.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

I am one of those who believe, that the prosperity of every country mainly depends upon the success of that portion of its population which is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The calling of the farmer, according to my view of the subject, is of the noblest and most useful kind; and whilst it confers the most valuable benefits upon the community, is as pleasing as it is noble and useful. All the wants of life are in some degree ministered unto by it, and we derive from it nearly all those comforts and conveniences, which, from long usage, have now become absolutely necessary to our enjoyment.—

This being the case, it is proper for us to do whatever will have a tendency to encourage agriculture, and assist her in continuing to hold that rank to which she is entitled by her superior capability of rendering us prosperous; and as this desirable end will undoubtedly be much promoted by our establishing amongst us an agricultural society, permit me, through the medium of your paper, which you have so kindly offered for such purposes, to suggest to my fellow citizens of Kent, the propriety and expediency of our devoting a share of our time and other means to the accomplishment of so laudable and beneficial a purpose. It is quite a common remark, that those sections of our country in which such institutions have flourished most, are the best cultivated and the most productive, and the remark is not more common than it is true. There is no part of our country, which, in proportion to its means, is better cultivated, and yields more profit than New England, and many such societies are to be found there; for our calculating and intelligent fellow citizens who inhabit that part of the Union, have found how beneficially they operate, and they therefore wisely give to them the attention which they merit. He who has seen their fertile and profitable meadows, their fine cattle, their abundant crops of almost every kind, and their comfortable and neat farm-houses, will acknowledge too, that their exertions have been liberally rewarded, as those of the husbandman generally deserve to be, and will be, if he is frugal and industrious, and careful to employ the means that are within his reach. And will not our intelligent and respectable men, like their brethren of New England, devote a part of their time to what is both so advantageous and so honourable? It is only necessary for them to exert themselves, and the purpose will be accomplished; for we possess in abundance all the materials which are essential to our becoming highly successful agriculturists: indeed if every one of the United States be searched, there will not, perhaps, be found a tract of country which is gifted with more natural advantages, than are possessed by the Eastern shore of this state. Let us then shake off the culpable indifference to such things, which has heretofore retarded our advancement, and contend manfully in a struggle, in which he who comes off second best will have gained much.

A LANDHOLDER.

Kent county, Nov. 7, 1825.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor,

The trial of John Conners, for the murder of Miss Cunningham, having terminated in a verdict of acquittal, might seem to render any remarks, of the nature of those intended to be contained in this paper, unnecessary; but as it is known that

very strong prejudices have been excited against this unfortunate man, (for so I must still call him,) I take leave to state a few particulars of the evidence, which served to remove all doubts from my own mind, and which I trust will have the same effect on the mind of others.

It is not to be denied, that Conners did admit to Barber that he had been guilty of murdering Miss Cunningham. But it is as equally undeniable, that when he made this declaration, Conners, as well as Barber, was under the influence of spirituous liquors; and it was proved, beyond every possibility of doubt, that when under this influence, Conners would say *any thing*, that occurred to his mind, whether true or false, without any consideration of consequences.

Lest, however, more weight should be given to Conners' declaration under these circumstances than it deserves, it may be stated that similar false confessions have been made. Two instances were mentioned on the trial. One, when two brothers in Vermont, named Bourn, were convicted on their false confession of the murder of Russel Colvin, and who would have been executed, had not Russel Colvin himself appeared alive, in order to rescue them from the consequences of their falsehood. The other, of a man who was tried in Greene county, N. Y. for the murder of Miss Hamilton, of which crime he confessed himself guilty, but who was, nevertheless, acquitted on the testimony of an officer (Stewart,) from Greenbush, who swore that this very man was doing his duty as a soldier at the latter place, at the very time of the murder of Miss Hamilton, thirty miles distant.

If, therefore, the confession of drunken Conners should be an unaccountable instance of folly, it is not a solitary instance.

Every admission of this man, as to his being at or near the scene of the murder, about the time of its taking place, is capable of the same summary answer: that whatever was said by John Conners while under the influence of spirituous liquors, is not in any degree worthy of credit.—Barber well expressed himself, when he said, "I have been drunk myself, and when I am so, I do not know what I say." This is as true of Conners as of Barber.

I was sorry to hear the evidence produced on the part of the state, and on the part of the defence, in order to prove that a person, seen 'on the 4th of April (the day of the murder,) in the neighbourhood of the scene of that transaction, was, and was not, John Conners. The opportunity of seeing and identifying the man, was too momentary and transient, in my opinion, to justify so great certainty as appeared to be manifested by the witnesses. I have often passed persons on the road, and have been with them much longer than any one of the witnesses were this man, and yet I should be unable to swear to their identity after the lapse of an hour, much less after several weeks or months. But notwithstanding this, the weight of the testimony was certainly in favour of Conners. The boy, Coale, who was driving the gig into which the supposed murderer forced himself, and who testified that this man leaped out of it as Miss Cunningham passed, and lay himself down in the road, as if waiting for the object of his brutal purpose—this boy declared, that Conners was not the man. The ferryman, Knight, who afterwards conveyed this very man over the river Elk, and who saw the blood of the unfortunate lady on the handkerchief of her murderer, declared that John Conners was not the man.

But what proves beyond every doubt the innocence of John Conners of the crime of murdering Miss Cunningham, is, the evidence for the support of an *alibi*. As soon as Conners became free from the effects of his drunkenness, he stated expressly to several persons, and he has ever since been uniformly consistent in his statements, that during the first week in April last he was in Millersburg, (Ky.) He stated to Mr. Walker, the name of the person by whom he was employed as a shoemaker; the name of the foreman in the shop, the name of his fellow workman—he stated a number of purchases he made from the store of his employer—and in frequent conversations he mentioned a great number of incidents, of little consequence indeed, except as tending to prove that he was present at the time of their taking place. All these circumstances were verified by Mr. Walker on his arrival at Millersburg; who was, moreover, successful in inducing two witnesses of that place, Mr. Vimont, the son of the gentleman who employed Conners, and Mr. Saunders, the foreman of the shop, to come to this place, to give their positive testimony, that Conners was at work as a shoemaker at Millersburg, from the first of April to the sixth of that month, when he was discharged on account of drunkenness. On this evidence the prisoner was acquitted.

It would be a lamentable circumstance if, after this acquittal, Conners should yet be under the odium of being the murderer of Miss Cunningham; but it would be more lamentable, if public opinion should still so rest upon him, as to prevent further search after the real perpetrator of this horrid crime.

A Constant Attendant on the Trial.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

A person dying leaving a wife and one son, the wife with child again, willed as

follows:—His wife to have one third part of his estate, and if there were a son born, the two thirds equally between the two sons—but if there were a daughter the son was to have two thirds and the daughter one third of the estate, after the widow's portion was taken out—but it so happened she had twins, a son and daughter, in consequence of which the first son lost \$1152 more than if there had been only a daughter. The estate left is required, also their portions—if a son born or if a daughter, or as it turned out, a son and daughter.

A Silver Mine, situated on the land of Wm. Gillaspie, Esq. is said to have been found on Back Creek, in Bath county.—Persons professing to be judges, do not hesitate to say the Ore is Silver. One hundred pounds of Ore, it is estimated, will furnish twenty-five pounds of silver. [Mirror.]

Murder.—A shocking murder was committed at Oakham, Worcester county, on Monday 31st ult. by Daniel Stone, who barbarously killed his own son. The circumstances as detailed by a black woman, who first gave notice of the fact to the neighbours, are as follows: That early in the evening the old man took a blanket from the bed and carried it to a cooper's shop, near the house, saying he was going to fix a butter firkin, that the young man soon after went to the shop and returned to the house with the blanket. Afterwards, between the hours of eight and nine, the young man accompanied by the black woman, went to the shop to induce his father to return to the house. When they came to the shop the young man stepped in, on which his father, who was lying down, raised himself with something in his hand, which the woman supposed was a club, and she cautioned the young man not to let him strike him. She had but just spoken when a musket was discharged, and the contents were lodged in the abdomen of the young man, who immediately fell, exclaiming, 'Good God, you have killed me'—which were the last words he spoke. The old man instantly fled, but was overtaken in Grafton, and had been committed to prison in Worcester. Boston Patriot.

PROCLAMATION

By De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State of New-York.

WHEREAS, public demonstrations of gratitude to Almighty God, especially for signal and unmerited blessings, are enjoined by the most impressive considerations of patriotism, and the most solemn obligations of religion; and whereas it has been his divine pleasure to continue his manifestations of great goodness to the people of this state, in averting the ravages of disease, multiplying the fruits of the earth, promoting the diffusion of religion and useful knowledge, advancing the interests of agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce; prospering internal improvements; vouchsafing the enjoyment of liberty, peace and plenty; and infusing an increasing spirit of good will and harmony into this great community; now, therefore, under a grateful sense of these indulgent dispensations, a solemn conviction that private happiness and public prosperity are indissolubly connected with the cultivation of religion, and a deep solicitude to endeavour to merit the favour of Divine Providence, I do hereby recommend to the good people of this state the observance of *Thursday, the 24th of November next, as a day of public prayer and thanksgiving.*

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the privy seal of the state, at the city of Albany, this 18th day of October, Anno Domini 1825. DE WITT CLINTON.

From the Nat. Advocate, Nov. 8.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship *New-York*, Capt. Bennet, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of London and Edinburgh papers to the 30th September, and Liverpool of the 1st of October.

The London papers contain numerous accounts respecting the Greeks which represent their affairs in a prosperous manner. Ibrahim Pacha had been defeated in his second advance upon Napoli, with the loss of 1600 men, and his energies are represented to have been paralysed and cramped by the step the Provisional Government of Greece had taken in seeking the protection of England. Some of the details will be found below.

The papers contain little political intelligence. In Spain the arrests continue to be carried on with greater activity. The progressive declension of the fortunes of my subjects, says King Ferdinand in a decree for constituting a new Junta, "is the consequence of our civil discords."

Orders had reached England from Rio, for Lord Cochrane to repair thither.

The official account of the fall of the fort and capital of Arrican, in the East Indies, had reached England.

Zante dates of the 4th September state that the Greeks were preparing at Hydra an expedition of 3000 men to make a landing at Crete. It was reported at Napoli di Romania, that the 3000 Egyptians entrenched at Arachova have been cut off and annihilated by Colocotroni.

The Opera Company which Mr. Price engaged in London, are passengers in the *New-York*. Also, Mr. Owen of Lanark.

An order in Council had been sent to the London Custom House to stop the clearance of any vessel for the Mediterranean having arms and ammunition on board.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH. TO THE CHESTER.

Why hush thy sweet murmurs, thou deep tranquil river?
The stars of the East will enliven thy way,
And nature (now sleeping) as lovely as ever,
Will glass in thy smiles at the dawning of day.

The white sails, like
With for
again
Thou canst not
not be lo
Where eyes st
will remain

Thy waves seem, the
each dwelling,
The shrine of kind feelings
on thy shore,
Where hand answers heart,
sweet purpose swelling
Of making the stranger a
more.

And can he forget them? Ah sooner the
fountain
Will cease to remember the source
whence it sprung—
Forget them! Ah sooner the bird of the
mountain
Will lose the dear spot where she nest-
led her young.

And what, tho' no rich freighted navies
may press thee,
Thy course thou shalt still as triumph-
antly keep,
Receive the sweet streams of affection
that bless thee,
And pour forth thy tribute of love to
the deep.

Then pass on, in silence, thou deep tran-
quil river—
Let others rejoice in the rich crowded
mart,
Thy shores shall be dearer to feeling for-
ever,
For their's is the commerce, the wealth
of the heart!

ILDERIM.

Chester town, Nov. 9, 1825.

Prices of Country produce in Baltimore.

Flour, Howard-st. per bbl.	\$5 50
Do. Susquehanna	5 25
Do. wharf	5 00
Wheat, white, per bushel	1
Do. red	
Corn Meal per barrel	
Corn	
Rye, per bushel	
Oats, do.	
Whiskey	
Apple Brandy	
Peach do.	

MARRIED.

On Tuesday the 8th
Thomas Smith, JOHN Mc
Miss LOUISA MARTIN, all

DIED.

At Farley, in this county, on
the 3d inst. in the 80th year of
Mrs. Sarah Smith.

In this place on Friday night last
consequence of having had a part of
of his hands blown off by the bursting
a gun, Master James Redmond.

At Plumb Point, on Tuesday last, Mrs.
Mary Thomas, widow of R. S. Thomas.

In this town, on Monday evening last,
Ferdinand Bordly, son of Thos. Bordly.

A BLACK GIRL

About 14 or 15 years of age, accustomed to house work, will hear of a situation by applying to the editor of the Telegraph, Chester town.

Nov. 11.

A valuable Lot For Sale.

The subscriber will sell for cash, or on a credit to suit a purchaser by giving bond with approved security, a valuable Lot of Land, lying on Rock Hall creek, opposite Capt. Harris's. The Lot has on it a comfortable Log Dwelling. This fertile lot contains Ten Acres, three roads and nineteen perches—a proportion of marsh may be cut for hay. For terms apply to

JAMES EAGLE.

Nov. 11.



THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed that the schooner *Brothers* is now in complete order for carrying grain.

All letters, packages, and orders, intended for the subscriber, and left at the store of Mr. John H. Kennard, will be strictly attended to—Wheat and Corn received in store.

For Sale, best family flour, warranted, and may be returned if not good.
Bakers do.—also Lime, both at Baltimore prices.

M. TILGHMAN.

Nov. 11.

For
adjoining the
tuated, the smallest
of one, and the largest up
and a half acres.

GEO. W. THOMAS.

Nov. 11.

FOR SALE.

Having rented out one of my farms, I have three Mules and four valuable young Horses for sale, two of the horses I can recommend as very good carriage, and the other two as excellent farm Horses. I have also thirty head of Sheep, twenty head of Hogs, a large number of Cattle, and some Farming Utensils for sale.

GEO. W. THOMAS.

Nov. 11.

TO HIRE.

For the ensuing year, five or six
NEGRO MEN,
who are reputed to be good hands
GEO. W. THOMAS

Nov. 11.

TO RENT

That long established and
TAVERN IN CHESTER
now occupied by Mr. Thomas
possession can be given im-
For the terms apply to the sub-
Any person wishing to rent
commodated with sundry articles
furniture, by Mr. Pencoek.
JOHN B. ECCLES
Chester town Nov. 11

no plain, the traveller shrinks in the
midst of his journey.

RAMPON'S ON HIS LOSS OF SIGHT.

John Milton.

—But chief of all.

O loss of sight, of thee I must complain!
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age!
Light, the prime work of God, to me is
extinct.

And all her various objects of delight
Annul'd, might in part my grief have
eas'd.

Inferior to the woe I now become
Of man or worm; the vilest here excel me.
They creep, yet see; I dark in light expos'd
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Within doors, without, still as a fool,
In pow'r of others, never in my own;
Scarce half I seem to live, dead more
than half.

O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse
Without all hope of day!
O first created Beam, and thou great
word,

Let there be light, and light was over all:
Why am I thus bereav'd thy prime de-
cree?

The sun to me is dark
And silent as the moon,
When she deserts the night
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.
Since light so necessary is to life,
And almost life itself, if it be true
That light is in the soul,
She all in every part: why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd?
And not, as feeling through all parts dif-
fused,

That she might look at will through every
pore?
Then had I not been thus exil'd from
light,

As in the land of darkness yet in light,
To live a life half dead, a living death,
And bury'd; but O yet more miserable!
Myself, my sepulchre, a moving grave,
Bury'd, yet not exempt
By privilege of death and burial
From worst of other evils; pains and
wrongs,
But made hereby obnoxious more
To all the miseries of life,
Life in captivity,
Among inhuman foes.

BLINDNESS.

EDWARD RUSHTON.

Ah! think, if June's delicious rays
The eye of sorrow can illumine,
Or wild December's beamless days
Can fling o'er all a transient gloom.
Ah! think, if skies obscure or bright,
Can thus depress or cheer the mind;
Ah! think, 'midst clouds of utter night,
What mournful moments wait the blind.

He shall tell his cause for wo,
The wife he ne'er shall see,
And not to know
Habe that climbs his knee,
Feelings daily torn,
The passing meal to find;
And die forlorn,
And wait the blind.

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And die forlorn,
And wait the blind.

clude every thing essential to your use-
fulness and comfort in this life, or to se-
cure your happiness in a future state.

By the steady practice of piety towards
God, you will lay up the most substantial
supports under the infirmities of age, in
the consciousness of his approbation and
that of your own heart. The energies of
genius may, and generally do disappear in
old age, but the moral splendour of ge-
nuine piety retains its lustre to the last.
The memory of the profoundest scholar
may become impaired; he may become
the shade of what he was; the relic of
himself and the ruins of a man; but the
heart of piety retains its integrity for ever.
The evening of life is divested of its som-
bre aspect by the prospect of removing
to a region of cloudless light, where the
kindest reception awaits him. The voice
of an approving conscience is music to
which a man may listen with delight in
his latest hour.

By a due regard to the social virtues,
and duties of justice and humanity, you
will not only secure the approbation of
God and your own minds, but also estab-
lish a reputation which will command
the confidence, and secure the esteem
and patronage of all who know you.

By attending to the personal virtues of
temperance, industry, and modesty of
manners, you will most efficiently promote
your own personal acceptance in society,
as well as individual happiness. The
course of conduct, therefore, which I
have suggested, is evidently recommend-
ed by every motive which ought to in-
fluence a general mind.

And now my young friends, the last
born sons of this institution, allow me to
remind you before we part, that the eyes
of your country will be upon you. More
will be expected from you
than from others whose advantages have
been inferior to yours. The friends and
foes of this institution will observe your
movements in future life with equal exact-
ness, but widely different desires. The
credit and propriety of this institution are
deeply interested in your future conduct
and course. To your parents and virtu-
ous connexions you are now, and will con-
tinue to be the objects of the most affec-
tionate solicitude. By pursuing that
course of conduct, which has been briefly
sketched, you will most infallibly gladden
the hearts and gladden the hearts, and
gild the evening of their declining days."

From the New York Evening Post.

MATCH RACE.—On Monday the great
match race was run at the Union course
(L. I.) between General Wynn's bay
mare *Flirtilla*, by Sir Archy, 5 years old,
and Mr. Lynch's grey colt *Ariel*, by
Eclipse, 3 years old, 3 mile heats, \$20,000
aside. Great confidence was manifested
in both horses, and the friends of each
were never more positive. Many believ-
ing in the fleetness of *Ariel*, offered freely
on her side the first heat, and the result
showed that they were not mistaken in
their calculations. She won the first heat,
but lost the race.

At starting she took the lead and was
followed by *Flirtilla* in a handsome gentle
gallop all the first mile round, to the
judges' box, when she made a dash, passed
her antagonist, and the remaining two
miles were run with great spirit and in a
short time, with the exception of the race
between Eclipse and Henry, as was ever
performed on this or any other course in
the United States. *Ariel* won the heat
by about half her length. Time of run-
ning the first mile in this heat, 2m. 12s.
The other two miles were performed in
3m. 47s. which is an average of 1 minute
53 1-2s. to each of the last two miles of
this heat; which is unprecedented, with
the exception above stated. Although
they were 5m. 59s. in running the whole
heat, it is believed if both horses had been
put any where near the top of their speed
from the start, it would have been done in
shorter time than we have on record.

The second heat *Flirtilla* pursued a dif-
ferent policy, and went to work in good
earnest from the score. She took the
lead and was suffered to run on a great
way ahead by the rider of *Ariel*, so that
when he made his effort to close up the
gap it proved to be a little, and a very
little too late. The last quarter of a mile
she gained upon her antagonist every
jump, and lost the heat by only a head.
So close was it and with such astonishing
rapidity did she pass *Flirtilla* just upon the
line of the coming in point, that strong
doubts existed until it was proclaimed
from the judges in their box, which had
gained the heat. Time of running this
heat 5m. 54 1-2s.

Confidence now began to be impaired in
Ariel's ability to win the race, and two to
one were offered and taken on *Flirtilla* for
the third heat, and she did not disappoint
her backers. In this heat as indeed in
the other two, she showed great bottom,
strength and speed. She went off in full
blast, relying upon her bottom, and left
Ariel far behind, and won the heat by
about half a distance, or 82 yards. Time
of running this heat 5m. 57s. Each horse
carried weight according to age—*Flirtilla*
113 lb. and *Ariel* 117 lb.

Thus has terminated the fifth great
match race between Southern and New
York breeders of horses, four of which
have been won here. And although we
have lost one out of five, we have lost no
credit; for when we take into consideration
that in every instance we have had to
contend with their best blood and their
long experience, we have every reason to
be proud of the ground we now stand on.
And when it is recollected that *Ariel*, only

three years old, had to contend with one
of the most powerful, if not the very best
horse of the South, at the present day, we
ought to feel proud of her as the daugh-
ter of Eclipse and Empress.

On the whole we think the last match
was but rash on the part of the New York
sportsmen; a three year old colt to run 3
miles! A thing unheard of in the racing
calendar, and the event was precisely what
ought to have been expected.

From the Albany Argus.

THE OCCURRENCE AT KINDERHOOK.

We have avoided hitherto all notice of
the unhappy and fatal occurrence which
took place at Kinderhook on the 19th in-
stant, because we were then unwilling,
in the then imperfect state of our informa-
tion, to contribute to the possibility of
misleading the public in relation to it.—
The matter having undergone a judicial
investigation, and all the facts having
been made public, it may be proper to
state briefly what the circumstances were.

It appears by the depositions, that dur-
ing the annual exhibition at the Academy
in Kinderhook, an affray commenced be-
tween Eben Crandall, a youth aged about
17 years, son of Mr. Joseph E. Crandall,
of that town, and two or three of the stu-
dents, in the course of which young Cran-
dall received a mortal wound in the abdo-
men, inflicted with a jack-knife, by Chas.
Tayloe, a student in the institution, of
about 15 years of age. Tayloe was im-
mediately arrested; and after undergoing
an examination before two magistrates,
was committed to the jail of the county.
The unfortunate Crandall lingered until
the 22d instant, when he expired. A cor-
oner's inquest was summoned over the
body, who returned a verdict of man-
slaughter against the accused. We have
not ventured to give the particular cir-
cumstances of the affray as detailed in the
depositions; the delicacy and difficulty of
doing which, impartially, must be ap-
parent to those who are apprised of their
contradictory nature.

The friends of Tayloe being desirous of
having him admitted to bail, application
was made on the 22d inst. to the supreme
court for a habeas corpus, which was
granted, as of course, the warrant of
commitment not charging a criminal
offence. The court, however, order-
ed notice to be given to the district at-
torney of Columbia, to the end that the
depositions taken before the justices
might be examined, and such proceeding
had thereon as should be proper. The
prisoner was brought up on the 24th,
when the habeas corpus was returned.—
Crandall had died in the mean time, and
the deposition taken before the justice,
together with the inquisition taken before
the coroner's jury, and the depositions of
the witnesses examined by them, were all
delivered to the court. The counsel for
the prosecution having given notice that
they should oppose the admission to bail,
yesterday was assigned for the argument,
when the case was fully and very ably ar-
gued by Messrs B. F. Butler and E. Wil-
liams, for the prisoner, and Messrs. J.
Wilcoxson, district attorney of Columbia,
and the Attorney General, for the people.
The ground taken by the prisoner's coun-
sel, as we understand, was, that it appear-
ed from the depositions, that the offence,
if it amounted to manslaughter, was of so
mitigated a character, as to render it a fit
case for bail. The court have the mat-
ter under advisement, and will probably
decide during the term.

The case is an unfortunate one in all
respects. The deceased was the son of a
respectable inhabitant of Kinderhook;
and the accused is the son of Gen. Tay-
loe, of Virginia. The affair is the source
of poignant affliction to both families.—
The Kinderhook Herald states that a se-
rious consideration of the Trustees of the
Academy, has resulted in the expulsion
of the several students who were instru-
mental in originating or promoting the tu-
mult.

Don't be discouraged, if in the outset
of life things do not go on smoothly. It
seldom happens that the hopes we cherish
of the future are realized. The path of
life, in the prospect, appears smooth and
level enough, but when we come to travel
it we find it all up hill, and generally
rough enough. The journey is a laborious
one, and whether poor or wealthy, high
or low, we shall find it so, to our disap-
pointment, if we have built on any other
calculation. To endure what is to be en-
dured with as much cheerfulness as pos-
sible—and to elbow our way as easily as
we can through the great crowd, hoping
for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps
the true plan. But

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you
slip down by the way and your neighbours
tread over you a little; in other words,
don't let a failure or two dishearten you—
accidents happen; miscalculations will
sometimes be made; things will often turn
out differently from our expectations, and
we may be sufferers. It is worth while
to remember, that fortune is like the
skies in April, sometimes clouded, and
sometimes clear and favourable; and as it
would be folly to despair of again seeing
the sun, because to day is stormy, so it is
unwise to sink into despondency when
fortune frowns, since, in the common
course of things, she may be surely ex-
pected to smile again. And again—

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceiv-
ed in the people of the world. It often
happens that men wear borrowed charac-
ters, as well as borrowed cloths, and
sometimes those who have long stood

fair before the world, are very rotten at
the core. From sources such as these,
you may be most unexpectedly deceived,
and you will naturally feel sore under
such deceptions; but to these you must
become used; if you fare as most people
do, they will lose their novelty before
you grow grey, and you will learn to trust
men cautiously, and examine their char-
acters closely, before you allow them
great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circum-
stances. Go steadily forward. Rather
consult your own conscience than the opi-
nions of men, though the last is not to be
disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal;
be honest; deal in perfect kindness, with
all that come in your way, exercising a
neighbourly and obliging spirit in your
whole intercourse; and if you do not pros-
per as rapidly as any of your neighbours,
depend upon it you will be happy.

A fat Pigeon.—A lady who had been
a long while under the care of a London
physician, was advised by him to visit
Bath, and her attentive friend furnished
her with a letter of introduction to a no
less able practitioner at that place. The
lady, with true feminine curiosity, stimu-
lated not a little by a natural wish to
know his real opinion of her case, so far
violated the laws of honour as to break
the seal—when she found, to her utter
dismay, the letter, of which she was the
bearer, to be as follows:

"My dear friend—I send you a fine fat
pigeon, whom I have well plucked, and
who will bear more plucking. Pray make
the most of her. Yours, ever."

From this letter, laconic as it was, the
lady derived more benefit than from all
the prescriptions of her physician; for in-
stead of going to be plucked, she staid
quietly at home, abandoned doctors and
medicine, and with the letter, sent a
ready plucked pigeon to the physician at
Bath.

It is related of Munden, the Actor, that
he was once at a dinner party behind a
haunch of venison, and requested to carve
it. Really gentlemen," said he, "I do de-
clare I know but very little about table
anatomy, I dare say now there's some
particular cut in a haunch—some fa-
vourite *bon morceau*—I dare say there is
—but I assure ye I am quite ignorant
where to pick for it." A dozen knives
instantly started from the cloth, and Mun-
den was instructed where the rich meat
lay. Joe uttered a whole string of thanks,
worked out the prime slice, loaded it with
sauce and jelly, and then, with the plate
in his hand, looked through his glass
round the table. Every mouth watered,
every hand was ready, and every tooth
prepared. "Really gentlemen," said the
Comedian, "I wish I could please you
all; but, d—n it, if I give the tit bit to
one, I shall offend the rest; so egad,"
added he, pushing the dish from him, "I'll
keep it myself, and let every gentleman
help himself to what he likes best."

MATRIMONY.

Thomas Bister, Esq. Fellow of New
College, 1586, wrote the following epi-
gram on his three wives:

Though marriage by most folks is reckon-
ed a curse,
Three wives did I marry, for better for
worse:
The first for her person—the next for her
purse—
The third for a warming pan, doctress
and nurse.

The above reminds us of a clergyman
whose first wife was immensely rich, his
second was exquisitely beautiful; and his
third, whom he married in his old age, to
nurse and comfort him in the decline of
life, proved to have a most ungovernable
temper. He observed to one of his
friends, that he had three wives, the
world, the flesh, and the devil.

Ring Dropping.—It is old mode of
swindling in the old world, is about to be
introduced among us. At present it is
tried upon a small scale and by inferior
agents. If they succeed the value will
be increased and superior agents will
take the field. We would especially
warn country people against the arts of
those who pretend to find rings, or other
valuable articles, and tender them half
what they have found. We will illus-
trate our caution by briefly stating a
transaction which occurred on Friday last.

A small, but smart boy, rapped at the
door and inquired for the lady of a house
in Walnut-street. The lady came and
the boy presented her a moderate sized
finger ring, on the inside of which was
stamped the word "pure"—"was passing
Ma'am," said the boy, "and just on your
steps I picked up this gold ring, and wish
to know if it belongs to you, or any of
the family." The lady examined the
ring, praised the boy's honesty, and re-
quested him to leave it and call again
that she might have time to ascertain
whether any lady had dropped such a
ring in going from the house. The boy
said he lived a great way off and could
not call again, but if the lady would
please to give him a quarter of a dollar,
he would leave her the ring, and if he
could he would call again. The lady
gave the quarter dollar, kept the ring,
the boy departed and has not since re-
turned. It is scarcely necessary to add
that in a few hours the ring was ascer-
tained to be brass—and not worth a cent.

Philadelphia paper.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

VOL. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1825.

NO. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF WOODLAND,

In Shrewsbury Neck, adjoining the Land belonging to the heirs of Richard Skeggs, deceased, and containing about FIFTY ACRES. The land here offered abounds in timber and wood of the most valuable kinds, and probably would cut as much to the acre as any equal quantity of woodland in the county, being covered, in every part, with a close and heavy growth of wood of various age and size. This lot was selected, and set apart for preservation twenty years ago, and has ever since been carefully preserved from the axe. The location of this land is handsome and convenient. It is bounded on one side by the main road into the Neck, has nearly a level surface, and the soil throughout is strong and deep.

The conditions of sale for the above described lot, will be as follows:—One third of the purchase money cash, the balance payable in five and ten years, with interest. Application respecting the purchase to be made to

WM. H. BARROLL, Nov. 11. Chestertown.

FOR SALE.

Having rented out one of my farms, I have three Mules and four valuable young Horses for sale, two of the horses I can recommend as very good carriage, and the other two as excellent farm Horses. I have also thirty head of Sheep, twenty head of Hogs, a large number of Cattle, and some Farming Utensils for sale.

GEO. W. THOMAS. Nov. 11. St.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELL has opened a DRY GOOD Store at No. 31, Pratt street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a General Assortment of cheap and Seasonable Dry Goods. Country merchants will do well to give him a call. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Baltimore Nov. 4.—[11]

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years, the following property in, and adjoining Chestertown, viz:

A small Dwelling House and Garden,

situated on Queen street, now occupied by Mr. William Marshall.

The House and Garden

at the corner of Queen street opposite Doct. Wroth's, or the House and Garden on Queen street now occupied by Mrs. Juliana Wilkins.

The two story brick House,

now occupied by the Masonic Lodge, and the Lot on which it stands.

The large two story brick House, &c. &c.

near Capt. Isaac Spencer's the property of Robert Wright, jr.; this property I am authorized to sell or rent.

The large garden, brick stable and Carriage House thereon, on Front street near my residence, the property of James Wickes's heirs.

Four valuable and well enclosed Grass Lots, with water in each, adjoining the town, and conveniently situated, the smallest containing upwards of one, and the largest upwards of three and a half acres.

GEO. W. THOMAS. Nov. 11. St.

TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year, five or six NEGRO MEN,

who are reputed to be good hands.

GEO. W. THOMAS. Nov. 11. St.

A BLACK GIRL

About 14 or 15 years of age, accustomed to house work, will hear of a situation by applying to the editor of the Telegraph, Chestertown. Nov. 11.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber will want to employ an Overseer on one of his farms in Kent county for the next year—a single man would be preferred, who would be found in his board, washing, &c. None need apply who cannot come well recommended for his honesty, industry and sobriety. WILLIAM BARROLL. Nov. 11. St.

TO RENT,

That long established and well known

TAVERN IN CHESTERTOWN,

now occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock; possession can be given immediately. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

Any person wishing to rent can be accommodated with sundry articles of tavern furniture, by Mr. Peacock.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON. Nov. 11. St.



THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed that the schooner Brothers is now in complete order for carrying grain.

All letters, packages, and orders, intended for the subscriber, and left at the store of Mr. John H. Kennard, will be strictly attended to—Wheat and Corn received in store.

For Sale, best family flour, warranted, and may be returned if not good.

Bakers do—also Lime, both at Baltimore prices.

M. TILGHMAN. Nov. 11.

A valuable Lot For Sale.

The subscriber will sell for cash, or on a credit to suit a purchaser by giving bond with approved security, a valuable Lot of Land, lying on Lock Hall creek, opposite Capt. Burri's. The Lot has on it a comfortable Log Dwelling. This fertile lot contains Ten Acres, three roads and nineteen perches—a proportion of marsh may be cut for hay. For terms apply to

JAMES EAGLE. Nov. 11. St.

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc.

The subscribers will offer at public sale their ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS on the following terms:—For all sums not amounting to ten dollars, the cash must be paid; for all sums amounting to ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given; and for all sums amounting to twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the date, before the goods will be delivered.

Their first public sale will be on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, to commence at ten o'clock, and on every Monday and Thursday thereafter they will continue to sell at public sale, until the whole stock shall be disposed of.

They will continue to sell at private sale before and after the commencement of their public sales, at very reduced prices. To accommodate purchasers, any article in their store which any persons may wish to purchase, will be offered, and in such parcels as will suit their convenience.

RINGGOLD & NICOLS. Nov. 11. St.

Last Notice to those who have

not paid their Taxes and Fees.

The Officers' Fees become due from me to-day, and you have not enabled me to make the payments required by law. My anxious desire to collect the taxes and Fees without seizing and selling the property of any individual, has determined me not to enforce the laws of collection before the 1st day of November next. My deputies will commence the unpleasant duty on that day, and proceed, as fast as they can, against all delinquents.

MORGAN BROWNE. Sheriff and Collector.

Kent County, Oct. 20, 1825.—21

FOR RENT,

The House and Garden, about two and a half miles from town, into the property of Benjamin B. Wroth, dec'd. The house is of brick, two stories high, in good repair, and pleasantly situated. Any person wishing to rent, may know the terms by applying to Dr. Wroth, Chestertown, or on the premises, to

JOSIAS RINGGOLD. Oct. 23. St.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.—John Anderson,* Wm. Burleigh, David Kidder, Enoch Lincoln, Jeremiah O'Brien, Pelag Sprague,* Ebenezer Herrick.

New Hampshire.—Ichabod Bartlet, Titus Brown,* Nehemiah Eastman, Joseph Healey,* Jonathan Harvey,* Thomas Whipple, jr.

Vermont.—Wm. C. Bradley, Rollin C. Mallory, John Mallocks,* Ezra Meach, George E. Wales.*

Rhode Island.—Tristram Burgess,* (one vacancy.)

Massachusetts.—Samuel C. Allen, John Davis,* Henry W. Dwight, Edw'd Everett,* John Bailey, Francis Baylies, B.W. Crowningshield, Aaron Hobart, John Locke, Samuel Lathrop, John Reed, Jno. Varnum,* Daniel Webster.

Connecticut.—John Baldwin,* Noyes Barber, Ralph J. Ingersoll,* El'ah Phelps,* Gideon Tomlinson, Orange Merwin.*

New York.—Patience Adams, Wm. G. Angel,* Henry Ashley,* Luther Badger,* C. C. Cambrelong, William Deitz,* Nichol Fesdick,* Daniel G. Garney,* John Hallock, jr.* A. B. Hasbrouck,* Michael Hoffman,* Moses Hayden, (Chas. Humphrey,* Jeronius Johnson,* Charles Kellogg,* William M'Manus,* Henry C. Martindale, Henry Markell,* Dudley Marvin, John Miller,* T. H. Porter,* J. Van Rensselaer, Henry H. Ross,* Robt. S. Rose Joshua Sands,* Henry R. Story, James Strong, John W. Taylor, G. C. Verplanck,* Aaron Ward,* Elias Whittemore,* Bartow White,* Silas Wood, Egbert Ten Eyck.

New Jersey.—George Cassidy, Lewis Condict, Daniel Garrison, George Holcomb, Samuel Swan, Ebenezer Tucker.*

Pennsylvania.—Wm. Adams, James Bechtman, Samuel Edwards, P. Farely, John Findlay, Robert Harris, Joseph Hemphill, Samuel D. Ingham, Joseph Lawrence,* P. S. Marley, Daniel H. Miller, Charles Miner,* James S. Mitchell, Samuel M'Keon, John Mitchell,* George Krotzer, Robert Orr, jr.,* George Plumer, Andrew Stewart, Alexander Thompson, James S. Stevenson,* Espy Van Horner,* Jas. Wilson, George Wolf, John Wurts.*

Delaware.—Lewis M'Lane.

Maryland.—Clément Dorsey,* John Barry,* John Leeds Kerr,* Joseph Kent, Peter Little, Robert N. Martin,* George E. Mitchell, George Peter,* Th. G. Worthington.*

Virginia.—Mark Alexander, William S. Archer, William Armstrong, jr., John S. Barbour, Berwell Bassett, Thomas Davenport,* Benjamin Estill,* N. H. Chisholm,* John Floyd, Robert S. Garnett, Joseph Johnson, Charles F. Mercer, Wm. M'Coy, Thomas Newton, Alfred H. Payell,* John Randolph, Wm. C. Rives, Wm. Smith, John Talafarro, Robt. Taylor,* James Trezvant,* Andrew Stevenson.

North Carolina.—Willis Alston,* John H. Bryan,* Samuel P. Carson,* Weldon N. Edwards, Henry Conner, Archibald McNeill,* Willie P. Mangum, Lemuel Sawyer,* Romulus W. Saunders, Lewis Williams.

South Carolina.—John Carter, Joseph Gist, A. R. Govan, James Hamilton, jr., George M'Duffie, Thomas R. Mitchell,* Storitz Tucker, John Wilson, William Drayton.*

Georgia.—George Carey, Alfred Cutbert, John Foreyth, C. E. Haynes,* Jas. Meriwether,* Edward F. Tatnall, Wiley Thompson.

Kentucky.—Richard A. Buckner, Jas. Clarke,* Robert P. Henry, James Johnson,* Francis Johnson, Jos. Lecompte,* Robert P. Letcher, Thomas P. Moore, Thomas Metcalf, David Trimble, Wm. F. Young,* Charles A. Wickliffe.

Tennessee.—Adam R. Alexander, Robert Allen, John Blair, John Cocke, J. C. Leaches, John A. Marable,* James C. Mitchell,* Samuel Houston,* Polk.*

Ohio.—Mordcaai Bartlett, Philemon Beecher, John W. Campbell, James Findlay,* William M'Lean, David Jennings,* John Sloane, Jas. Thompson,* Samuel T. Vinton, Elisha Whittlesey, William Wilson, Joseph Vance, John C. Wright, Jno. Woods.

Louisiana.—William L. Brent, Henry H. Gurley, Edward Livingston.

Mississippi.—Christopher Rankin.

Indiana.—John Jennings, John Test, Ratliff Boone.*

Illinois.—Daniel P. Cook.

Alabama.—Gabriel Moore, George W. Owen, John M'Kee.

Missouri.—John Scott.

Arkansas territory.—Henry W. Conway.

Florida territory.—Jos. M. White.*

Michigan territory.—A vacancy.

Idaho territory.—A vacancy.

Maine.—John Chandler, John Holmes.

New Hampshire.—Samuel Bell, Levi Borowy.*

Massachusetts.—James Lloyd, Elijon Hunt Mills.

Connecticut.—Henry W. Edwards, Calvin Willey.*

Rhode Island.—Asher Robbins,* Nehemiah R. Knight.

Vermont.—Dudley Chase,* Horatio Seymour.

New York.—Martin Van Buren, one vacancy.

New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, Jos. M'Leane.

Pennsylvania.—William Marks,* Wm. Findlay.

Delaware.—Thomas Clayton, Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.—Edward Lloyd, Samuel Smith.

Virginia.—Littleton Tazewell, one vacancy.

North Carolina.—John Branch, Nathaniel Macon.

South Carolina.—John Gaillard, Robt. Y. Hayne.

Georgia.—John M'Pherson Berrien,* Thomas W. Cobb.

Kentucky.—Richard M. Johnson, John Rowan.*

Tennessee.—John H. Eaton, Andrew Jackson, (resigned.)

Ohio.—Wm. H. Harrison,* Benjamin Ruggles.

Louisiana.—Dominique Bouligny, Josiah S. Johnson.

Indiana.—William Hendricks,* James Noble.

Mississippi.—Thomas H. Williams, one vacancy.

Illinois.—Elias K. Kane,* Jesse B. Thomas.

Alabama.—Henry Chambers,* William R. King.

Missouri.—David Barton, Thomas H. Benton.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that there will be seventy-eight new members in the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress, and twelve new Senators.

Those having an asterisk or dagger are new members.

CAPTAIN SYMMES.

The Wheeling Gazette of the 29th ult. furnishes the following outline of the theory advanced by Captain Symmes, respecting the formation of the earth.

On the evening of Monday and Wednesday of the present week, Mr. Reynolds delivered lectures to the citizens of this place, on Captain Symmes' new theory of the world. All who heard were much gratified, many were convinced of the plausibility, and some of the truth of the theory.

Capt. Symmes supposes the south polar opening to be 6000 miles in diameter, the verge commencing on one point, at lat. 48, and on the other at lat. 34. Mr. R. in his lectures, confirmed his observations principally to the north polar opening, which is supposed to be 1150 miles in diameter, the verge commencing on the continent of Europe, at lat. 68, and on the Pacific ocean at lat. 55. The captain has been able thus minutely to locate the verge, from facts acquired by a diligent research and a thorough investigation of the narratives of different navigators. He finds it indicated by the dark colour of the sea in its corresponding latitudes, by its being the coldest part of the earth, and tracing around it a similarity in the productions of nature; the variation and dip of the magnetic needle, &c. &c.

The shape of the earth, at the verge, independently of its high latitude, he argues, is the cause of intense cold, for the same reason that elevated situations in any part of the world are the coldest, and the temperature of the atmosphere in parts of the earth equally distant from the verge will be the same, hence we find the climate in England corresponds to the climate in the state of N. York, both being about the same distance from the verge. Whereas if the earth was a spheroid, as is generally supposed, the heat would be in proportion to the distance from the equator, which it is well known is not the case.

Many other phenomena of nature, hitherto considered inexplicable, are satisfactorily and rationally accounted for, by supposing the earth to be open at the poles, and hollow within. For instance, the Aurora Borealis, the variation and dip of the needle, and others, which we will presently mention. Navigators in high latitudes, have frequently found the fog lines and celestial observations to indicate a curvature of the earth, which they thought it impossible they could have passed over, and at other times they sailed an astonishing distance before they gained the natural curvature. If we suppose they were sailing in the first instance, on the verge, and in the second, around it, the solution will be easy. In the same regions, objects have been seen 130 miles and more, and the sun has appeared to Barentz, and other navigators many days before his astronomical time; these phenomena have been accounted for on the principles of refraction, but the new theory affords an explanation far more satisfactory.

Many curious facts, such as the migration of animals, fish and birds, to and from the arctic regions, are brought to bear strongly in favour of the new theory.

and a forcible confirmation of it is drawn from a telescopic view of some of the planets.

Captain Parry relates, that when in the southern regions, on the 21st of December, the twilight was so great that he could see to read the smallest print by it with ease. The sun was then, the farthest from him, the moon's declination was fifteen degrees, consequently below the horizon, and it was likewise so cloudy that very few stars could be seen. He mentions particularly that when reading, he turned his face to the south. The advocates for the new theory believe that the light must have come through the polar opening.

Captain Symmes believes that navigators and travellers have been nearly, or quite beyond this verge. In the year 1770, Mr. Hearne, an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, was sent to prosecute discoveries in the north-west. He passed through a cold, barren country, where he found game extremely scarce, and suffered many hardships. From the mouth of Coppermine river he turned his course in that direction, which, according to the new theory, must have led him into the interior world, and after travelling a considerable distance in that direction, he found a more hospitable climate, a country where game of all descriptions was abundant, where the soil was rich and loamy, and covered with timber of the largest size.

In the course of the lectures, it was plainly demonstrated, that the new world does not suffer for want of light and heat, but is highly favoured with both.

We have given but few of the facts and arguments that are adduced in favor of the new theory—they will, however, be sufficient to show that it has more plausibility than is generally supposed, and that it has not emanated from a disordered imagination, but that the author is worthy of encouragement.

Captain Symmes, we believe, is yet detained at Hillsborough, Ohio, by indisposition, but will join Mr. Reynolds as soon as his health will permit. He has made an engagement with the Russian government to accompany a polar expedition they have projected, and has been requested to hold himself in readiness to set out some time this winter.

From the New Haven Register.

METHODISTS.

The following shows the increase of Communicants in the Methodist Church in the United States, since 1775, as taken from the Minutes of the Conference.

	Whites	Colo'd Preachers.
In 1775	3,148	19
1780	8,504	42
1785	18,000	104
1790	45,919	227
1795	46,121	313
1800	51,442	267
1805	95,622	433
1810	139,836	480
1815	167,978	704
1820	218,033	904
1825	291,607	1314

The increase last year was 12,672 members, and 42 Travelling Preachers.

There are 4000 or more Local Preachers, besides those who are constantly travelling.

We see, in the above statements, abundant cause to be thankful to the Great Head of the Church, for the great things that He hath done for His people: And yet, while we rejoice, it becometh us to rejoice with trembling, lest the light that is in us become darkness, and pray for the continuance of that Holy Spirit, by whose agency this great work hath been effected—that it may be poured out still more gloriously than hitherto. H. B. New-Haven, 3d Nov. 1825.

MEXICAN MINES.

From Sketches of the Earth and its Inhabitants.

Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world in mineral productions, particularly silver. The mines are numerous, and give employment to a great part of the inhabitants. The average annual quantity of silver from 1771 to 1803, obtained from the Mexican Mines, is estimated at nearly 20,000,000, an amount ten times greater than is furnished by all the mines of Europe.

The silver mines of Guanaxuato are the most productive, not only in Mexico, but in the world. Some of the silver richest mines are those of Catamarca, Zacatecas and Real del Monte.

The facility of working the ore renders it not necessary to employ a large number of miners in proportion to the quantity of silver extracted. The mines of Guanaxuato are far richer than those of Potosi ever were, afforded from 1600 to 1800 nearly 20,000,000 of silver. These mines, productive as they were, not employ more than 5000 workmen.

The principal of the Guanaxuato is called Valenciana. It is 1000 feet in diameter, and is 22 feet wide, and as the ore is perfectly dry, it is easily wrought.

The mine is about 8 miles in length.

...of 900 feet... The mouth... level of the sea... consequence of the length of this... about 980 men are employed under... to carry minerals to the most... point for raising them out of... the pit. This expense has, however... been saved by piercing a new pit in the... rock.

More than three fourths of the silver... obtained from these mines is extricated... from the ore by means of mercury, the... loss of which in the process of amalgama-... tion is immense, and the supplies of which... are obtained from Europe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The William Byrnes, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 12th ult. and the Hudson, from London, which left Coves on the same day, arrived at New-York, the 8th instant. By these arrivals we have London papers to the 10th of October.

George IV. has issued a proclamation, enjoining his subjects, "strictly to observe, as well towards the Ottoman Porte and the Greeks, as well as to the other belligerents with whom his majesty is at peace, the duties of neutrality."

Private letters received at London, stated, that the Emperor of Morocco had put to the sword the whole of the inhabitants of the city of Mettenez, and entirely destroyed it in consequence of a revolt.

A Swedish vessel which left Calcutta June 7, stated the taking of Donabew, and that the king of Ava had sent to make peace. Sir A. Campbell replied that he would negotiate when his army arrived at Ummerapoora.

The small pox continued to rage at Paris.

It was believed in the French capital by the Liberals, that the ministry were endeavouring to draw the Spanish government into a recognition of the independence of Colombia, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, upon this basis—the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico to be guaranteed to Spain, and those new States to pay a considerable sum of money for the acknowledgment of their sovereignty—out of which sum France to receive the amount of her claims on Spain. The Journal des Debats asserts, that the United States had proposed to France to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba without the agency of Great Britain.

A report from Zante of Sept. 10, states that Redschid Pacha has been again repulsed before Missolonghi.

The Greek deputies have arrived in London for the purpose of receiving the reply of England to the offer of Greece.

The Spanish expedition would leave Ferrol for Corunna, Oct. 1.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated Aug. 30, to a gentleman of New-York.

"We have had a visit from the United States' squadron under the command of Com. Rodgers, consisting of the North Carolina, Constitution, Ontario, and Erie. This visit has had the effect of raising the American character to its full merit with the Turks, and has, without doubt, contributed towards the establishment of the most friendly relations with the United States, as the Turks are well disposed towards a nation that wants nothing of them but a free trade. Some of the European powers may endeavour to lay obstacles in your way at the capital; however you may rely that all will be surmounted by proper management. From several conversations we have had with some of the distinguished ministers at Constantinople, we know that no difficulties will be made for a commercial treaty with the United States, and that they will be treated on an equal footing with other nations. Even now American vessels can go to Constantinople and to the Black Sea, without the least difficulty on the part of the Turks. There is therefore no reason to apprehend that a treaty might not be negotiated that would be highly interesting to American commerce. We think that Com. Rodgers has had some communication with the Government on this subject, the result of which will be made public. During the short stay of the squadron in our port, almost all the inhabitants of this city visited the North Carolina and were received and treated with the attention and politeness due to their rank, by the officers in general. In a fire that took place in the city, the officers and crew distinguished themselves by their exertions to subdue the flames in a manner which left a deep impression of gratitude among the inhabitants, particularly the Turks.

"The Greek cause is lost, if not assisted by some other power. The English seem to interest themselves a great deal—they act not for the Greeks, but for their own interest. The Greeks generally are not sufficiently virtuous and enlightened to know the value of the cause which they pretend to fight."

A letter from Trieste of September 28, states that Commodore Hamilton has declared that he will not contain any vessels, or to give any assistance to the Turks by conveying arms or ammunition.

also refuses to second the Austrian declaration to the Greeks to restore the Austrian vessels detained, in consequence of which the commander of the Austrian

squadron has ordered his vessels to refrain from any further violations of neutrality.

A fire at Smyrna, on the 29th September, destroyed 33 houses. The Austrian, French, American, Dutch, and English officers and crews checked it.

A letter from Tangiers to Paris says—"The United States seem disposed to supply the Morocco states with several men of war." This, the Courier says, accounts for the appearance of the American squadron, and the high tone of the Emperor."

Some of Ibrahim Pacha's troops having broken into the British consul's house and stolen 11,000 piastres, two ships of war went to Rhodes, in May, to demand an acknowledgment from the Bey. He refused until a shot was fired into his house, and then acceded to the request.

It is rumoured that Tripoli has declared war against the Sardinian states.

By advices from Tripoli, we learn that the enterprising traveller, Mr. Laing, left that capital on the 18th of July, with a large caravan destined for Timbuctoo.

The time occupied in travelling the distance is about 100 days, so that by this time he is on his way to that celebrated city. It is by no means improbable, that, descending the Niger from Timbuctoo, as is his object, he may meet, on the territories of the Sultan of Sokoto, his countryman and fellow traveller, Major Clapperton, ascending the river, from the Bight of Benin. Both will reach the points from whence they commence their researches regarding the middle course and termination of that celebrated stream at the close of the rainy season; and Major Laing, in particular, will reach Timbuctoo at a period of the year when, allowing a few weeks for refreshment and repose after the fatigues undergone in the passage of the great desert, he will be able to start with the commencement of the dry season, to follow out the ulterior objects of his journey.

Spain.—Mr. Everett, the American Minister, has arrived at the court of Ferdinand, and delivered his credentials.

A Grenada date of the 10th September, says, yesterday were hanged the seven free masons who were caught in the lodge in this city in the act of receiving an apprentice; the latter is sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

Gen. Roche and M. Townsend Washington, had left Napoli di Romania for Syria.

The large timber ship Baron de Renfrew, was spoke on the 29th of Sept. in lat. 44 lon. 24.

The remains of Madame Joseph Bonaparte, which have lain for eleven years in a vault in the church of Ruel, was transferred to the tomb which has been raised to her memory by her children in one of the lateral chapels.

The celebrated statue of Helbe, by Canova, will be sold by auction at Vienna on the 21st of Dec. next.

From Foreign Journals received at the Office of the Baltimore Gazette.

SUPPOSED WRECK OF THE COLOMBUS.

The following has been communicated by a passenger in the Euphrates, recently arrived from India. The wreck alluded to, was generally considered by those on board the Euphrates, to be part of the large timber ship Columbus.

About the forenoon of the 22nd of Sept. an alarm of a wreck was given, and it became general throughout the ship. Some asserted that there were twenty men on it, others ten—indeed so did it appear. The first feeling of every man on board was to save their lives. We were at the time under a very heavy press of sail, going about seven knots with a heavy sea. With great difficulty we got in sail and backed the main-top-sail, and brought her up. From the extreme heavy sea, we had great difficulty in getting the boat down, when the 2d officer and four sailors jumped into it at the risk of their lives. We were at the time about a quarter of a mile from the wreck; it was then rolling at a tremendous rate, and looked truly awful. The officer in the boat dared not approach very near, but was enabled to see that it was an enormous mass of timber bolted through, with two steps; one on one side, and five or six large timbers sticking upright. I am happy to say there were no men on it. The officer in the boat says it was about 70 or 80 feet long, and fifty broad, but I think much larger. We fell in with it about four hundred miles from the land, in the exact track of the homeward bound ships from the East and West Indies; and should any ship go on board of her, I would not give much for the vessel afterwards. There is no knowing what this floating machine may be. By reference to Captain Meade, commanding the Euphrates, her exact situation may be known, and steps adopted to destroy or bring her home; she would well pay for the undertaking.

From the London New Times.

THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

"We have received accounts of a recent discovery in central Africa, which will soon be laid before the public in greater detail—but of which the following outline is sufficiently curious:—Major Clapperton and Captain Denham, in the course of their late expedition in that

part of the world, arrived in the territory, and subsequently resided for some weeks, in the capital of a nation, whose manners and history seem likely to occupy to no trivial extent, the attention of the public of this country—we might safely say of the whole civilized world. They found a nation jet black in colour, but not in our sense of the term negroes, having long hair and fine high features. This people was found to be in a state of very high civilization; and above all, the British travellers witnessed a review of seven thousand cavalry, divided into regular regiments, and clothed in complete armour. Six thousand wore the perfect hauberk mail of the early Norman Knights; most strange by far of all, one thousand appeared in perfect Roman armour.

The conjectures to which this has given rise are various. We confess for ourselves, that looking to the polished and voluptuous manners ascribed to this people, the elegance of their houses, &c.; in a word, the total difference between them and any other race as yet discovered in the interior of "Africa, the mother of monsters," our own opinion is strongly that here we have a fragment of the old Numidian population; a specimen of the tribes who after long contending and long co-operating with imperial Rome, were at last fain to seek safety in the central desert, upon the dissolution of the empire.

"In these squadrons, Messrs Clapperton and Denham probably beheld the liveliest image that ever has been witnessed by modern eyes of the legions of Jugurtha—may we not say of Hannibal?"

"The armour, we understand, is fabricated in the most perfect style of art; and the Roman suits might be taken for so many Herculanean or Pompeian discoveries, if it were possible for us to imagine the existence of genuine antiquaries, possessing all the glossy finish of yesterday's workman."

"One of these travellers has already set off on his return to this cable court."

THE COMET.

The following note is from the Astronomers of the Royal Observatory:—

"The Comet now visible, which is supposed by some of the country newspapers to be a new one, is that which had been announced for this period, and was seen at Marlia in July last, by M. Pons. It has since been seen at Paris, and from all the observatories of Europe. Although very small when first perceived, it increased on approaching the sun, and became large enough to be seen by the naked eye. Its tail is 3 or 4 degrees, and its motion apparently slow. It will yet remain visible a long time; and when the moon shall have ceased to conceal it by its light, spectators will easily discover it near the Bull towards the east, where it rises."—English paper.

FROM MEXICO.

The following information from Mexico, has been furnished us by Mr. Godwin B. Cotton, who came passenger in the brig Leontine, Hazard, from Alvarado via Havana. Great preparations are making by the commander of the Mexican squadron, lying at Sacrificios to attack the Spanish fleet, which was hourly expected to arrive to supply the Castle of San Juan de Ulua. A press had taken place at Alvarado, a few days previous to the sailing of the L, and about 120 men had been impressed and sent to Sacrificios, to be put on board the fleet, which consisted of the frigate Libertad of 44 guns, the Victoria and Bravo, of 22 guns each, and several schooners and gunboats. The Libertad and Bravo had recently arrived from London. Mr. Michellina, late Minister from the Republic of Mexico, the Court of St. James, came in the Libertad. He states that one 74 gun ship, one 44 gun frigate, and one brig of 22 guns, may be hourly expected from London, for the Mexican government. A report was in circulation at Alvarado, that Coppinger, the commander of the Castle, had threatened in a few days to demolish the city of Vera Cruz. Mr. Cotton is recently from the city of Mexico, and has been in the country about 18 months, and represents the government to be gaining strength. By a judicious disposition of the troops in the different sections of the country, robberies and murders seldom occur. The effective force of the Mexican army may be estimated at seventy thousand well armed and equipped.—N. Y. D. Adv.

Tennessee Legislature.—A bill passed this body on the 20th ult. for the relief of married women, whose husbands have either left them, or driven them from their homes; also a bill giving the builder of a house a lien on the property, until the work is paid for.

A bill has been read a second time, by a vote of 21 to 16, requiring that a plaintiff, before he can obtain a *ca. sa* shall swear that he believes the defendant has some of his effects concealed, with which he could pay a part of the debt, and subjecting such plaintiff to the penalties of perjury, for taking a false oath.

RICHMOND, Virginia, Nov. 5.

The drought is becoming distressing to our farmers. The wheat is suffering in most parts of the Commonwealth. In some of the upper counties, it has not come up; and most of that which has germinated, puts on a sickly appearance.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, que mox deprimere possim.
Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1825.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

When we look around us, and behold the indifference which is manifested by the citizens of Kent in relation to the important subject of internal improvement, we feel the most lively regret, mingled with no little astonishment, that those who are so capable of estimating aright the advantages to be derived from it, should be so neglectful of them. Our fellow citizens seem completely dormant on the subject; as if they were benumbed by some dreadful apprehension of being ruined by an agitation of it, beyond even the possibility of their being roused even by the din and the bustle which have attended the union of the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Atlantic. But this ill-timed and prejudicial lethargy we trust is about to cease, and be succeeded by a state of things more consistent with the interests of not only our own, but also our sister counties. Some of them may, perhaps, in consequence of peculiar circumstances, derive greater benefits than we can from matters of this kind; but it is a game in which they must all be winners, and in which they ought all to take part. Let us then come forward, and cordially and efficiently unite with our brethren of Frederick county, and of other parts of the state, in endeavouring to effect the laudable purposes they have had in view whilst framing and adopting the resolutions now before the public. Although we are not, perhaps, so immediately interested as they are, yet we have much to gain, and our interests ought to be represented in the proposed convention. By bringing together, as will be done by holding a meeting of this kind, the sentiments of the different sections of the state, by holding up for examination, as will there be done, the interests of all, the welfare of all will be best promoted, and not a county in the state ought to fail to be represented. Compared to such things, the little bickerings of party and the ill-natured contests of rival candidates for popular favour, are as nothing. The true patriot beholds in the one the means of aggrandizing his country, whilst in the other he sees only the means of ruining it, and of destroying the brightest hopes which freedom has ever yet cherished. The country which the valour and other virtues of our ancestors procured, constitutes a noble inheritance, which, although their bodies lie "entombed in the urns and sepulchres of mortality," we ought to show ourselves worthy of possessing, by strenuous exertions to improve it.

Our columns contain a solution of the Problem given in our paper of the 11th inst. Since receiving this, our Devil has furnished us with a solution by Algebra. We think, however, that the one is sufficient to lay before our readers, but will observe that he agrees, in every point, with the young gentlemen of Washington College.

We cannot pass by the opportunity now presented, to call the attention of the public to this Seminary.

Washington College is now under the direction of a Board of Visitors, all of whom are alumni, ardently attached to their Alma Mater, and zealously devoted to the real interests of the rising generation. They are well aware that Colleges furnish the materials out of which the Halls of our Legislative assemblies are filled, and the Bench, the Bar, and the Pulpit supplied with their brightest ornaments. Under a conviction of these truths, and deeply sensible of their responsibility as guardians to the Institution, they have selected Professors eminently fitted for the stations which they occupy.

The building is situated on a beautiful eminence which commands a fine view of the town, the course of the Chester for several miles, and the Kent and Queen Ann's shores to a very considerable distance. For pleasantness and healthfulness, the situation is superior to any other on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In no place within our knowledge are greater advantages combined. Zealous Trustees, able Professors in almost every department of science; an extensive and commodious building, equal in every respect to St. John's College at Annapolis, and surpassing any literary Institution on this shore; a salubrious vicinity, a moral, religious and polished community—these are advantages seldom uniting in one situation, and eminently entitling Washington College to the patronage and support of the public. Many of the most distinguished Lawyers, Physicians and Divines in the state, received their education here: and we anticipate the period, not very remote, when our College will reappear in all its ancient splendour and astonish future generations by the brightness of its glory.

A most distressing fire broke out in Boston on the 9th inst. Many houses were burnt with a great deal of other property, amongst which were several extensive and valuable libraries.

The Brandywine, with the good La Fayette, arrived at Havre on the 4th ult. The frigate saluted the forts which was returned by an equal number of guns.

The following Letters from officers on board the Brandywine, will put to rest, we suppose, the altercation which has taken place between certain editors relative to her leaking &c. on her passage to France—they will show too, at what time the landing of the General took place. He was received by his countrymen with the greatest cordiality. The day after landing he set out, with his family, for La Grange, his country seat. Many of the most respectable citizens of Havre testified their attachment to the General by accompanying him several leagues on the road.

Letter to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE, }
COWES, Isle of Wight, Oct. 8, 1825. }
Sir: I have the honour to inform you, that after having landed Gen. La Fayette and suite, at Havre, on the 5th inst. this ship immediately proceeded to the westward, on her way to Gibraltar, and had advanced, although the weather was thick and bad, with adverse winds, as far as Start Point, off which she encountered a very heavy blow from SW. and continued with great violence for twenty hours; when it gradually hauled to the westward, became a settled and violent storm, and compelled me, very reluctantly, to make a harbour: but as it was a measure, and in all reasonable probability the only one which could have insured the safety of the ship, I trust you will approve of the course I adopted. I held no council of war upon the subject, because it was not necessary; after passing a dreadful night, and seeing some of the strongest canvasses deserting the yards, I ran in for Portland, and with much difficulty procured a Pilot and ran down to this port, and anchored last evening. The gale still continues with unabated violence, and vessels are driving in before it hourly, for shelter.

All the repairs, excepting a little caulking, which the ship requires, will be done within ourselves; and in time to permit taking advantage of the first change of wind and weather. The ship behaved remarkably well. The crew are in good health and spirits.

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

FRAN. H. GREGORY
Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Brandywine to his friend in Washington, dated

"COWES, 9th Oct. 1825.—We landed the General on the 5th inst. in fine health and spirits; his meeting with his family on board of our ship was one of the most interesting and affecting scenes I ever witnessed. The day after we left Havre, there came on one of the severest gales of wind, that has been experienced here for a long time. Mr. G. made every effort to get out of the channel, but in vain; and it was not until the ship was in danger of losing her mast, and consequently going on shore, that he was induced to bear up for this place, where we shall remain a few days to caulk our *heads*, which have become very open; after which we shall embrace the first wind to sail for our destination.

Captain Smith who arrived at this port yesterday from Pernambuco, reports that a few days before sailing, a small suspicious schooner under the Spanish flag, put into Pernambuco in distress, and having no papers, the crew were imprisoned on

suspicion of their being pirates, and were to be sent to Rio for trial.—*Balt. Gaz.*

A sale at auction of flour, flaxseed, wheat, peas, chairs, domestic flannels, stone ware, an elegant straw hat, two wolves, a fox, and four racoons, all brought down the canal from the western part of New York, took place at the Tontine Coffee House in the city of New York, on Thursday last, and brought good prices. Thus we see, in an instant, as it were, after the completion of the great canal, its benefits to the commerce of that city and state practically realized and realizing.

The Baltimore papers state, that a company, with a large capital, is about to be formed, for the purpose of establishing a new line of Steam-boats between Philadelphia and Baltimore, to convey merchandise, as well as passengers.—Books will be opened in both cities, in a few days, for subscriptions to the stock. The object is to facilitate the intercourse and reduce the fare.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SKETCH OF KENT COUNTY.

The Bay shore of Worton, a District or Hundred comprized within the serpentine courses of Worton and Churn creeks, is considerably elevated, in some places 40 to 50 feet, and presents a fine view of the disposition of the strata. That part which is called "the Point" is worthy of particular notice. Near the Point is an elevation of about 50 feet perpendicular altitude above the surface of the Bay. Its present form approaches to that of a semicircle. It is probable that its form was once conical, and that the water, which is annually encroaching on the land, reduced it to its present appearance. Within this range I have discovered Lignite and considerable quantities of Martial Pyrites. The summit of the semicircle is depressed some feet below the surrounding surface, and its aspect affords some ground for the query: "might not this spot, at some remote period, have formed the crater of a Volcano?" To guard against the ridicule which an idea of this kind may be calculated to excite, and not insisting upon the credibility of the tradition which actually exists in relation to this subject, it may be mentioned that, though generally, volcanoes are not always found in mountainous regions. It is well known that coal mines exist in many parts of our country, and one has lately been discovered not many miles to the westward of this place. Subterranean fires cannot exist without their proper pabulum—and when a scarcity of fuel shall create a necessity for the search, there can be but little doubt that coal will be discovered in Kent county.

The banks of Worton present a specimen of the stratification which generally prevails, as far at least as the digging of wells and the washing of ravines have afforded opportunities for observation. A stratum of sand, reposing on a bed of clay, lies immediately beneath the mould on the surface. To these succeed strata of Fuller's earth of various shades of colours, from a chalky whiteness to a deep lead colour, all horizontal. This stratum is from 5 to 15 feet in depth, possesses considerable specific gravity, is muctuous to the feel, and contains, in veins and small detached lumps, a quantity of native Phosphate of Iron and Martial Pyrites. Where not exposed to the action of atmospheric air, this Phosphate is perfectly white, but becomes blue in a few hours after being taken from its bed, by the absorption of oxygen.

This stratum is also intermixed throughout with a great quantity of Lignite, a shining black substance resembling charcoal, broken generally into small fragments of no definite size or form, but sometimes in large masses much like the branches of trees. The specimens of Pyrites present different aspects, owing to the varying proportion of their constituent ingredients, viz. Sulphur, Iron and Alumine. One species is of an argentine brilliancy, while the other is of a copper colour. Both kinds are shining and ponderous and beautifully chrysalized in tetrahedral pyramids with quadrangular summits. There is another circumstance in which these specimens of Pyrites exhibit very different phenomena. The white, after a few months exposure to the air, loses its brilliancy, effloresces and falls to powder. After a lapse of several years, during which I have had specimens of both in my possession, no change has taken place in the copper-colored species, with the exception of a slight sulphurous efflorescence in the surface. Both are brittle, easily pulverized in an iron mortar, and readily reduced in a furnace by the agency of the common flux.

In a meadow on the head waters of Worton creek, is found Peat of perfect formation.—A specimen of this was shown to the writer by the late Rev. Archibald Walker, to whom the estate belonged, and pronounced by him to be equal to any found in the peat bogs of Ireland. This is not the only place in which this valuable article exists. It is found in

*The writer has been informed, not however until he had suggested this query to the late Professor Woodhouse of Philadelphia, that a traditional account prevailed in Worton that a continual smoke issued from or about this place not more than 150 years ago.

considerable quantities, but not so perfect, in a meadow one mile distant from Chestertown, on the farm of Mr. Corse. The presence of Lignite, Pyrites, Pencil, is considered by some as an indication of coal mines. If calcareous earth or lime be found with Pyrites, depositions of Gypsum would be formed by the decomposition of those bodies. It is in this way that the formation of the immense beds of selenite or gypsum under the hills of Mont Matre can be accounted for, as these substances exist there in great abundance.

CLEVELAND. (To be concluded.) FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Editor.—We submit the following answer to the question which appeared in your paper on Friday last:

The estate left, was \$6480
Widow's share, 1-3, 2160

Remainder to be divided, 4320

Had only a daughter been born, her share would have been 1-3 of the remainder, 1440

Consequently the share of the son, 2880

Had only a son been born, his share would have been equal with his elder brother, viz. 1-2 of 4320, 2160

But as the widow had twins, a son and daughter, the remainder must be divided into five parts; each of the sons taking double the portion of the daughter, agreeably to the testator's intention. 5)4320

Daughter's share, 864

Each son's share, 1728

Subtracting which last from the share expected by eldest son, had only a daughter been born, he loses \$1152

Summary.
Widow's share, \$3160
Daughter's do. 864
Eldest son's do. 1728
Younger son's do. 1728
\$6480

C. and P.—Students of Washington College.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Nov. 15.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, friendly to and interested in the *Internal Improvement* of the State of Maryland, convened at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, on the 14th inst. agreeably to advertisement in the several papers of the city, Gen. S. SMITH was invited to take the Chair, and J. S. SCHRYVER, to act as Secretary to the meeting. The notice under which the meeting had assembled, having been read by the Secretary, the Chairman signified to the meeting, that such propositions as any gentleman might be disposed to offer would be submitted for consideration. Whereupon Mr. J. P. KENNEDY submitted several resolutions, with some pertinent and explanatory remarks. The question being taken on each resolution, they were severally adopted.

[The power of appointing delegates to represent Baltimore in the above specified meeting, being vested in the Chairman, he proceeded to appoint the following gentlemen:]

C. J. E. HOWARD,
R. B. TANEY,
THOMAS ELLICOTT,
ISAAC WALKER,
WILLIAM LORAN,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
J. P. KENNEDY.

It is said an unfortunate affair took place, yesterday afternoon, between two men employed as runners for the different steam boat lines, at the foot of Courtland st which resulted in the death of one of the parties. N. Y. Adv.

From the Boston Galaxy.

Milling in high life.—The fancy have had no sport in our sober city since the milling match in State street last spring, till a few days since, when two Justices of the Peace had a regular set to at a soda shop in Franklin Avenue. We had expected a scientific account of the whole affair from our friend Pearce Egan, Esq. but we were informed last evening that a severe attack of the cramp in the thumb of his right hand has deprived him of the power to write. We were not present to witness the performance, but we are told that both the champions acquitted themselves with great credit, both being *gristle*. There was considerable claret drawn, some daylight were closed up, a rib or two stayed in the bread-basket of one party collapsed, (as the fashionable phrase on board the steam boats,) dominoes shattered, *bonapartes* twisted away, and hulks otherwise damaged, till neither party was able to stand on his pins. The *Philistine*, it is said, knew nothing of the affair till it was all over; so that the *lamb-chin men* have taken no notice of it. We hope that we shall be able to give a more scientific account next week.

The following curious anecdote of Jacob Bobart, keeper of the physic-garden at Oxford, occurs in one of Gray's notes to *Hudibras*: "He made a dead rat resemble the common picture of dragons, by altering its head and tail, and trusting in taper sharp sticks, which distended the skin on each side till it resembled wings. He let it dry as hard as possible. The learned immediately pronounced it a dragon; and one of them sent an accurate description of it to Dr. Magliabecchi, librarian to the grand duke of Tuscany; several fine copies of verses were written on so rare a subject; but at last Mr. Bobart owned the cheat. However, it was looked upon as a masterpiece of art; and, as such, deposited in the museum."

Kentucky.—If we are to judge by what is stated in the newspapers of this state, the matters which, for years past, have so much agitated, injured, and depopulated one of the most blessed portions of country on the globe, are not, by any means, settled. The old and the new judges both claim the right of adjudication, and it is plainly intimated, that the governor will support the last by force, until two thirds of the legislature shall direct them to retire from office. But the rule should work both ways. As the old judges were superseded by the act of less than two-thirds of the two houses of the legislature, may not the new ones be put down by the same species of management? We merely put the question. But such a process might be to acknowledge the legitimacy of the acts by which the new judges were made, and so involve the people in the most perplexing disputes about the proceedings that have been had in the two courts, claiming the same jurisdiction, and at the same time acting upon it. We most earnestly hope that some plan may be devised and adopted to quiet the ferment which prevails, and Kentucky again take up her march to prosperity, and attain that rank in moral, as well as political power, which she ought to possess among her sister states. Niles Register.

Perfection.—A French preacher was once descending from the pulpit in great eloquence on the beauties of creation: "Whatever," said he, "comes from the hands of nature is complete; she forms every thing perfect." One of his congregation was very much deformed, and having a very large hump, went up to him at the close of the discourse, and said, "What think you of me Holy Father, am I perfect?" To which the preacher replied very coolly, "Yes, for a hump-backed man, quite perfect."

THE ORPHAN'S COURT

Of Kent county will meet in Chestertown on the following days, viz: 1825, Nov. 22—Dec. 6—Dec. 13—Dec. 20.

Prices of Country produce in Baltimore	
Flour, super. city, per bbl.	\$5 50
Do. Superfine	4 75
Do. fine	4 52
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 15
Do. red	90
Corn Meal per barrel	3 00
Corn	52
Rye, per bushel	56
Oats, do.	32
Whiskey	20
Apple Brandy	34
Peach do.	80

DIED.
At Clover-fields, in Queen Ann's county, on Wednesday the 16th inst. WILLIAM HENSLY, Esq., a gentleman of very extensive literary attainments. He lived as an humble and pious Christian should live; and his death is only to be regretted on account of the loss which society has sustained.

MARRIED.
Last evening, by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. RICHARD P. SEYMOUR, to Miss ELIZABETH PALMER, second daughter of Captain John Palmer, all of Chestertown.

Near Rockhall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. P. Vennum, Mr. WILLIAM P. RINGOLD, to Miss MARY E. A. WILSON, both of Kent county.

In Kent county, on Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. Smith, Mr. JAMES FISHER, of Cecil county, to Miss HARRIET BROWN, of Kent Co.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, from Kent county court, against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum, executor of William Warum, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 14th of Dec. next, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. on the farm now occupied by the said Thomas Gale, six head of Cattle; ten head of Hogs; fifteen head of Sheep—one boy, Lena; one boy, Charles; and one boy, Perry; levied on, seized, and taken as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWN,
Late Sheriff.

Chestertown, Nov. 18.

Apprentice Wanted.

A smart, active boy, with a good education, about 14 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice at the Telegraph office, to learn the printing business. Nov. 18.

NATIONAL TALES.

A NEW PERIODICAL WORK.

The first volume of a series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors and not previously published in the United States, was issued from the New York press in the month of July last, and in October next, a second volume will make its appearance.

In the preface to the first volume, the editor announced it to be his intention to continue the work quarterly, if the public patronized the undertaking. Since then he has had the most satisfactory proofs, that his efforts to increase the present stock of literary amusement and instruction have been generally acceptable. The following are a few of the testimonies in its favour, which have appeared in different journals:—

"From the examination our leisure has permitted us to give it, we think it quite an entertaining volume for those who generally devote themselves to that branch of reading. It is the first of a projected series, and purports to be translated and compiled from the writings of different authors; and we infer, that the design of the editor is to collect and present such pieces as are really worthy of preservation, but which, as they are scattered through a variety of publications, are fugitive and perishable. The number before us (which to the credit of the editor, be it spoken, is on handsome paper and very well printed,) contains eleven tales, pretty equal in merit, and so selected as to suit a diversity of taste.—*N. York Statesman*."

"We have not had leisure to peruse the whole, but from what we have read, we entertain no doubt that the book will be sought after by those readers who find in books of fiction a relaxation from the labours and anxiety of business. The handsome style in which the volume is got up, will powerfully recommend it to the notice of the ladies."

[*Mercantile Advertiser*.]

"The object of the editor, as he declares in his preface, is to preserve fugitive tales of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion, and also to communicate to the public such deserving original pieces as may come within his reach. He appears to have made in the present volume a very interesting compilation, and we doubt not it will be read with great pleasure.—*New York Gazette*."

"A beautiful little volume entitled 'National Tales,' has been published by the booksellers of this city. The compiler and editor has shown considerable taste in the present selection, and if he continued to be guided by the same discriminative spirit, he will confer a great boon on the public by his judicious labours. There is, perhaps, no species of writing so instructive and amusing as little tales and stories in which the manners and customs of foreign nations are faithfully embodied. To young persons they are peculiarly attractive. The incidents of the plots excite an interest directly in the mind, by this interest is merely the enchantment that leads young intellects to the just apprehension of historical facts of national manners.—*National Advocate*."

"The editor intends if sufficient encouragement is given, to issue a volume quarterly. From a cursory perusal of the 1st volume, we think he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. To some it may seem no labour, merely to select; but they little know what perseverance it requires, to slender through the works of fiction which this fruitful age has produced. Setting aside this, it requires no discrimination to separate the worthless from that which is valuable, and the moral from that which is vicious. We would recommend this volume to the patronage of the public. The tales are selected with good taste and judgment—the typographical execution of the work is neat, and moreover it is offered at a moderate price; three considerations that are important; but in our day extremely rare. We hope the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with a work which he seems so well qualified to make interesting and instructive."

[*New York Courier*.]

"This selection of entertaining tales, is the promising commencement of a plan of no little propriety and necessity, that of collecting and combining in a regular form the choicest of modern tales; a species of writing which seems to have become as popular in this age as polite essays have in others. The present duodecimo comprises eleven tales, combining several varieties of style. Each may be read with vivid interest, supplying with amusement or moral instruction those occasional moments of leisure, which count as too many to be passed without employment, and as too few to allow of an occupation that requires a stretch of attention."

[*New York National Advocate*.]

"The first volume of a projected series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors in every country, who have acquired celebrity in that department of literature, has just been published in New York. It contains eleven well written stories, some sober and some gay. One of their best qualities, (at least, that which will gain the popular favour) is their brevity.—*Boston Galaxy*."

"The selections, for the present volume, are, *The Freebooter*, *Transmigration*, *The Thebanian Lover*, *Mary Stukely*, *The Fair Marcelline*, *The Crusaders*, *The Fortunes of Sagundum*, *Isilda de Lambertazzi*, *The Monks of La Trappe*, *Goodrich Castle*, and *Master and Man*. We have not room for a particular discussion of the merits of

these tales and all that they appear to indicate, to be well acquainted with the indications, hints, and allusions. They are short, well imagined, and of various merits. To people, we are aware, make it a pleasure to set up against this sort of writing, the obstreperous and pertinacious class, which is either sheer affectation, or the fruit of a dull and unexcitable fancy. We insist that there is more true talent, more originality, more genius, required for the invention of a really good tale, even for a "Tale for the Nursery," than is wanted for the concoction of volumes of the solemn quackery, which passes in these days of humbug for science and philosophy.—[*New York Review*.]

Having offered a premium for original domestic tales, the editor calculates on giving a considerable portion of the progress of the

FOR SALE.—The Farm of the said Corse, two miles from town, adjoining Samuel Ringgold, esq's, and containing 250 acres. JAS. E. BARROLL, Chestertown, Nov. 18 Agent.

Additional Supply of New GOODS.

KEEP UP THE OLD PILGRIM!

He has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very handsome assortment of Goods, selected by himself, and very cheap. They consist, in part, of beautiful Calicoes, the latest London style, Rainbow and Braize Strips, second mourning Calicoes, very handsome figures, an extensive assortment of Shawls of various patterns—also a beautiful selection of Waterlop and Merino Shawls, bought to please my particular friends, the ladies. A bargain in double milled Drab Cloth, \$2, 2 50, 3 50, and \$5—deep blue mixed and striped Cassimets cheap.

Gentlemen, I have some Washington silk Handkerchiefs for you, also some Bangup-Cord, all the ton!

I have a variety of other articles, suitable for the present and approaching season, for ladies and gentlemen, an insertion of which would make my advertisement too lengthy; my object and wish is to get you to call and see my goods, and I am confident you will not be disappointed as to quality and price.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARRIS,

Chestertown, Nov. 18.

N.B. I forgot to mention some large white Marcelline Quilts, I think very cheap.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of George W. Thomas, executor of William Thomas, deceased, against Isaac Spencer, executor of William Spencer, deceased, as security of Winbort Tachudy, will be offered at public sale, on Wednesday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock, in the morning, at New Market, at Mr. Edward Hines' tavern door—

One Stud Horse, one Sorrel Horse, four Bay Horses, three Bay Mares, two Sorrel Horses, one Brown Horse, one Sorrel Mare, 2 Black Cows, three Red Cows, one white, red speckled Cow, ten head of other Cows, one large White Ox, 1 Bull, 1 yoke of Oxen and Cart, one other ditto and Cart, and one Horse Cart—seized and taken as the property of the late Wm. Spencer, deceased, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the before mentioned writ of execution.

MORGAN BROWN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Nov. 18, 1825.

POETICAL.

The following is a selection from *Pinckney's Poems*, recently published. If he who reads it is a lover already, says the *North American Review*, it will make him love the more, and if he is not, he will determine to become one forthwith. There is a devotion and delicacy about it, an ardent, and at the same time respectful and spiritual passion breathed out in it, which must insure for it a ready

and that in which she seemed to take most delight, was a contest for several small prizes, which she had determined to appropriate to the winners according to her own peculiar tastes. About forty smart young fellows were appointed to snatch for the prizes at the risk of being well ducked in the water. The Duchess had ordered a plank of the length of, between 30 and 40 feet, to be placed from one of the king's galleys to another vessel, and to be well soaped so that if the runners for the rewards were not very expert, they must inevitably fall into the water. The plank was very narrow, and many of the candidates for distinction would have willingly given up all claim to the glory had it not been for the presence of the Duchess, who seemed to expect that there would not be a single disappointment. It was necessary that the runners should be as lightly clad as possible, consistently with the presence of the other sex, as many a plunge was expected, and those who tumbled into the water were not to be prevented from a second experiment, but were at liberty to get ducked again as often as they pleased. They accordingly appeared completely naked, except so far as a pair of drawers was capable of covering each of them. The Duchess sat on the quarter deck of the king's galley, surrounded by her attendants, and having directed that each prize should be hung up at the end of the plank upon which this extraordinary exhibition was to take place, so high as to require that the aspirant should make a sort of spring to reach it, and that the plank should be particularly well soaped at that critical point, she gave orders for the commencement of the contest. The first that appeared in the lists was a stout built young fellow, who had, we understand, often made a sure passage over many a slippery place. He advanced with a good deal of confidence, and made four or five bold and successful steps; but the Duchess had directed that the soap should be so applied that where the firmest footing was expected least chance of standing was to be found, and at the fifth step the unfortunate adventurer tumbled head over heels into the deep. A roar of laughter accompanied his downfall, and the Duchess most heartily joined in the fun. Several boats were in readiness to pull up the tumbler, and the first essayist, the moment he rose on the surface, was hauled in. The second candidate who was round and squat, had no better success. He ran on cautiously, but was dismayed by a sudden word of advice, and in turning round his head to see to whom he was indebted, he showed his gratitude by falling upon his face and hands into the water. Several other attempts were made without success.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES.

After all that has been written about the United States, the true condition of that republic is woefully ill understood here. During the past week half the newspapers have been speculating on the speedy dissolution of the Confederacy. And why? Because three or four Georgian slave holders, offended at the general government exercising its powers for the protection of the Indians, have put some hot and hasty words into report—which has been silently rejected by the State Legislature! There are about three thousand representatives and senators in the four and twenty states of the Union, and since among this army of legislators, and in a country where every man may say all he thinks and more, there happen to be three or four rash and heady fools, who put forth their bile in bad grammar—our political oracles infer that the Union must suddenly fall to pieces! Exactly on the same grounds the sages of France and Spain, some fifty years ago, predicted the dissolution of the British Government, because imprisoned factions were continually roaring around the throne, and threatening to tear the body politic to atoms. But what has been the result? This insecure Government, beset by dangers, and ready every moment to topple from its seat, has witnessed three revolutions in Spain, and half a dozen in France, and still remains unshaken on its base. So it is with the United States. Ignorant observers mistake symptoms resulting from the healthy and purifying action of public opinion, for the causes of mortal distemper. The very same circumstances which have enabled our constitution to weather a storm which has levelled half the despots of the continent, give stability to the federal democracy of the United States. So far from thinking it must soon fall, we hold that it is incomparably more secure than any other government in the world. It rests neither on standing armies nor pious frauds—no, nor rotten boroughs and sinecures—but on the solid and permanent interests of the people; and it has encountered the shock of factions for fifty years, and come out from the trial guiltless of human blood, for it has never sacrificed a single victim to treason or sedition laws. Let those who set the scaffold a streaming with a radical plot every four or five years, and yet boast of their security, reflect on the circumstance.

Scotchman.

From the *London Times*.

When the Duchess of Berri had her grand fête at Dieppe on Wednesday

and that in which she seemed to take most delight, was a contest for several small prizes, which she had determined to appropriate to the winners according to her own peculiar tastes. About forty smart young fellows were appointed to snatch for the prizes at the risk of being well ducked in the water. The Duchess had ordered a plank of the length of, between 30 and 40 feet, to be placed from one of the king's galleys to another vessel, and to be well soaped so that if the runners for the rewards were not very expert, they must inevitably fall into the water. The plank was very narrow, and many of the candidates for distinction would have willingly given up all claim to the glory had it not been for the presence of the Duchess, who seemed to expect that there would not be a single disappointment. It was necessary that the runners should be as lightly clad as possible, consistently with the presence of the other sex, as many a plunge was expected, and those who tumbled into the water were not to be prevented from a second experiment, but were at liberty to get ducked again as often as they pleased. They accordingly appeared completely naked, except so far as a pair of drawers was capable of covering each of them. The Duchess sat on the quarter deck of the king's galley, surrounded by her attendants, and having directed that each prize should be hung up at the end of the plank upon which this extraordinary exhibition was to take place, so high as to require that the aspirant should make a sort of spring to reach it, and that the plank should be particularly well soaped at that critical point, she gave orders for the commencement of the contest. The first that appeared in the lists was a stout built young fellow, who had, we understand, often made a sure passage over many a slippery place. He advanced with a good deal of confidence, and made four or five bold and successful steps; but the Duchess had directed that the soap should be so applied that where the firmest footing was expected least chance of standing was to be found, and at the fifth step the unfortunate adventurer tumbled head over heels into the deep. A roar of laughter accompanied his downfall, and the Duchess most heartily joined in the fun. Several boats were in readiness to pull up the tumbler, and the first essayist, the moment he rose on the surface, was hauled in. The second candidate who was round and squat, had no better success. He ran on cautiously, but was dismayed by a sudden word of advice, and in turning round his head to see to whom he was indebted, he showed his gratitude by falling upon his face and hands into the water. Several other attempts were made without success.

MORAL READINGS.

Communicated for the Democratic Press.

If we would know the destination of man upon earth, we must observe what he does here. He brings with him on this stage neither the means of shelter nor defence, and appears at his first entrance, more indigent and helpless than the irrational beast. But no sooner does he enjoy the light of the sun than all nature labours to perfect his faculties; one object sharpens his sense, his imagination and power of memory; another exercises his more noble perceptions, cultivates his understanding, his judgement, his reason, and discernment; the beauties of nature form his taste, and refine his feelings; the sublime raises his admiration, and lifts his conceptions above this transitory state. Order, concord, and symmetry serve not only for his rational amusement, but dispose the powers of his mind to that proper harmony which is conducive to their perfection. Whenever he enters into society to become useful to his equals, by prosecuting the means of happiness, behold! higher perfections are unfolded in him, which were hitherto enveloped as in a bud. He acquires a sense of duties, rights, privileges and obligations, which raise him into the class of moral beings: then he gains ideas of justice, equity, honor, and respect. By degrees social converse produces affability, exchange of sentiment, and the maturity of all the moral virtues which kindle the heart to friendship, the soul to intermedity, and fire the mind with the love of truth.

At length this rational creature attains true ideas of God and his attributes. From communication with his fellow creatures he steps into communication with his creator; discovers the relation in which he himself, the whole human race, all animate and inanimate things stand to the Maker and Supporter of all. The great order of causes and effects in nature becomes to him in order of means and ends; what he has as yet enjoyed upon earth seemed to have been thrown from the clouds; now these clouds open and discover the friendly donor; the endowments he possesses of body and mind, he knows to be the gift of the All-good Father. All beauties, all harmony, goodness, wisdom, providence, ways and means, which he has acknowledged hitherto in the visible world, he considers as thoughts of the Almighty which he has given him to read in the book of creation, in order to advance him to a higher perfection. To this kind father and tutor, this gracious regent of the world, he consecrates at the same time all the virtues of his heart; and they assume a godly splendor, as he knows that, through them alone, he can please the Supreme. Virtue alone leads to happiness, and we cannot please the Creator otherwise than by striving after our real happiness.

MENDELSON.

SELECTED.

Can man cast one look upon himself without a consciousness of his dependence and frailty! God like the sun, and man the shadow, appear to move on in some degree, together; but the light of the former is alone important, imparting body as it were even to shadow itself. Our reason possesses neither discrimination nor precision only so far as it emanates from the creating spirit, who preserves and animates our being; it is in God only, the centre and fulness of all truth, that we can discover the science of numbers, as St. Augustine has observed; and if from them we advance to the contemplation of colours, and the other objects of our senses, we are immediately convinced, that independently of us, there exists a harmony in them all, which is neither arbitrary nor factitious, but is the spring of whatever regulates and delights us. Thus reminded every moment, of the impression of Omnipotence, the soul places chief happiness in acknowledging its reality, and admiring its perfections.—On every mind, this truth

is impressed by reason,—that the present state of existence cannot constitute the sole end and happiness of man, and that of course, it is his duty, by an innocent and holy life; to secure a reversion of more solid and lasting felicity.

All our obligations to God may be reduced to one head; and that is love. Reason continually delivers this lesson. She proclaims with a voice loud and intelligible, that He who has made all things in us, and for us, and who is to be at last our great reward, cannot be forgotten without guilt of the blackest dye; and since from him alone, we receive the capacity of loving, every attachment of our hearts should bear some reference to him, as our Creator and benefactor. 'Was it necessary, O my God!' exclaimed the devout St. Austin, 'to command us to love thee, when all nature cries aloud, that Thou only art worthy of our love?' We must feel that a God who is always constant and unchangeable, who opens the bosom of the earth, and spreads out the heavens for our service, has an undisputed title to all our affections; and that rigorous justice demands the devotedness of our hearts to Him, even when we are warranted in conciliating the affections of fellow mortals. This divine love, this primitive obligation, in order to be acceptable, must be active and fruitful. God is jealous of his sovereign dominion, and therefore requires that our minds should contemplate the wonders of his power, that our hearts should cherish an attachment to his laws, our hands be opened to the offices of benevolence and our feet advancing in the paths of righteousness.

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF LIFE.

The present world is a scene of variety, succession and mutability. Hills and valleys, barren wastes and fruitful fields, diversify the works of God. The morning-dawn, and the noontide brightness, are succeeded by the shadows of evening and the darkness of midnight. Maturing summer follows the reviving spring, and hoary-headed winter succeeds the pleasing melancholy of autumn.

Equally variable is human life. Our circumstances, our relations, and even our own bodies are continually changing. But this very diversity, exhibits the perfections of Providence, and is designed to educate us for an eternal state. It is easy to perceive that if any thing were according to our mind, if we were to experience no sensation of pleasure in this world, we never should be willing to exchange it for another. It is right, therefore, that we should learn from our own observation and experience, by how uncertain a tenure we hold the choicest of earthly blessings. By these means our zeal will be active, our patience become perfect, and we shall be the more ready and willing to depart and be with Christ. Life and health are uncertain. As to our life, it is a vapour which appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away. Our health is dependent upon so many delicate and combined causes, that we are never safe from disease.

What reason then have we to say as we walk the streets, the hour is coming when I shall behold you no more; and when we enter our dwellings, to say the grave is my home, this apparel I now lay aside and resume, I shall soon lay aside forever; and this bed on which I rest my weary body, will be by and by chilled with the dampness of death from this sinking frame. Lord! make me to know my end and the measure of my days. In our walks we see many going about the streets. We enter the sanctuary, and miss those of whom we once took sweet counsel, and with whom we went to the house of God. Their places know them no more. We enter our own dwellings and those of our friends, and painful recollections are awakened by the vacant seats they once occupied, and by a sight of those books they had read, and marked with their own hands. We walk from room to room and sigh for lover and friend: hast Thou, we inquire, put far from me my acquaintance? But in the midst of the very varying scenes, divine grace preserves a balance in the soul. In prosperity it serves to keep us humble, in adversity it sustains our spirits; and while we enjoy its benefits in the life which now is, we are called to look beyond this mutable world to a state of perfect and unchangeable happiness. Death ends our toil and strife, and brings us to that rest which remains for the people of God. *Methodist Magazine.*

LOOK HERE!

By virtue of an execution, to me directed, from Kent county court, at the suit of James Harris, jr. will be exposed to public sale, on SATURDAY, the 26th of November, instant, at Mr. Thos. Peacock's tavern in Chestertown, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All the right, title, interest, and estate of William C. Lessell, in and to the House and Lot whereon he now resides, situate, lying, and being on High-street, in Chestertown, and opposite the house of Major James Bowers, levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said William C. Lessell, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Sheriff of Kent County. Chestertown, Nov. 4.

Groceries, Boots, Shoes & Hats

EBENEZER BLACKISTON

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of SHOES, suitable for the season. He manufactures all kinds of Shoes in the best manner at the shortest notice, and on the lowest terms; a variety of which he keeps constantly on hand, together with a fine assortment of HATS, GROCERIES and other small articles, which he is determined to sell cheap for cash or country produce. He is too poor to trust, but hopes if attention to business and good bargains will merit public patronage, that he will obtain a tolerable share. **BUCKWHEAT MEAL** constantly on hand. Chestertown, Nov. 4.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM near Belle Air, in Kent county, belonging to the estate of the late William Strong, now in the occupancy of Samuel Caleb. Apply to **WM. H. BARROLL,** Agent. Chestertown, Oct. 28.—4t

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM, belonging to Misses Ann and Catharine Scott, near the Trappe, in Kent county. Apply to **WM. H. BARROLL,** Agent. Chestertown, Oct. 28.—4t

Fall and Winter Goods.

The subscribers can now confidently offer to their friends and customers a general assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they have just received from the Philadelphia market. Great care has been taken to select them; they are of the most recent importations, and purchased on the most favourable terms. An examination of their assortment is particularly invited. They are determined to sell at reduced prices, feeling (in common with the public) the great pressure of the times.

LASSELL & GREENWOOD.

Chestertown, Oct. 28.

\$75 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Chestertown, Kent county, Md. on the 10th of September last, a black man, upwards of 35 years old, who calls himself **FELIX JONES**. He is five feet ten or eleven inches high, rather slender made, has a slim face; long sharp chin; a scar one side of his face; and a fresh scar under his left eye, crosswise of his face, nearly an inch long, which looked white, when he went away. He had a small piece of his upper lip bitten off last Easter twelve month, and his mouth appears to be twisted one side from the scars about it.—He is a little on the yellowish order. I will give fifty dollars if taken and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if brought home.

ROBERT USILTON.

Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

My deputies are authorised and commanded, to make immediate sales of the Property of all persons who are indebted to me for Taxes and Fees. Any person wishing to avoid the execution of the above notice, will do well to make prompt payment to either of my deputies, or to Mr. George Vickers, at the Clerk's Office, who is fully authorised to settle my accounts. No respect will be paid to any person, but a rigid execution of my orders shall be effected.

EDWARD BROWNE,

Late Sheriff and Collector. Chestertown, Nov. 4.



TO THE CITIZENS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES.

BENEDICT S. BREVITT,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

Druggist, Apothecary, and Dentist.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above business in Chestertown, opposite the Market House, in all its various branches, and that he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE-STUFFS**, &c. &c. which will be disposed of at Baltimore prices, and preclude the necessity of sending thither for goods in his line. From his long experience and unremitting attention to business, he presumes to solicit a share of public support. He performs *Vaccination, Cupping, Leeching, Bleeding, and Extracting Teeth*, together with the various operations of Dentistry. Medical prescriptions faithfully prepared, and Medicine Chests furnished on the shortest notice. Chestertown, Oct. 21.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, and who is without a child, will find a situation by application to the Editor. Chestertown, Nov. 4.

DECEMBER

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

VOL. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1825.

NO.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL.

At the house one door below the office of Wm H. Barrell, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

ON CORN AND COB-MEAL FOR FEEDING CATTLE, &c.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. H. C. Perley, of New Rowley, Mass., to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

There have been, of late years, two mills erected in this quarter of the country, to grind cobs and corn together, one in Danvers, and another in Andover, by I. Osgood, Esq. a very respectable gentleman and farmer. I think, if people could be favoured by some local information on the benefit of cob-meal, they would be brought into the general use of this discovery. Though there may be no honour in the discovery, I think there is much benefit to be derived to farmers from a free use of the cob. My object now, is to give you some account of the time and manner of the discovery by me; and to ascertain whether there was any use made of the Indian cob, by grinding, previous to the time I shall mention; and if there was, by whom and when the discovery was made.

In the winter of 1807-8, my corn threshing machine became out of repair, so as to admit pieces of corn through the rack of 1-2, 3-4, and some of an inch long, which I had not time to separate from the shelled corn. I sent all to the mill together, and found the meal came home as fine to appearance as when the corn had no cob among it. When I found this to be the case, I designedly sent the grist to the mill with an increased quantity of the cob among the corn; until I questioned the boy to know if the miller made any observations on my not cleaning my corn. His answer was, yes; Mr. Cross (the miller), said, if Mr. Perley was too lazy to clean his corn, he would not do it for him. After this, I visited the miller, and informed him of my design; and agreed with him to grind my cobs, after I had pounded them sufficiently fine to get through his mill with the corn, and make decent meal—which I attended to, and had cobs and corn ground together; and I put but about one peck of corn to a bushel of cobs. Meal, made of this composition, I scalded, and made about as thick as common hasty pudding; or mixed about one peck of the meal with three pecks of boiled potatoes, thickened to the consistency of pudding. With this kind of food, and what wash was made in the family, I constantly fed my swine: there were none in the neighbourhood grew so fast, or were fit to kill so soon in the autumn. The neighbours were surprised that my hogs looked so white, and grew so well, being fed, as they were, with cob-meal, potatoes, and the wash of four cows. Some ridiculed the notion—others disputed and disbelieved the account, but finally all were obliged to believe the fact though loth to try the experiment.—They inquired of my labouring man, who worked on the farm that and the following year, and prepared the cobs for the mill, who is now a very respectable mechanic and farmer in Methuen, by the name of Wm. Parker.

The account of this discovery I spread round and among my friends in Rowley and Boxford, and even sent it to the eastward to the county of Cumberland; and this year I live on a farm in New Rowley, where I am using the same discovery and process of the meal; and can show better swine than any of my neighbours can produce of the same age; if people will not believe, they must come and see for themselves.

I have also made further discovery of the use of cob-meal for other purposes besides feeding swine and cattle.

I had one batch of coarse brown bread made of it, ground about half and half, sifted as usual, and the application of the usual quantity of rye meal. The bread was as high coloured, as light, as sweet, and as moist as that made of pure Indian and rye meal; though I think it will dry rather sooner. Peter Marston, esq. ate of the bread before he was informed of the composition; and afterwards declared he had no mistrust, it was made any other than the usual way.

APPLE BUTTER.

The following has been furnished to us by a correspondent, as a correct account of the best way of making apple butter, so little known in the southern states, and so much valued in the northern:

"First, boil down the best flavoured cider, of selected fruit, (and sweet is the best to keep,) to two-thirds of the quantity put in. To every barrel of cider put in six bushels of apples, of best quality, pared, quartered, and cleaned of the cores, and free from rots and bruises."

"As soon as boiled down one third, as above, feed in the quartered apples as fast as they boil away, which must be done in brass or copper. It is best to have two kettles, in order to supply the finisher from the other, which keeps it from boiling the apples too much. It will require from 12 to 18 hours constant and moderate boiling, when it be must stirred at the bottom to prevent its burning, by a long handle, with a piece of wood three or four inches wide attached to the other end.

"To know when it is done, cool and try some of it on a plate, till the liquid ceases to run from it. Towards the close of it, some put in cinnamon, cloves and allspice."

"If only one kettle is used, each parcel of raw apples must be boiled or brought down to mush before another supply is added. If it scorches in the operation, it is ruined. As soon as done, it must be taken out immediately from the kettle into wooden vessels, to cool, and afterwards into crocks, or stone-ware, or wood; but in order to keep it best in summer, crocks or stone ware are to be preferred."

Durham Cattle and Southdown Sheep.

In the packet ship Algonquin, Captain Dixey, have arrived a Bull and a Cow, of the short horn Durham Breed, and two Southdown Sheep.

They were selected by one of the most experienced graziers in England, and have been imported at the expense of John Hare Powel, Esq. The exertions of this gentleman to improve our breed of domestic animals, are beyond all praise. He spares no pains and no expense.

We are sorry to state, that two Leicestershire Sheep, which also had been selected with great care, died on the passage.—*Philad. Gaz.*

[The Ram cost 15 guineas on the farm, 120 miles from the port of embarkation.]

[Ans. Farmer.

At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, held at Prospect Hall in Phila. co. almost every one of the premiums for neat cattle were taken by John Hare Powel, Esq. who relinquished the whole of them, amounting in value to \$295, for the benefit of the society. This public spirited gentleman has taken a deep interest in the improvement of the breed of cattle, and has spared no pains to procure and intermix the most approved descriptions. Every animal that obtained a premium, whether belonging to Mr. Powel or not, was of the breed of "Improved Durham Short Horns, from Mr. P's stock."—*Nat. Int.*

PLANTATION OF THE WHITE MULBERRY.

The best method of multiplying the mulberry tree is from the seed; for as it grows it becomes accustomed to the climate, as if it were indigenous. It ought to be taken from the nursery at the end of two years, and placed in a dry and elevated place, about fifteen feet distant from any other tree. Two years afterwards it ought to be transplanted, and placed at the same distance; again, at the end of two years, it ought to be transplanted, and always at the same distance. It may also be multiplied by slips or suckers, but it degenerates, and in the end perishes in the flower of its age.

The eggs of the silk-worm must be hatched in the month of May, at the time when the leaves have all their sap, and are still extremely tender; the leaves must be always gathered in the evening for the next day morning, lest they should not be moist. The quantity of leaves that one has should always be calculated, in order that the requisite quantity of eggs may be hatched. One ounce of eggs will produce 40,000 worms; 50 pounds of leaves are sufficient for 1000 worms. A tree six years old will not produce more than from 60 to 80 pounds.

The house should be very dry and well aired; the shelves on which the silk-worms are placed should be of wood, dry, and without any peculiar smell—no bad odour should be suffered to enter the apartment; that is to say care must be ta-

ken to prevent the morning air from penetrating the room. The worms are subject to many diseases. When they are discovered to be diseased, they must be thrown away, lest the disorder should be communicated to the rest.—When the time of making cocoons has come, small branches must be placed in the shelves and the worms must in no wise be disturbed. When the cocoons are made, the handsomest are to be left for seed; the others are to be detached from the branches and thrown into boiling water; the thread loosens itself, and is to be divided upon a spindle. The price five dollars per pound.

It is necessary that the work should be directed by persons of judgment, either for watching the silk-worms, or for choosing the leaves.

From the National Intelligencer.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle county, Virginia, the President of the Society, Mr. Secretary Barbour, though absent from his county, discharging his high official duties in the General Government, was not unmindful of his old friends or of the agricultural interest. He transmitted to them a written address on the topics most interesting to them, which we have read with much satisfaction. There is one part of it, which, considering the official position of the writer, has so much point in it, that we have copied it entire.

The perusal of it, whilst it will be gratifying to all benevolent minds, will satisfy the people of the south that there is not the slightest foundation for the suspicion, which some have entertained, of a design on the part of the general government to interfere with their peculiar property and rights. It would seem as if Mr. Barbour had penned this passage on purpose to dispel whatever misconception may exist, in any quarter, on that subject.

ON SLAVES AND SLAVE LABOR.
Extract of a late Address by James Barbour, (Secretary of the Department of War) to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Va.

"I pass to another subject of no less interest—the treatment and management of our slaves. They form a large, if not the principal part of our labouring class. Such a class, whether bond or free, white or black, must exist in every community, as they are the indispensable foundation of the social fabric. Every mitigation of their condition consistent with the end of their existence is therefore a solemn obligation on those to whose comfort they contribute. It has pleased Providence to permit with us a large portion of this class to be slaves. I esteem it fortunate as true, that their good treatment is recommended no less by interest than humanity, and that their being subjected to a proper discipline, and made to perform a reasonable share of labour, is equally beneficial to themselves and their owners. When well treated, by which I mean abundantly fed well clothed, and in sickness due attention and every comfort for their condition requires, and in the power of the owner to administer, they are able to perform, and do perform in most instances with alacrity, so much more labour than when otherwise used, as most completely to indemnify their employer.

And every day's observation ascertains to us, when proper authority is not exercised, that their owners are unable to provide for them comfortably, that such slaves become entirely insubordinate, and are generally a pest to the neighbourhood—and hence permitting them to do nothing, which by some is termed humanity, is attended alike with the injury of the slave, and the speedy ruin of the owner, who surrenders himself to this misguided indulgence. Their diet should be bread without a limit—a daily (if it be a small one) allowance of meat, (bacon if practicable)—milk in the summer and autumn—and cider, with those who have orchards, in the winter and spring to supply the absence of milk. Add to this on proper occasions a small quantity of whiskey—six or seven gallons to a labouring hand during the year. The advantage is believed to be far beyond the cost. Their clothing should be three suits—a good warm one for winter, and two linen for summer; and there should be on an estate of any extent a hand to cook and wash for the labourers. The humane attention of the master is particularly appalled to in sickness, or when they become old and infirm. In the former situation they are entitled not only to medical aid, but to the immediate attention of the master. He should give of his stores at that time with no sparing hand. In raising children, one place of rendezvous, under the superintendence of some elderly woman, who unites kindness with authority, and who is responsible for their comfort and safety, is productive of the best results! To this kind of treatment I have added rewards to the most deserving. The cost is trifling, and the effect manifestly beneficial. It inspires gratitude to the master, and becomes a stimulus to good conduct.

The relation of master and slave, thus maintained, is deprived of its otherwise harsh and unfriendly character, produces the consoling reflection, that every thing has been accomplished which the actual posture of our situation admits, leaves no regret, except what results from the uncontrollable circumstances, and in its practical operation on the slaves themselves, is attended with content, with comfort, and a degree of happiness far beyond what their countrymen enjoy in their native land, and challenging without fear a comparison with the labouring classes in some of the civilized countries of Europe. Any effort forcibly to disturb their relation with a view to a change of their condition, which can be attempted only by those who do not foresee, or seeing are reckless of the consequences, cannot fail to make worse the condition of the slaves. For our own daily experience teaches us that the condition of the slaves, when well treated, is infinitely preferable to that of free people of color. We know that they are ignorant, insolent and demoralized, having no ostensible means of acquiring their subsistence, wretched as it is, so as to leave no doubt that it is derived from prostitution, from theft, and from begging, and to be rid of whom is an object of our first desire.—Our slaves brought among us by other generations, not only under the sanction, but by the existing sovereign authority—mixed with us in such numbers as to be unmanageable except in their present condition, guaranteed as property to us by the fundamental principles of society, both implied and expressed, they are, and of necessity must so continue exclusively under our control—and such I believe is the settled conviction of a vast proportion of the American people, to whatever section we refer. The croakings of the disempowered, who seek to establish a character for philanthropy, at the expense of others; whose speculations are indulged without scruple at the hazard of the future peace and happiness of a great nation, who encounter neither risk nor sacrifice in the projects they propose, will soon be consigned to the oblivion they merit. Every man of observation is sensible that this is a chord of great sensibility, which, when rudely touched by a strange or unskilful hand, vibrates in terrible discord through a large portion of this union. He therefore who looks to this Union as the pledge of our future hopes, no matter where accident may have placed him, will unite heart and hand in scowling into contempt those wild or incendiary projects."

*I think it well worthy of communication, that my principal manager keeps by him the Virginia Epicac—vulgarly called Indian Physic, which he has administered with the greatest success for upwards of twenty years, in that time he has never lost a single adult by sickness.

†As an evidence of which my slaves have duplicated in less than twenty-five years.

THE HISTORY OF ADRAIN LUBBERSSEN.

The New York Review, 6th number, it must be allowed, contains some essays of rather an uninteresting character to the majority of its readers; but it unquestionably contains some, also both prose and poetry, of surpassing excellence as well as some articles of valuable intelligence. In this evening's paper will be found a genuine piece of exquisite humor, in the form of a letter from Adrain Lubberssen, which is worthy the happiest page in Salmagundi itself. It will be seen, in the latter part, to attack the follies of the times, with a sly and merited severity which nothing can withstand.—*E. Post.*

To the Editors of the Athenaeum Magazine.

Gentlemen: it is the opinion of certain philosophers, that the ruin of one man is often a great public benefit: inasmuch as his example furnishes a beacon to perhaps thousands of others who warned by his fate, steer clear of the rock on which he has split, and pursue their course cheerfully through life. These same philosophers have divided mankind into three classes: those who grow wise by their own experience, those who grow wise by the experience of others, and those who never grow wise at all. I belong to the first, class, and it is for the benefit of the second, that I have come to a resolution of making an example of myself, by communicating to the world a sketch of the errors and miscalculations, by which I have been reduced from a state of liberal competency, to one of actual want. However mortifying it may be to my feelings to offer this disclosure, the hope of being useful to others will make me sufficient amends.

I am descended in the female line, from a very worthy burgher of New Amsterdam who, in the year of 1673, was the *Gebien Schryner*, or Recorder of secrets, that is to say, Secretary of State for the Province of New Netherlands. A younger daughter of his, married with Claas Lubberssen, who was considered a man of sobriety, his estate being rated in the assessment of that year at three thousand

guilders. Although he could not vie with Fredrick Philipsse, Cornelius Stenwick, John Lawrause, Jeronimus Ebbing, and a few others of that day, still he was held to be of patrician rank, and was twice one of the schepens of New Amsterdam, under Governor Van Twiller. These Magistrates were always chosen from the "best and most respectable citizens, of the reformed Christian religion only."

The schepen Claas Lubberssen, was a prudent laying up sort of a man, who saved money every year, let what would happen, and as there were neither Banks, Insurance, Lombard, Gas, Water, nor Wind Companies, at that time, nor yet brokers to turn a penny to a man's advantage for him, he laid out his money in the purchase of wild lands, in the neighbourhood of Ladies' Vally, Potterbaker's Hill, and the Swamp. These lands remained in the family from generation to generation; for one of the last things a prudent man thinks of, is selling his inheritance. Our family was never remarkable for a numerous posterity, nor ever suffered inconvenience from too many children, as occurs so often in the present time. Thus it happened, that there was never more than a son & 2 or 3 daughters to provide for, & the latter were portioned off according to the customs of our ancestors, with a nice feather bed, a cow, a clothes press, and a great massy, polished oaken chest, with splendid brass hinges, and a spring lock. If there happened, by a rare chance, to be any younger sons, they were put to a trade, for it was not then the fashion to bring all the young fellows up to a liberal profession, that is to say, to live by their wits. These younger brothers almost always turned out the most prosperous of the family, as the unlucky heir was kept poor all his life by paying the assessments on his now lands. Being in the city bounds, they came in for city taxes, and nearly the whole produce was swallowed up in this manner. They were always sure to be rated as very rich men and this was all they gained by their property. By degrees, however, the city gained upon them, and a little of that spirit, of speculation, which has since become so rife at intervals in this great city, made its appearance, during the life of my great grandfather Jan Jans Lubberssen. He was actually offered seven hundred and fifty dollars, for his old homestead the Ladies Valley, where he had a house of Dutch bricks, with a weather-cock on the top of it, and a garden of three or four acres, full of chickens, ducks, turkeys, pigs, pigeons, Guinea fowls, and puppy dogs.

This was a sore temptation to himself and his children, consisting of a son and daughter; who beset him, to close with so advantageous an offer. The old gentleman at length consented, provided he could purchase another place to his liking. But no such place was to be found in the land of the living, there was always some insuperable objection to each one that was proposed, nor is it probable that the whole universe could have supplied one to his mind. Finally, the thought of quitting his old ark, gradually preyed upon him, so that he fell sick, and his children being alarmed, promised to press him no farther on the subject. From that moment he grew better, and it is a tradition in the family, that his first enly was into the poultry yard, to communicate this good news to the inhabitants thereof, who made such a crackling, crowing, squeaking, and barking, as alarmed the whole city of New Amsterdam, and waked up the governor of the fort, who had fallen asleep with his pipe in his mouth. He seemed to have got a new lease for his life, and turned out in his seventieth year with the patriotic Jacob Leisler, for the Prince of Orange. He was alive during the Negro Plot, and one of his slaves, called York, was executed on that occasion.

The storm having blown over, the property of the Lubberssen family remained in their hands for two generations more, in spite of the inroads of the city, and the temptations of the speculators, who sorely beset my ancestors. They remained firm in their strong holds, on Potterbaker's Hill and the Swamp, while the Hardenbroecks, the Somerindykes, the Waldrons, and the rest of the patrons of the island, gradually became dispossessed and disappeared from their ancient inheritance. Though they saw their neighbors selling lands, which yielded them only sufficient to gratify the sober wishes of a pure, unadulterated Dutchman, for sums that enabled them to enter into trade on a large scale, ride in their coaches, and perhaps get rid of the whole at last, still the Lubberssen family was not tempted by seducing examples. My father, who spoke the family that spoke Dutch, spoke at all, which was very rare.

That till come of all this. My father, but their money was where old ladies said he stood in his own and it was the general opinion that would never have such another opportunity of becoming a very rich man.

...have since learned
...and happy man. He
...the people around him
...empty ideal wealth which
...no one knew how—one
...in coaches, the next steeped
...in poverty. He kept the even
...of his way, never wasting any thing
...he had not the means of procuring,
...his wishes to his wealth, and cut-
...ing his coat according to his cloth, like a
...veritable sage. Methinks I see him now,
...in his little three cornered cocked hat,
...black cloth coat, velvet breeches, and sil-
...ver shoe and knee buckles, walking forth
...with his golden headed cane to visit his
...garden and poultry-yard—his visage so
...mild and contented, his blue Netherland
...eye, and full though not corpulent figure,
...affording shrewd indications of good liv-
...ing, good health and a good conscience.
...The revolutions of states, and the capri-
...cious changes of commerce, that lay the
...proud level with the earth, and striped the
...avaricious in a single moment of the
...boards of ages, passed over him unheard
...and unfelt. His only vexations were the
...occasional inroads of the neighbours' boys,
...or the elopement of some vagrant denizen
...of the poultry yard; and for these his pipe,
...the true teacher of philosophy, was a so-
...vereign cure. He died without pain and
...without fear, as a man full of years and
...full of honesty should die, leaving me, his
...only child, all his property.

At the time of my father's decease, I
was about four-and-twenty, and possessed
little of the Lubbersen's but their name
and their property. I had been at col-
lege, where I learned Latin and forgot
Dutch. Candor which shall be my guide
in this history, obliges me to confess, that
I made no great figure among the stu-
dents, being rather of an indolent habit,
having a sovereign contempt for the max-
im, that "learning is better than house or
land," and defying in my heart the mathe-
maticians and all their works. But to
make amends for the small figure I made
within the college walls, I made a great
noise without, after the manner of college
boys, who are apt to think, the more
noise they make, the more like men they
are. I got a degree, however, more
through the kindness and lenity of the
professors than my own merits; and what-
ever be my deficiencies, I shall always be
ready to ascribe them rather to myself
than to my excellent alma mater. Without
troubling you with any more particulars, I
will only say, that I was a young fellow of
large property, without any decided taste
for any study, amusement, or occupation.
I was ready to receive an impulse and
float with the tide.

This was my great misfortune as will be
seen in the sequel. A young man of for-
tune, in this country, without some dispo-
sition to intellectual pursuits and enjoy-
ments, may be said to be unhappily situ-
ated. Even if he could enjoy, as it is not
in fact in human nature to enjoy a per-
petual round of pleasure and amusement,
he cannot, in the present state of our society,
find those amusements, without seeking
them with a degree of labor and exertion
that would destroy their zest entirely. In
Paris, and in other of the overgrown cities
of the old world, there is a show and
amusement, or an excitement for every
hour of the day; and even there they com-
plain of ennui. But in our country idleness
has little other refuge than drinking,
gambling, and debauchery. A young
man thus turned loose upon the world,
with a fortune to his back, if he has not
some resource in the liberal pursuit of
knowledge or the arts, some decided plea-
sure in their cultivation or encouragement,
is in great danger of becoming a burthen
to himself, a blot on society, a speculator,
or, at best, a youthful miser, finding his
excitement and occupation in heaping up
superfluous wealth. If he escape all
these, it is only to become hypochondriac,
and die of ennui.

On examining into my affairs, I found
that, according to the present rate, my
property was worth, on a moderate esti-
mate, two hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars. This was enough for me, and I de-
termined upon being a gentleman. But it
is not quite so easy to be a gentleman as
many people, who have never tried it,
imagine. A man, after all, must do some-
thing in this world. It is impossible to
live and do nothing. A gentleman must
therefore make choice as to what he will
do; and it is on the selection, that the fact
of his being a gentleman or no gentleman
turns. For my part, I freely confess to
you, I was confoundedly puzzled. At
first, I walked the streets, particularly
Broadway, till I was tired of that. I then
bought me a sang, quiet riding horse,
and rode out of town every day, at the
risk of being squeezed to death among
carts and carriages, or choked with the
dust of ten thousand fast trotting nags,
that left me far in the rear, like another
Ixion, not embracing indeed, but embrac-
ed by a cloud. I grew quite tired of that,
and bought one of your fast trotters, your
fifteen miles an hour horses, who left all
the dust behind him. After beating the
whole road, and distancing the dandies for
a week, I grew quite tired of having
my half dislocated by his infernal
gallop, and by way of a little excitement
I bought a pair of thousand dollars,
pankee mare. I lost like a
fool, sold my horse for half what I
paid for him, and cast about for some
other gentlemanly recreation, for I was
tired of being a gentleman.

I bought a light wagon, that weighed only
fifty pounds, and a couple of crops,
that rattled me through Broadway till my

ears almost fell off. In a month they rat-
tled my wagon off the wheels, or rather the
wheels off the wagon, and landed me inse-
cure on the pavement, with a broken
head and bruised frame. I was dished—
laid up for six weeks.

To while away the time, when I began
to get a little better, I took a literary turn,
and tried to read the Waverley novels.
But I grew tired of broad Scotch, and
broad caricature, and invited some of my
gentleman companions to come and talk
with me to keep in spirits. We soon
tired of talking, and tried a little brag,
which they taught me very cheap. It only
cost me a couple of thousands, to find
out what a pair royal was. I got well at
last, and was sadly puzzled as to what I
should do next towards living a gentle-
man's life, for I was disgusted with play-
ing the gentleman on horseback, or in a
light wagon. From horses to dogs is an
easy declension. I bought a double-bar-
relled gun, with an everlasting touch hole;
a pair of pointers, that could nose a wood-
cock across the bay of New York; a coat
with sixteen pockets, all for some indispen-
sible purpose in shooting, but which puzzled
me more than a little. It took me an
hour to find any thing I wanted to come at
in a hurry. I became a most indefatigable
sportsman, who feared neither salt-marshes,
mud-puddles, horse-ponds, nor swamps
middle deep, any more than the man in
the moon. I seldom shot any thing smaller
than a cow, for, between ourselves, I was
near sighted, but that I kept to myself,
& always blamed my gun for missing. On
one occasion, being on Long Island, with a
party, they tied a dead fish hawk to the top
of a pole, and then sent me a full mile just
before dinner to shoot it. I crept along the
fences till I came quite near, and let fly at
him. But he neither fell nor flew away.
I loaded and fired six or eight times be-
fore I suspected the joke, and returning
to the inn, found they had eaten up all the
dinner. As getting an appetite for din-
ner is a great object in the life of a gentle-
man, I took this rather in badger. I
should not have minded the joke, if it had
not been for the loss of my dinner. After
this I gave up shooting.

(Concluded in our next.)

Just in Time—A Mr. Hewit, trunk mak-
er, whose shop is situated under the
warehouse which was burnt down in
Lord-street, Liverpool, Eng. applied to
the Manchester Insurance Office, in that
town, for a fireman to ascertain from
whence the smell of burning which prevail-
ed in his premises proceeded. The man,
after making the examination, and find-
ing as he supposed, all safe, advised Mr.
H. to insure his property. This advice
he was not slow to take, and repairing to
the Fire Office, and said that he wish-
ed to insure his property to the amount
of a hundred pounds! "A hundred pounds!"
said the active agent, "you had better
insure two hundred." "Very well,"
said Mr. H. "two hundred be it." The in-
structions were accordingly received for
that sum, and before the ink was well dry
upon the paper the premises were burnt
down.

THE MURDER OF S. P. SHARP.

The following particular account, of
what is most truly termed a "horrible as-
sination," is copied from the Kentucky
Argus of the 9th instant:

The annals of our country do not pre-
sent an act so horrible as that which it is
our painful duty to record. About two
o'clock on Sunday night, the 7th inst.,
Col. Solomon P. Sharp was awakened by
a knocking at his door, and, on enquiring
who was there, was answered that it was
Covington. His wife observed that it
was not Covington's voice, and advised
him, not to rise. He, however, got up,
and the stranger informed him he had
come in town late and could not get a bed
at any of the taverns, and solicited lodg-
ing for the night. Col. Sharp told him
he should have a bed, and opened the
door. The assassin entered and passed
with Col. Sharp by the door of Mrs.
Sharp's room. He then asked, "are you
Col. Sharp?" The Col. answered in the
affirmative. The assassin then said "my
name is John A. Covington." Col. Sharp
replied, "I do not know you." The as-
sassin said, "damn you, you shall soon
know me," and plunged the fatal weapon
into his body. Mrs. Sharp heard her hus-
band fall and groan, and, springing from
her bed, alarmed the family. He was
found lying upon his face near the spot
where the blow had been struck, gasping
for breath.

Some of the nearest citizens were im-
mediately alarmed, and on entering, wit-
nessed a scene which beggars descrip-
tion. Col. Sharp was expiring; his wife,
prostrate on his body, was kissing him,
and bathing him with tears; their infant
child was crying at missing its parents,
and Dr. Sharp, the Colonel's brother, was
lying by his side exhausted and overcome
by emotion. Mrs. Sharp soon became
wild and delirious, in which state she con-
tinued several hours. Col. Sharp never
spoke, and could not have lived more
than ten minutes after receiving the blow.
The assassin's dirk or knife penetrated
the centre of his body about three inches
above the navel.

The murderer escaped at the same
door by which he had entered. A blood-
stained blanket was found near the
door, with one corner cut off and two
holes through it, evidently made by the
same instrument which gave the fatal

wound. Apparently the murderer had
wrapped it round his hand and arm, and
stabbed through it for the purpose of
avoiding being stained by the blood of his
victim, and as he passed out, wiped his
weapon upon it and threw it down.

Never was a more cool and deliberate
murder perpetrated. The door at which
the murderer applied was not the street
door, but one which entered near the
room where the Colonel slept, and the
most private of the whole house. It is
evident that he must have known the
house and the room where his victim was
sleeping; for, had he knocked at any
other door, he would probably have been
met by some other person.

The gloom which this event has spread
through society is of the deepest cast.
The murder of a man in his own house,
at the dead hour of night, almost in the
presence of his wife, and warm from her
embraces, with his children sleeping
around him, while extending the rites of
hospitality to his assassin, is a blow at all
that is sacred in social and in civil life.
The public feeling is also much heighten-
ed by the mystery which shrouds the mo-
tive of the murderer. Col. Sharp's tal-
ents, the station which he held, the time
selected for the horrid deed, and the fact
that he was not known to have a personal
enemy, cause suspicion to flash across
the mind, that the assassin was not ac-
tuated wholly by personal considerations.
May Heaven grant that, in the speedy ap-
prehension of the murderer, all such
painful thoughts may be dispelled.

\$1000 REWARD.

In addition to the \$1000 offered by the
Trustees of Frankfort, the Legislature
has authorized the Governor to offer a re-
ward of \$300 for the apprehension of
the murderer of Col. Sharp. A consid-
erable sum is also raised by private sub-
scription, so that the whole amount offer-
ed, does not fall much short of Five Thou-
sand Dollars.

We have transferred to our columns, in
lieu of the very lengthy Message of Gov-
ernor Troup, the following pointed and
very appropriate remarks of Mr. Niles.

To gratify the public curiosity, and in-
form our readers as to what is the pre-
sent state of the relations between the
United States and the state of Georgia,
we make room for the long and inte-
perate message of governor Troup to the
legislature, which has just commenced its
regular session. It presents a grievous
list of injuries and indignities heaped
upon Georgia, by the legislative and ex-
ecutive powers of the union, and is a sort
of manifesto, setting forth the reasons for
which the governor intends to "stand to
his arms." Its manner is any other than
conciliatory, and its principle any other
than just, in many important particulars.
For instance—the United States, ever
since the establishment of the present
constitution, here expended considerable
sums of money for the general amelio-
ration of the condition of the Indians—they
have employed blacksmiths and other
persons, to instruct them in the useful
arts; have established and supported
schools for the education of their chil-
dren, and encouraged preachers and
teachers of the gospel to abide among
them. These are monstrous offences
against the "sovereignty" of the governor
of Georgia—hardly less than a capital
crime in Washington, Adams, Jefferson,
Madison and Monroe, and every Con-
gress of the United States, from that
which first met at New-York, to that
which last assembled at the seat of the
national government. The soil and juris-
diction of the Indian lands, he says, is in
Georgia, and he evidently leads us to be-
lieve that he is ready to expel all the per-
sons alluded to at the point of the bayonet,
by virtue of the sovereignty of the state,
the Indians being only temporary occu-
pants of the country, and for the simple
purpose of hunting! There is a wildness
in these suggestions, as well as in other
parts of the message, that will not fail to
excite astonishment—if astonishment
can be excited at any thing from the
pen of governor Troup. It is pla-
sant, however, to believe that neither the
legislature or the executive of the United
States, will suffer these things to inter-
rupt what shall appear to be the regular
course of their respective duties—justice
will be done to the sovereign state of
Georgia, and even the sovereign governor
thereof must submit to the national will,
which is to do right to all parts of the
nation, for the nation cannot be supposed
to injure itself. We sincerely hope that
these matters may be amicably settled—
and the querulous temper and wayward
dispositions of Mr. Troup will have no
effect on the subjects in controversy.—
They may pass for a great deal in Eu-
rope, and give rise to very agreeable an-
tipathies in the minds of such enlightened
friends of "legitimacy" as the king of
Spain—but here we know the worth of
"big swelling words," and the people ev-
ery where, in Georgia as well as in Maine,
have too much discretion to be deceived
by them. In whichever respect Georgia
has been wronged, she will be righted—
if the treaty with the Creeks has been
made by the competent authority, it will
be supported, and the land ceded by them
be transferred by the United States at
the time stipulated—but if it should prove
otherwise, it cannot be expected that
force will be used to maintain fraud. Yet
even if the Creeks are induced to yield
the possession, we are already threatened

with a crusade against the Cherokees,
who, it is well known have resolved not
to dispose of their lands.

There are other topics in the message
hardly less extravagant than those which
relate to the Indians. Never did a per-
son appear more anxious to avoid sub-
jects of controversy than gov. Troup has
been to find them out. Because that the
state of Georgia is "sovereign," he thinks
and speaks as he pleases, and when he
refers to the receipt of certain communi-
cations from the like sovereign states of
Connecticut and Illinois, he deposes their
sovereignty at once, as not being suitable
to his own sovereign ideas. We are de-
cidedly opposed to an agitation of the
question, as to the general abolition of
slavery, until after some preparatory pro-
ceedings—but it is not possible that the
states have not the right to recommend
the adoption of measures leading to it,
seeing that slaves are represented in con-
gress.

A new Invention.—An improvement has
recently been made in Columbia county,
in this state, by Jacob D. Makely, in ap-
plying the power of wind to mills or ma-
chines, in a different way from any that
has yet come to our knowledge. That
is, in having the wind wheels or wheels
placed at any convenient distance from
the building which contains the machine
on which they are to act or operate, and
convey their power by chain, strap, rope,
or shaft; and in placing the horizontal
wheel in a flame or otherwise, to have
both ends of the shaft supported. Also,
in applying two or more wind wheels to
the same machine, or in linking wheel to
wheel by chain, strap, or rope, and there-
by increase the power. The upright
wheel is placed from the building that
contains the machine, and has both ends
of the shaft supported by its being placed
in a frame, which frame is placed on a
platform, and freely swings round a per-
pendicular shaft at its centre. The wheel
is always carried fully in the wind by its
own operation, and will consequently re-
ceive the maximum power of the wind ac-
cording to the angle of the vanes. The
power of the wind wheel is conveyed to
the perpendicular shaft, and by the per-
pendicular shaft under the platform, and
there received by the chain, strap, or
rope, thence conveyed to the machine.
[Albany Pat.]

Virginia.—There were some distur-
bances at the university, which appear to
have been much exaggerated. When the
visitors met, the students were ad-
dressed by Messrs. Jefferson and Mad-
ison. After which fourteen of them came
forward and gave themselves up, as being
concerned, more or less, in the riotous
proceedings, to save the innocent from
prosecution. Four of them were expelled.
There are, at present, 118 students in
this university—they are all Virginians
except 15. The library already consists
of 4,500 volumes, and the museum is
greatly enlarged by the gifts of Mr. Jef-
ferson, who has made it the place of de-
posit of all the curiosities presented to
him in the course of his long and distin-
guished life. It is a circumstance that
most probably never can happen again that
three gentlemen who have filled the office
of President of the U. States, are among
the trustees of this highly favoured and
liberally supported institution.
[Niles' Register.]

FLEMINGTON, N. J. Nov. 17.
We learn, that in the case of *Coxe vs.*
The State Bank at Trenton, the bank has
relinquished its purpose of appealing from
the judgment of the Justice in the *inferior*
suits brought against it by Col. Coxe: it
follows, by the decision of the Supreme
Court, that so much of the aggregate sum
of these suits as is necessary to satisfy a
judgment obtained by the bank against
Col. C. will stand as a set off to the
amount of said judgment.

We mention this circumstance, because
it seems to settle a point of considerable
interest to the community at the present
time—viz: that Banks are bound to re-
ceive their own notes in payment of debts
due to them. The equity of this prin-
ciple admits of no question; but the obli-
gation it involves so far as we know, has not
hitherto been recognized. The subject
has been brought before our Legislature
now in session; and to make assurance
doubly sure, we hope it will receive the
attention its importance requires.—*Gaz.*

The Church.—The Revd Joun M.
DUNCAN, of Baltimore, and the Revd.
CHARLES G. M'LEAN, of Adams county,
declared before the Synod of Philadel-
phia, convened at Baltimore on the
31st of October, that they had with-
drawn themselves from all connexion
with the Presbyterian Church in the
United States, and that they were no
longer members of, nor amenable to
that Synod, nor to any Presbytery with-
in its bounds, or under the care of the
General Assembly. By reason of this
declaration, the Synod on the 1st ult.
declared their congregations vacant.—
It seems, the above ministers "disown
and oppose the Confession of Faith, and
form of government of the Presbyterian
Church in the United States"—they
are fearful, that the use of creeds and
confessions in the church may tend to
heer a substitution in some measure
of the creeds and confessions so used,
in the room of God's word, which they
regard as the alone rule of faith and
practice.—*Chambersburg Rep.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship *Columbia*, Captain
Graham, the Editor of the *National Ad-
vocate* has received his files of London and
Liverpool papers to the 23d October, the
day she sailed. Also price currents of
the 22d.

The news from Greece continues to be
favourable. Ibrahim Pacha was com-
pletely hemmed in, according to some ac-
counts at Tripolizza, and was suffering
severely for provisions. The Greeks
were at length united in the vigorous pro-
secution of the war for their common de-
fence.

By the Paris papers, it seems that Gen.
Lafayette was received at Ronen with the
same enthusiasm he was in this country.
He dined with M. Cabanon one of his old
colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies.
More than 2000 persons assembled in
front of the house in the evening and
shouting "Vive La Fayette." The po-
lice, however, thought fit to order out the
gen d'armie, and the populace were re-
peatedly charged with drawn sabres, and
many of them were injured. Another ac-
count says a number of females were mur-
dered. So much for the liberal govern-
ment of Charles X.

Corfu has been declared a free port by
a decree of the government.

The Times says, "the American man of
war Brandywine, which has been lying in
Cowes Roads during the past week, has
attracted considerable attention, especial-
ly in the naval world. She presents the
singular anomaly of a frigate in some re-
spects superior to a ship of the line."

A fire broke out in Liverpool on the
14th of Oct. in the warehouse next to Mr.
Hardman's in Williamson street, which
speedily communicated to the adjoining
one, both of which were filled with cotton.
There were about 300 bales of cotton in
the two warehouses, most of which was
destroyed. The cotton and buildings
were insured. On the 16th another fire
was discovered in a warehouse, formerly
the Tennis court, in Gradwell street,
which was also filled with cotton, the prop-
erty of Messrs Cropper, Benson, & Co.:
there were about 2800 bales of Cotton in
the building, very little of which was
saved. The property consumed by these
two fires is estimated at 40,000*l.* exclu-
sive of the buildings.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

Capt. Parry.—This experienced and
enterprising officer arrived in London 6th
Sept. having left his ship the *Hecla* off
Peerhead. His third attempt to solve the
important question, for which he and his
gallant crew have encountered so many
hardships, has again been defeated. It is
said, however, that the disappointment
this time was entirely accidental, and the
hope of success had begun to assume
such a character of certainty, that though
the great object is delayed, its ultimate
attainment is placed almost beyond the
possibility of doubt. The expedition
wintered at Port Bowen, on the left side,
in lat. 73, lon. 89. Their operations com-
menced favourably. The sea lay open to
the southward and westward, under a
cloudless sky; every indication seemed to
point out a happy consummation of their
wishes, when unfortunately a field of ice
struck the *Fury* with such violence as to
make her a complete wreck. It then be-
came necessary to abandon her; and trans-
fer the crew and stores to the *Hecla*,
which by these means so incumbered,
that it was thought imprudent to proceed
any further on the voyage.

This accident is the more to be regret-
ted as one or two days would have taken
them into an open sea, perfectly free from
ice, and which continued so the twenty five
days they remained endeavouring to save
the *Fury*. To the very horizon on every
side there was a fine water-sky, with not
the slightest appearance of any ice-blinks.

The large timber ship *Baron* of Ren-
frew arrived at Dover on the 13th Oct.
and the same night went on shore at Long
Sand. The opinion was she would not be
got off.

Important Report.—A passenger arriv-
ed at Philadelphia from Havana, in the
brig *Rack*, reports, that the captain of an
English man of war brig at Havana, fell in
with a Spanish and Mexican fleet, the for-
mer to windward, and supposed an en-
gagement to have taken place shortly af-
ter. Another Spanish frigate had arrived
at Havana, where it was reported the
Castle had fallen and one frigate taken.

We shall wait with some anxiety to
hear more direct and positive accounts
from Mexico, the surrender of the Castle
being a subject of much moment, and one
that interests all; confirmatory accounts
of their capitulation will be truly accepta-
ble.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Presidential Electors. The New York
American, says that the people of that
State, by an immense majority, have de-
termined that hereafter their Electors of
President and Vice President, shall be
chosen in *Districts* by the People and not
by the General Ticket or by the Legisla-
ture. This determination we regard as of
much importance, not only in point of
principle, but as it may affect the next
election for a President of the United
States.

The New-York papers state that Mr.
Wing, the delegate returned to Congress
from the Territory of Michigan, and Mr.
Biddle, one of the candidates by whom
the election of Mr. Wing is contested,
have passed through that city on their
way to Washington.



CHRISTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curio et rogo, et
omnis in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, que mox deponere
possim
HOR. EPIC. I.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1925.

As the editor has good reason to believe that some of his Subscription Papers which were distributed through this county previous to his commencement here, and to which a number of persons put their names, have been mislaid or lost, he therefore desires all who have ever subscribed their names to any list for the purpose of patronising his paper, and have not received it, to send their address to him, who will be happy to serve them.

FIRE!

A destructive fire took place on Friday the 18th ult. at the Head of Sassafras, in this county, and such was the dryness of the season and the violence of the wind, that notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the villagers six persons suffered considerable loss; two of that number, viz: Mr. James Roberson and Mr. William Wise are left without a house for shelter, or means of subsistence. Their situation, thus forlorn and distressing, calls loudly for the charities and benevolence of their friends and a sympathising public.

A number of respectable citizens of this county met according to previous notice, at the court house in this place, on Monday the 28th of November, for the purpose of taking into consideration the measure lately proposed by our fellow citizens of Frederick county, of holding a Convention in the city of Baltimore, to devise and submit to the next General Assembly, a plan for effecting a general system of Internal Improvement. As a county meeting had been requested, and as but few persons attended, it was not thought advisable, especially as a very general notice had not been given, to take any other steps than such, as it was supposed would occasion a larger number to attend on Saturday next, the 3d of December. The subject is one of great importance, both to those who are and those who are not friendly to internal improvement, and we were therefore surprised to find that it excited so little interest. The counties on the Eastern Shore will one day or other discover, and we trust not long hence, that they are not now doing what they ought to do, and that they are unmindful of what is highly worthy of their attention. And this has been the case too with the counties on the Western Shore, although they now seem to evince a more appropriate disposition. We want at the head of our Executive Department (and the next General Assembly we hope will gratify us) a man whose spirit of enterprise and whose abilities will call forth to action the now dormant energies of the state, as those of New York have been called forth by her patriotic and valuable Clinton. We may be, we ought to be, a great people, and we will be if we do not ourselves prevent it.

We have received from a correspondent, the *Course of Study* prescribed and used in Washington College, which we hope (with some other deferred articles) to be able to insert in our next week's paper. We think it however our duty to mention that the Rev. Mr. Warnock, a gentleman very highly recommended to the trustees as a Professor, has arrived, and entered upon the duties of his office, and that he is ready to receive into his family as boarders, any number of students. The gentleman now constantly employed as Teachers are the Rev. Dr. Clows, Principal, the Rev. Mr. Warnock, Vice Principal, and Mr. Duncan, Master of the English School.

It is stated in the N. York papers that the Banks of that city have extended the discounts, to enable the merchants to sustain the losses which they are daily

compelled to endure—also, that the U. States' Branch Bank had discounted \$100,000, for the same purpose.

Deba.—Accounts from Kentucky state that petitions are in circulation, praying the governor to release his son from prison. Laws in Kentucky are indeed like cobwebs—they punish little offenders, but let the big ones escape!

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

The subject of internal improvement has, at length, begun to occupy the attention of the people of our state, hitherto the most supremely forgetful of their true interests, and the most neglectful of their resources of all the people of this country, from "Passamaquoddy to Yellow Stone." The time must come, (and why should not the present generation secure to themselves the glory of its completion?) when the waters of the Chesapeake shall mingle with the Ohio. In an agricultural and commercial view, this is a most important event, and if too long delayed, might as well be deferred forever. The Illinois and Ohio will soon be connected, by navigable canals, with the great chain of Northern lakes, and a communication will thus be opened between New-York and the great part of the west, and with all the cities and towns from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans. The current of trade, flowing in this channel, and commercial connections being formed along this route, business will not be diverted, though a more direct way be opened; and Baltimore, which might in a few years command three-fourths of the trade of the west, from the Gulf of Mexico to the rocky mountains and lake Michigan, will dwindle into insignificance. A moment is not to be lost. There is money enough for the purpose—all we want is zeal.

CLINTON.

ANOTHER HERO IS NO MORE!

Sometime since, in consequence of declining health, **Commodore McDONOUGH** made application to the Government of the United States to be permitted to resign the command of the Frigate Constitution and return to the United States—He also prayed that his Physician, Dr. Turk, might be permitted to accompany him. Leave was promptly given. On the 24th of October, Commodore McDONOUGH, and his son, Dr. Turk, Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors embarked at Gibraltar on board of the Brig Edgar, bound for New York. They had fine weather for about 16 days, since which it has been very boisterous. The brig was blown off New York on Tuesday last, and put into the capes of Delaware.

We have just had a visit from Dr. Turk, who informs us that on the 19th of November, **Com. McDONOUGH**, DIED, of a Pulmonary Consumption. His body is on board the Edwin and will probably arrive in this city this day. We hope and trust, all honour due to the illustrious dead, will be shown to the corpse of the gallant and renowned McDONOUGH! His wife died a few months since, and was buried at Middletown, (Conn.) They have left five children, four sons and a daughter. Where the commodore will be buried is not yet known. Dr. Turk probably, to-morrow, will accompany the body to New York, where he expects to be met by some of the relatives of the illustrious dead. There are about twenty sick seamen, from the squadron on board the Edgar, who will probably be put into our Navy Hospital. The officers we have named are going to the South.—*Demo. Press. Nov. 25.*

On Saturday, the body of the late gallant **Commodore McDONOUGH**, was taken from the brig Edwin, and conveyed to New York, and thence to Middletown. Minute guns were fired from the Edwin on the solemn occasion, the colors of all the vessels in port having for the previous twenty-four hours been at half mast, in testimony of the universal sorrow which the death of the distinguished hero excited.

In the Virginia Legislature, which will meet at Richmond, on Monday, there is much important business to be transacted. This is what is called the "scratching year," when two members of the Executive Council must be displaced and the vacancies filled. A Governor and United States Senator are to be appointed; and other offices will have to be filled. The propriety of calling a Convention, to amend the State Constitution, will undergo discussion. It is thought that the business will not be carried through so as to allow an adjournment until the beginning of March.—*Nat. Journal.*

In the state prison of New Jersey, there were on the 30th of September last, 56 convicts, of whom 49 were Americans, 5 were Irishmen; one was an Englishman, and one was a Dutchman. Thirty six were whites, and twenty blacks.—Nineteen were under the age of 25, thirty one between 25 and 50, and six over 50 years of age. The proportion of young men strikes us as great.

PENACOLA, Oct. 22.

Arrival of the Hornet.—Arrived on Wednesday last the 25th inst. the United States ship Hornet, in eleven days from the capes of Virginia.

Commodore Warrington and Bain-

bridge and Capt. Biddle are Commissioners to fix upon a site for a Navy Depot on the coast of Florida, within the Gulf of Mexico, and are now proceeding in the examination of the Bay of Pensacola, with a view to that object.

The Kentucky Reporter states, that in consequence of the almost entire destruction of the crop of wheat near Lexington, good flour has become very scarce, and commands a high price. It sells at from \$1.50 to \$5, and is expected to continue from \$5 to \$5.50 during the winter.

The Dead Alive.—The following singular circumstances lately occurred at St. Petersburg. Two gentlemen had contracted a bitter and irreconcilable enmity against each other. A servant of one happening to die, was buried within twenty-four hours after the Russian custom, when the other determining to gratify his revenge upon his adversary, by accusing him of the murder of his man. To give a colour to this accusation, accompanied by some of his confidential servants he proceeded privately to disinter the corpse, with a view of inflicting marks of violence. The body was removed from the coffin, and held erect that it might undergo a severe flogging, when to the astonishment and dismay of the party, after a few blows had been inflicted, animation returned, and the affrighted resurrection man ran off with the utmost precipitation. The corpse at length recovering its animation, was enabled to move in its shroud, and regain its master's habitation, which it entered to the great terror of its respective inhabitants. At length, however, his reality becoming certain, they were re-assured, and the supposed ghost communicated all he could remember of the state he had been in, which was, that his senses had not left him, notwithstanding he had felt so cold and torpid as to be incapable of speech or motion, until the blows had restored him. This led to the detection of the diabolical plan, against his master's life and character. The servants of the monster confessed their participation in the act, and he was consequently arraigned before the senate.

Prices of Country produce in Baltimore.

Flour, super. city, per bbl.	\$5 50
Do. Susquehanna	4 75
Do. fine	4 62
Wheat, white, per bushel	1 15
Do. red	90
Corn Meal per barrel	3 00
Corn	53
Rye, per bushel	56
Oats, do.	32
Whiskey	29
Apple Brandy	34
Peach do.	80

MASONIC.

ON Monday the 5th of December, instant, **WINDY LODGE**, No. 78, of Chestertown, will be installed by the Grand Marshal of Maryland.—The personal attendance of regular masons will be gratifying to the Lodge.

Dec. 2.

TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year, two NEGRO GIRLS about 20 years old, the one accustomed to house work, the other to work out occasionally. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 2—4f

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at the late residence of John Beck, deceased, (Broad Neck) on Thursday, the 8th inst. all the personal estate (negroes excepted) of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, Horses, Hogs, black Cattle, Sheep, Blades and Farming Utensils. Terms of sale made known at the time and place, and attendance given by

SOPHIA BECK, Adm'rix.
of John Beck, deceased.

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on account, note, bond, judgment, or otherwise, (now or that will be due on the first day of January) either in his own right, or as agent, trustee, executor, or administrator, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next: those who neglect this notice may expect the law enforced against them. All persons to whom I am now, or may be indebted on the first day of January next, will be so good as to bring in their accounts for settlement.

GEO. W. THOMAS.

Chestertown, Dec. 2. 3f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *Pluries Vend.* Exps. to me directed from Kent county court, against Arthur T. Jones, at the suit of James C. Doddrell, assignee of James Sloan, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 22d of December, instant, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the market house in Chestertown, two Bay Mare Colts, three years old, and one Negro Boy Saul, ten years old—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Arthur T. Jones, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE,
Late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against Josiah Massy, at suits of Jemima Briscoe, formerly Jemima Blackiston, survivor of Frederick G. Briscoe, use of William Thomas; the Justices of the Levy Court of Kent county, use of Thomas Bernie (use of Ezekiel F. Chambers); and the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester—will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d of December, inst. at the Market House, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. one Negro Girl, Sarah, ten years old; eight head of Horses; and ten head of Cattle—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Josiah Massy, and to be sold to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of *pluries venditioni* expons, to me directed from Kent County Court, against Bartis Piner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at the Market House in Chestertown at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title, and interest of Bartis Piner, of, in, and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, called "Mother's Care," "The Plains," and "Kent Manor," all situate, lying, and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less—levied on as the property of the said Bartis Piner, and to be sold to satisfy said execution, subject to prior levies.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of *pluries venditioni* expons, to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas Wilson, at the suits of Barton Balieu, and James Roe, and James Baynard, assigns of John Ferguson, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at half past one o'clock, P. M. at the Market House, in Chestertown, one Negro Woman called Silvey, one negro girl called Susan, one negro girl called Rachel, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Thomas Wilson, in and to a certain parcel or parcels of Land, together with the Mill, &c. situate, lying, and being in Kent county.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fifth venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against Christopher Hall, at the suit of Jemima Briscoe, formerly Jemima Blackiston, survivor of Frederick G. Briscoe, use of William Thomas, (Q. A.) will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 15 minutes before eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Market House, in Chestertown, one negro boy called Pere, aged 18 years; and two head of Horses—levied on, seized taken as the property of the said Christopher Hall, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of sixth venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against John Hudson, at the suit of James Welch, use of David Seemans, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at the Market House in Chestertown, at one o'clock, P. M. one boy called Henry, seventeen years old, two Horses, and one Gig—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of seventh venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the Market House in Chestertown, at half past one o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Charles, one negro boy called James, two Horses, and two head of Cattle—levied on, seized and taken as the property of John Ferguson, at the suit of Samuel G. Osborn, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.
Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expons, issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Beck, survivor of Samuel Beck and Sarah his wife, for the use of William Spry, Executor of George Spry, deceased, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 20th inst. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Chestertown, the following NEGROES, to wit: Charles, Edward, Henry, Maria, and two others, each called Rebecca: seized and taken as the property of Simon Wickes, and will be sold to pay the above writ of vend. exp. subject to an execution returned to March Term, 1926, No. 167, Kent county court.

MORGAN BROWNE, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 1, 1925.—2

Blank Warrants

For Sale at this Office.

JUST GOING!

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. the subscriber will offer at public sale, and to reside, all his Household and other Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, an elegant set of China Dining Ware, best plated Candlesticks, Castors, Cut Glass, Meat Tubs, two first rate Gig Horses, and a variety of other articles of much value—any or all of which may be seen and purchased at private sale, at any time previous to the day of public sale.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

On the Farm where the subscriber lives, will be sold on Thursday next, the 8th instant, a variety of valuable Personal Property, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Oxen, Carts, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ISAAC SPENCER.

Dec. 2.

CONSOLIDATED

STATE LOTTERY,

2d CLASS, to be drawn the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

\$100,000 30,000
20,000 10,000

Tickets in the above Lottery will be sold by the subscriber on account of the Chester Bridge Company, until the 20th instant, at the Scheme Price \$8 80, after that time they will be advanced to \$10.

RICH'D. RINGGOLD, Treas'r.
Dec. 2, 1925—4f.

Tickets only Ten Dollars!

GRAND

STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by an improved mode of drawing secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, and the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars.

SCHEDULE.

1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 12 is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10 is	105,000

11,280 prizes amounting to \$308,400

As usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the cash can be had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

Tickets, - \$10 00 Quarters, - \$2 50
Halves, - 5 00 Eighths, - 1 25
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE,
Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, or territories, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to **J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,** Baltimore, Nov. 18—(25) Baltimore.



TO THE CITIZENS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES

BENEDICT S. BREVITT,

(FROM BALTIMORE.)

Druggist, Apothecary, and Dentist,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above business in Chestertown, opposing the Market House, in all its various branches, and that he has on hand and intends keeping a general assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE-STUFFS,** &c. &c. which will be disposed of at Baltimore prices, and preclude the necessity of sending thither for goods in his line. From his long experience and unremitting attention to business, he promises to solicit a share of public support. He performs Vaccination, Cupping, Leeching, Bleeding, and Extracting Teeth, together with the various operations of Dentistry. Medical prescriptions faithfully prepared, and Medicine Chests furnished on the shortest notice.



POETICAL

AUTUMN.

From the Russian Anthology.
The dry leaves are falling;
The cold breeze above
Has stripped of its glories
The sorrowful grove.

The hills are all weeping,
The field is a waste,
The songs of the forest
Are silent and past.

And the songsters are vanished,
In armies they fly,
To a more benignant,
A friendlier sky.

The thick mists are veiling
The valley in white;
With the smoke of the village,
They blend in their flight.

And lo! on the mountain
The wanderer stands,
And sees the pale autumn
Pervading the lands.

Thou sorrowful wanderer,
Sigh not—nor weep!
For nature, though shrouded,
Will wake from her sleep.

The spring proudly smiling,
Shall all things revive;
And gay bridal-garments,
Of splendor shall give.

But man's chilling winter
Is darksome and dim;
For no second spring-tide
E'er dawns upon him.

The gloom of his evening
Time dissipates never;
His sun when departed
Is vanished forever.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
November 22, 1825.

On application of E. F. Chambers, administrator of C. Hall, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Test,
F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d, of November, 1825.

E. F. CHAMBERS,
Adm'r of C. Hall.
Chestertown, Nov. 25.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
November 22, 1825.

On application of James Harris, jr., administrator of Rebecca Tilden, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Test,
F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d of November, 1825.

JAMES HARRIS, Jr.,
Adm'r of Rebecca Tilden.
Chestertown, Nov. 25.

A WET NURSE, who can
be well recommended, and who is without a child, will find a situation by application to the Editor.
Chestertown, Nov. 4.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
November 22d, 1825.

On application of James G. McClean, Esq., administrator of Thomas Worrell, Esq., late of Kent County, deceased, it is Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Test,
F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1825.

JAMES G. McCLEAN,
Adm'r of Thomas Worrell, dec'd.
Chestertown, Nov. 25.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, the property at Goose Hill, belonging to the heirs of Wilson Stavelly, deceased, consisting of a Dwelling House, Garden, Two Lots under good fence, and a Blacksmith Shop. This stand is too well known as a good situation for a Blacksmith, to need any comment.

JOHN TURNER, Agent
Nov. 25—3w.

An Overseer Wanted

For the ensuing year. A sober, steady, industrious, honest and obliging man, who has a small family, who understands the farming business and is a good hand to work on a farm, may hear of a situation by applying at this office.

Nov. 25.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at public Vendue, on Wednesday the 7th of December next, at his late residence, all the personal estate of Unit Course, deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture; Farming Utensils; Horses, black Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; between two and three hundred bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Corn Blades. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, and for all under that amount the cash must be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and terms more fully made known at that time.

MARY P. CORSE, Adm'trix.
Nov. 25. of Unit Course, deceased.



THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully informed that the schooner Brothers is now in complete order for carrying grain.

All letters, packages, and orders, intended for the subscriber, and left at the store of Mr. John H. Kennard, will be strictly attended to—Wheat and Corn received in store.

For Sale, best family flour, warranted, and may be returned if not good.
Bakers do.—also Lime, both at Baltimore prices.

M. TILGHMAN.
Nov. 11.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM, belonging to Misses Ann and Catharine Scott, near the Trappe, in Kent county. Apply to

WM. H. BARROLL,
Chestertown, Oct. 22—4t. Agent.

TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year, five or six **NEGRO MEN**, who are reputed to be good hands.

GEO. W. THOMAS.
Nov. 11. 3t.

FOR RENT,

For next year, the House of Benjamin Chew, Esq. opposite Mr. James Mansfield's, in town.

JAS. E. BARROLL,
Chestertown, Nov. 13. Agent.

FOR RENT,

For next year, the Dwelling House of Mr. Jesse Corse, in this town, late in the tenure of Mrs. Garnett; also the Store House and Granary lately occupied by William

FOR SALE—The Farm of the said Corse, two miles from town, adjoining Samuel Ringgold, Esq.'s, and containing 250 acres. JAS. E. BARROLL,
Chestertown, Nov. 13. Agent.

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc.

The subscribers will offer at public sale their ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS on the following terms.—For all sums not amounting to ten dollars, the cash must be paid; for all sums amounting to ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given; and for all sums amounting to twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the date, before the goods will be delivered.

Their first public sale will be on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, to commence at ten o'clock, and on every Monday and Thursday thereafter they will continue to sell at public sale, until the whole stock shall be disposed of.

They will continue to sell at private sale before and after the commencement of their public sales, at very reduced prices. To accommodate purchasers, any article in their store which any persons may wish to purchase, will be offered, and in such parcels as will suit their convenience.

RINGGOLD & NICOLS.
Chestertown, Oct. 21. w

Additional Supply of New GOODS.

KEEP UP THE OLD PILGRIM!

He has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very handsome assortment of Goods, selected by himself, and very cheap. They consist, in part, of beautiful Calicoes, the latest London style, Rainbow and Braze Stripe, second mourning Calicoes, very handsome figures; an extensive assortment of Shawls of various patterns—also a beautiful selection of Waterloo and Merino Shawls, bought to please my particular friends, the ladies. A bargain in double milled Drab Cloth, \$2 50, 3 50, and \$5—deep blue mixed and striped Cassinets cheap.

Gentlemen, I have some Washington silk Handkerchiefs for you, also some Bangup-Cord, all the ten!

I have a variety of other articles, suitable for the present and approaching season, for ladies and gentlemen, an insertion of which would make my advertisement too lengthy; my object and wish is to get you to call and see my goods, and I am confident you will not be disappointed as to quality and price.

The public's obedient servant,
WILLIAM HARRIS.
Chestertown, Nov. 18.

N.B. I forgot to mention some large white Marseilles Quilts, I think very cheap.

FOR SALE.

Having rented out one of my farms I have three Mules and four valuable young Horses for sale, two of the horses I can recommend as very good carriage, and the other two as excellent farm Horses. I have also thirty head of Sheep, twenty head of Hogs, a large number of Cattle, and some Farming Utensils for sale.

GEO. W. THOMAS.
Nov. 11. 3t.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years, the following property in, and adjoining Chestertown, viz:

A small Dwelling House and Garden,

situated on Queen street, now occupied by Mr. William Marshall.

The House and Garden

at the corner of Queen street opposite Doct. Wroth's, or the House and Garden on Queen street now occupied by Mrs. Juliana Wilkins.

The two story brick House,

now occupied by the Masonic Lodge, and the Lot on which it stands.

The large two story brick House, &c. &c.

near Capt. Isaac Spencer's the property of Robert Wright, Jr.; this property I am authorized to sell or rent.

The large garden, brick stable and Carriage House thereon, on Front street near my residence, the property of James Wickes's heirs.

Four valuable and well enclosed Grass Lots, with water in each, adjoining the town, and conveniently situated, the smallest containing upwards of one, and the largest upwards of three and a half acres.

GEO. W. THOMAS.
Nov. 11. 3t.

TO RENT,

That long established and well known **TAVERN IN CHESTERTOWN,**

now occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock; possession can be given immediately.

For the terms apply to the subscriber. Any person wishing to rent can be accommodated with sundry articles of tavern furniture, by Mr. Peacock.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON.
Chestertown Nov. 11. 4t.

NATIONAL TALES. A NEW PERIODICAL WORK.

The first volume of a series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors and not previously published in the United States, was issued from the New York press in the month of July last, and in October next, a second volume will make its appearance.

In the preface to the first volume, the editor announced it to be his intention to continue the work quarterly, if the public patronized the undertaking. Since then he has had the most satisfactory proofs, that his efforts to increase the present stock of literary amusement and instruction have been generally acceptable. The following are a few of the testimonies in its favour, which have appeared in different journals:—

"From the examination our leisure has permitted us to give it, we think it quite an entertaining volume for those who generally devote themselves to that branch of reading. It is the first of a projected series, and purports to be translated and compiled from the writings of different authors; and we infer that the design of the editor is to collect and present such pieces as are really worthy of preservation, but which, as they are scattered through a variety of publications, are fugitive and perishable. The number before us (which to the credit of the editor, be it spoken, is on handsome paper and very well printed,) contains eleven tales, pretty equal in merit, and so selected as to suit a diversity of taste."—*N. York Statesman.*

"We have not had leisure to peruse the whole, but from what we have read, we entertain no doubt that the book will be sought after by those readers who find in books of fiction a relaxation from the labours and anxiety of business. The handsome style in which the volume is got up, will powerfully recommend it to the notice of the ladies."—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

"The object of the editor, as he declares in his preface, is to preserve fugitive tales of merit, that might otherwise sink into oblivion, and also to communicate to the public such deserving original pieces as may come within his reach. He appears to have made in the present volume a very interesting compilation, and we doubt not it will be read with great pleasure."—*New York Gazette.*

"A beautiful little volume entitled 'National Tales,' has been published by the booksellers of this city. The compiler and editor has shown considerable taste in the present selection, and if he continues to be guided by the same discriminating spirit, he will confer a great boon on the public by his judicious labours. There is, perhaps, no species of writing so instructive and amusing as little tales and stories in which the manners and customs of foreign nations are faithfully embodied. To young persons they are peculiarly attractive. The incidents of the plots create an interest directly in the mind, but this interest is merely the enchantress that leads young intellects to the just apprehension of historical facts, or national manners."—*National Advocate.*

"The editor intends if sufficient encouragement is given, to issue a volume quarterly. From a cursory perusal of the 1st volume, we think he is well qualified for the task he has undertaken. To some it may seem no labour, merely to select; but they little know what perseverance it requires to drudge through all the works of fiction which this fruitful age has produced. Setting aside this, it requires nice discrimination to separate the worthless from that which is valuable, and the moral from that which is vicious. We would recommend this volume to the patronage of the public. The tales are selected with good taste and judgment—the typographical execution of the work is neat, and moreover it is offered at a moderate price; three considerations that are important—but in our day extremely rare. We hope the editor will meet with sufficient encouragement to enable him to go on with a work which he seems so well qualified to make interesting and instructive."—*New York Courier.*

"This selection of entertaining tales, is the promising commencement of a plan of no little propriety and necessity, that of collecting and combining in a regular form the choicest of modern tales: a species of writing which seems to have become as popular in this age as polite essays have in others. The present duodecimo comprises eleven tales, combining several varieties of style. Each may be read with vivid interest, supplying with amusement or moral instruction those occasional moments of leisure, which count as too many to be passed without employment, and as too few to allow of an occupation that requires a stretch of attention."—*New York National Advocate.*

"The first volume of a projected series of tales, translated and compiled from the works of different authors in every country, who have acquired celebrity in that department of literature, has just been published in New York. It contains eleven well written stories, some sober and some gay. One of their best qualities, (at least, that which will gain the popularity) is their brevity."—*Boston Galaxy.*

"The selections, for the present volume, are, *The Freebooter, Transmigration, The Theatrical Lover, Mary Sturdy, The Fair Marcellio, The Crusaders, The Fortress of Saguntum, Invito de Lambertazzi, The Monks of La Trappe, Goodrich Castle, and Master and Man.* We have not room for a particular discussion of the merits of

these tales and shall therefore simply say, that they appear in the language of Physicians, to be well calculated to "fulfil the indications" hinted at by us above. They are short, well imagined, in different styles, and of various merits. Some people, we are aware, make it a point to set up against this sort of writing, a most obstreperous and pertinacious clamor, which is either sheer affectation, or the fruit of a dull and unexcitable fancy. We insist that there is more true talent, more originality, more genius, required for the invention of a really good tale, aye, even for a "Tale for the Nursery," than is wanted for the concoction of volumes of the solemn quackery, which passes in these days of lumbag for science and philosophy."—*[New York Review.]*

Having offered a premium for original domestic tales, the editor calculates on giving a considerable portion of these in the progress of the work. Already several competitors have appeared, whose productions, if approved of, shall have a place in the forthcoming volume.

"National Tales" will in future be published at 42 William street, New York, at four dollars per annum. To subscribers who transmit a year's subscription in advance, the four volumes will be forwarded regularly as published, to any post town in the State of New York, free of additional expenses, all charges for conveyance beyond the state, must be paid for by the subscriber.—Single volumes may be had at one dollar.

New York, September 14.

An Overseer Wanted.

The subscriber will want to employ an Overseer on one of his farms in Kent county for the next year—a single man would be preferred, who would be found in his board, washing, &c. None need apply who cannot come well recommended for his honesty, industry and sobriety.

WILLIAM BARROLL.
Nov. 11. 3t.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELL has opened a DRY GOOD Store at No. 31, Pratt street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a General Assortment of cheap and Seasonable Dry Goods.—Country merchants will do well to give him a call. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Baltimore Nov. 4.—[11.]

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF WOODLAND,

In Shrewsbury Neck, adjoining the Land belonging to the heirs of Richard Sheggs, deceased, and containing about FIFTY ACRES. The land here offered abounds in timber and wood of the most valuable kinds, and probably would cut as much to the acre as any equal quantity of woodland in the county, being covered, in every part, with a close and heavy growth of wood of various age and size. This lot was selected, and set apart for preservation twenty years ago, and has ever since been carefully preserved from the axe. The location of this land is handsome and convenient. It is bounded on one side by the main road into the Neck, has nearly a level surface, and the soil throughout is strong and deep.

The conditions of sale for the above described lot will be as follows:—One third of the purchase money cash, the balance payable in five and ten years, with interest. Application respecting the purchase to be made to

WM. H. BARROLL,
Nov. 11. Chestertown.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, to me directed, from Kent county court, against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warum, executor of William Warum, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 14th of Dec. next, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. on the farm now occupied by the said Thomas Gale, six head of Cattle; ten head of Hogs; fifteen head of Sheep—one boy, Levi; one boy, Charles; and one boy, Perry; loved on, seized, and taken as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE,
Late Sheriff.
Chestertown, Nov. 13.

A valuable Lot For Sale.

The subscriber will sell for cash, or on a credit to suit a purchaser, by giving bond with approved security, a valuable Lot of Land, lying on Rock Hall creek, opposite Capt. Harris's. The Lot has on it a comfortable Log Dwelling. This fertile lot contains Ten Acres, three roads and nineteen perches—a proportion of marsh may be cut for hay. For terms apply to

JAMES EAGLE.
Nov. 11. 3t.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, the FARM near Belle Air, in Kent county, belonging to the estate of the late William Strong, now in the occupancy of Samuel Caleb. Apply to

WM. H. BARROLL,
Chestertown, Oct. 23.—4t. Agent.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

VOL. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

NO. 8.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.



AGRICULTURAL.

Extracts from late English papers received in exchange for the American Farmer.

SYMPTOMS AND PROGRESS OF THE ROT IN SHEEP.

By an experienced Flock-master.

In the first stage of the rot, a sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the under lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any other hard substance; also of drinking a greater quantity of water when at the sheepfold than those that are sound, and showing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils, and throat, become swollen; the animal is feverish and insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken, the eye-veins small, discolored, and nearly bloodless; the eye-balls livid and dim, with whites exceedingly pale, the horns of the ears swollen, and free from wax; the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated; and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. "I was led to this experience," says the writer, "when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than forty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described, 'That sheep master, said he, 'is touched with the rot.' The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home, before he is too far gone, give him some ground oats, and make him tidy in meat, and kill him. I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected, and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that its liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lungs just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep I found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment to take its chance, and it died, by suffocation, in the third stage, as above stated, which was the result of at least a dozen experiments."

SHEEP ROT.

The season of the year in which, according to the pretty general opinion of flock-masters, sheep are most likely to take the rot, being at hand, viz: that in which the Michaelmas fogs produce gossamer, and the juices of the earth small white snails, both of which sheep have been known to devour with the greatest degree of voracity, and to fall with the destructive malady shortly afterwards; the following recipe, lately found among the papers of a deceased Gloucestershire farmer, may not be unacceptable to a portion of our readers:—"If your sheep be infected with the rot," says the recipe, "which you may discern by the color of their eyes, pen them up in a barn, or large sheep-cot, set about with wooden troughs, and therein feed them with clean oats for a day or two; then put among the oats a small quantity of well steeped bay-salt, and afterwards a greater quantity, till such time as they begin to cherish it; then give them clean oats another day or two, and afterwards oats mixed with salt as before. This course being followed, their eyes will recover their natural color, and they will be perfectly cured. If the water set for them to drink be a little impregnated with bay-salt, it will be none the worse." The recipe says nothing about hay, but, doubtless, a little of the best quality should be given. The writer, having no further knowledge of the above nostrum, gives it verbatim, as it was handed to him; but, as it may be efficacious, and the dung

produced by its administration would defray every expense, (though it was ever, and still is, his opinion, that the best remedy for a sheep touched with the rot is a butcher's knife, especially if it has any meat about it;) the experiment may be worth trying.

SMALL POX AMONG SHEEP.

The Grand Duke of Schwerin has published an ordinance for the vaccination of the sheep in certain districts of his dominions, because they are infected with the small pox, and the contagion is spreading about Crabon and Krivitz. The vaccinated sheep are to be separated from those which have taken the small pox naturally, till the vaccination is complete. The sheep which die are to be buried at least three feet below the surface of the ground; the infected sheep are to be kept at least 500 paces distant from those not diseased, and the shepherds are ordered not to quit their flocks, and not to allow any strangers to come near them. [French paper.]

BEES.

May be kept in health, and preserved during the winter, by providing them with salt in a diluted form, mixed with treacle and water. It should not be given to them in its crystallized state; (for bees have not the power of feeding on it, till it is dissolved, or finely pulverized,) but in a weak solution of four or five ounces to a gallon of spring water. In this state, it is a preservative against dysentery, the malady which is the most frequent and dangerous to these very interesting and valuable animals.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

MESSAGE.

Of the President of the United States, communicated to the Senate and House of Representatives, at the commencement of the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives:

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance, which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of his hand in peace and tranquillity, in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquillity among ourselves.—There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitutions may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulation have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality, by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which afford the surest pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open, or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and when they have favoured their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to commercial similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all

the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions; and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg, and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations that have acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general tender of equal competition made in the act of the 8th of January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime state, it would recommend itself, by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The convention of commerce and navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years, from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce, unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; and it still continues in force, by common consent. But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount, of citizens of the United States, upon the government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed, under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of those claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped the accession of a new Government to the Throne, would have afforded a favourable opportunity for presenting them to the consideration of his government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect.

The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples, and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained; and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the executive; and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the republic of Columbia has made satisfaction for the well established claims of a similar character. And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles:

(the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nations. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgement of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and not remote, when some of those States might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal cognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now well aware that such concessions to any European nation would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another, resulting from the recent change of their condition, as that of assembling at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Columbia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers. The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend at these deliberations, and to take part in them so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention nor the desire of the other American States that we should depart.

The commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that by the report recently received from the agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves carried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will tend to hasten the decision of the commissioners or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; and of providing for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States. The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects, may account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizen to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of bankruptcy.—These are objects of the deepest interest to society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes of persons, many of them in the classes, essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all the other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy. There are laws for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name. To infuse into the most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the preserving deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal

sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorised by the act of May, 1824. The receipts into the treasury from the first of January, to the 13th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at 16 millions of dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars, forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution: a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of national defence: half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy: an equal sum for purchases of Territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them; and upwards of a million for objects of Internal Improvement, authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for the payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military and Naval Establishments, and all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at 5 millions and a half: from these 31 millions, deducting the drawbacks, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of public debt remaining due on the first of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the third of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorised at four and a half per cent. or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent. for a stock of six per cent. to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent. redeemable in 1826. An account of the measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the object which it had in view has been but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe, in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the Capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been executed by the actual subscription for, the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted, by that officer under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions require. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payment into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum; it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The act of Congress of the 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. States by the purchasers of Public Lands, was limited, in its operation of the relief to the purchaser, to the tenth of April last. Its effects at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce the debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of the second of March, 1821, the debt has been reduced, from upwards of twenty-two millions, to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Acts of 18th of May, 1824, with such provisional modification, as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the result of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow citizens, and since the system of sales by auction alone has been introduced, great advantages have been justly extended

previously purchased upon credit, the debt which had been contracted for the credit sales, had become a debt, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the land will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue; and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall be redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, this swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury, may be made to reflow in unavailing streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship, as could scarcely be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of war which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but parental superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the nation, and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service, furnishes the means of multiplying the undertaking of public improvements, to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice, established at Fort Monroe, is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provisions to the same end. The report from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing, subsistence, health, and pay, of the army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performances of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent even for their existence upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of Congress, of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian tribes beyond the Mississippi. An Act of 3d March, 1825, authorised treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another act of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between the said tribes. The first and the last objects of these acts have been accomplished; and the second is yet in a process of execution. The treaties, which, since the last session of Congress, have been concluded with the several tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain chiefs and individuals of the Creek nation of Indians, which was received at the seat of government only a few days before the close of the last session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d of March, too late to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this treaty, will form the subject of a separate message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, as far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers.

Military Academy at West Point will from the Cadets annually graduate officers well calculated to carry out the objects of the Department.

of Engineers for Internal

Improvement appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject, which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the board have been occupied, namely, the accomplishment of a national road from this city to New Orleans; and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphragog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that river. The surveys have been made, and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last session, relative to the surveying, marking, and laying out roads in the territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are, some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, three commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of commissioners appointed on the part of each of those states. A meeting of the commissioners has been postponed to await the definitive report of the Board of Engineers. The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners, the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road, has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to Revolutionary pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the war of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish, as the decays of body, mind, and estate, of those that survive, must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them?

May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved; and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by the exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description, by special enactment, or of revising the act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigor of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity now bestows scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations, the Mediterranean, the Coast of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the W. Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been performed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero, whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our country's independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow men. The visit of General Lafayette, alike honourable to himself and to our country, closed, as it had commenced, with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude of this people to him in return. It will form, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance; and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of four Barbary states, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and the Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels, by privateers or pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks (themselves in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and Christians have been engaged, have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success, adverse and favourable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts on the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command; and though disavowed by the supreme authorities, the protection to our own commerce against them has been made cause of complaint & of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause has removed, it is hoped, all cause of dissension with one party, and all vestige of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce and fishery, extending to the Islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West India squadron have been to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties; for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects during the present year have been accomplished, more effectually than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag; and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of Nature and Humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular privateers have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas, and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering and unremitting energy of Captain Warrington, and of the officers and men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown, that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station, without reproducing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immensely valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

It were indeed a vain and dangerous illusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive & so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent Naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adaptable to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing in its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, and which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our Navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization, upon a scale commensurate with the insipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy was even then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary, save the first, and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement, but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honour the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with un-

fading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war, that by the number and force of ships of which it was composed it could deserve the name of a Navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision; and the want of a Navy School of Instruction, corresponding with the Military Academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorising an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's in Georgia, and of the coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorising the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorising the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects connected with this Department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the Postmaster General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs, has been realized, that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population: and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the legislature of the Union, with which I have been honoured, in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principle in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact, and no government, in whatever form constituted, can accomplish the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions; and multitudes of men are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement, are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social, no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties, governments are invested with power, and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed, the exercise of delegated power, is a duty as sacred and indispensable, as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first, perhaps the very first instrument for the improvement of the condition of men, is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants, the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential. So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honoured with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition, and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking

back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the governments of France, Great Britain & Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honourable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion to the common stock! The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only redounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditure of outfit, equipment, and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges, it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their countries for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more by imitating their example? By enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause.

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shores of the Pacific Ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast recommended by my predecessor, and already matured in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north west coast of this continent.

The establishment of an uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are in process of performance. Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our fellow citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an University, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole of the American hemisphere there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and observers stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation. And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must vainly receive as second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory nor observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When on the 25th of October, 1791.

the first President of the U. States announced to Congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this Union, he informed them that the population of the U. States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of thirty years from that time, the last enumeration, five years since, completed presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication—Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories, have increased in corresponding proportions; and the number of independent communities associated in our Federal Union, has, since that time nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the States and people, in the two Houses of Congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The house which then consisted of 65 members, now numbers upwards of two hundred.

The Senate, which consisted of twenty-six members, has now forty-eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Department, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community. The naval armaments which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a Department of the Navy. But the Department of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, which, early after the formation of the government had been united in one, continue so united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse commercial and political, would of itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious Department. The Constitution of the Judiciary experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now not the last, the citizen who perhaps of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valid dictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department.

The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measure; and recommending it to your deliberation, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubting convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement. The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exaltation be allayed by the inquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of December, 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the city of Washington: that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it, and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion: that the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained, that a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the Nation, over the remains of another distinguished Patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their Country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers: after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion, that however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them would transcend

the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument, which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the people. But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to establish post-offices and post-roads; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory and other property belonging to the U. States; and to make laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying these powers into execution: if these powers and others enumerated in the Constitution, may be effectually brought into action, by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, the cultivation and encouragement of the Mechanic and of the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences; ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the people themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties, not of our fellow citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe; and of their rulers. While dwelling with pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that Liberty is power: that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is, in the moral purposes of his Creator, upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence, to improve the condition of himself and his fellow men. While foreign nations less blessed with that freedom which is power than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence, or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied, by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one State of this Union, a new University unfolding its portals to the sons of Science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen, under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another State, the waters of our western lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, can we the Representative Authorities of the whole Union, full behind our fellow-servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one State can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations, assured that without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will with a due sense of your obligations to your country, and of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1825.

The Vice-President took the chair at 12 o'clock, and it appearing that a quorum was present, motion was made by Mr. Macon, of N. Carolina, to inform the House of Representatives, that a quorum of the Senate was assembled, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. it was ordered, that the daily hour of meeting be fixed at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Clarke, announcing that a quorum was assembled; that the House had elected the Hon. JOHN W. TAYLOR, of N. York, its Speaker, and that it was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a committee was appointed, in concert with a committee of the H. of Representatives, to wait on the President, and notify him that the two Houses were assembled and ready to receive from him any communication he might be pleased to make.

Mr. Smith, and Mr. Lloyd of Mass. were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

Senate adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, the Clerk of the House called the roll, and 193 members being present,

The House proceeded to ballot for Speaker, and on counting the ballots, the numbers appeared as they follow:

FIRST BALLOT.

193 Members—97 necessary to a choice.

For John W. Taylor, 89
Andrew Stevenson, 17
Louis M' Lane, 36
J. W. Campbell, 41
Lewis Condict, 6
Scattering, 5

SECOND BALLOT.

193 Members—97 necessary to a choice.

For John W. Taylor, 99
Louis M' Lane, 44
J. W. Campbell, 42
A. Stevenson, 5
Scattering, 3

Mr. Taylor having received a majority of votes, was conducted to the chair, when he returned thanks in a short, but appropriate address.

The Speaker, then took the oath and proceeded to qualify the Members present, by States.

Matthew St. Clair Clarke, was then appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives, John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant-at-Arms, Benjamin Burch, Doorkeeper, and Overton Carr, Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Trimble and Mr. Lathrop were appointed a committee, to wait on the President.

House adjourned.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et omnis in hoc sum.

Condo et compono, quæ mox deponere possim. Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications from our friends are received. The length of the President's message unavoidably excludes much matter, both original and selected, which we had prepared for this number. They shall be attended to in our next; and we particularly invite a closer intimacy with Ilderim and the Recluse.

Another attempt has been made to procure a meeting of the citizens of this county, for the purpose of submitting to their consideration the proposition relative to internal improvement, which lately emanated from Frederick county; but this second attempt has been even more unsuccessful than the first one. It was proposed to hold the meeting on Saturday last, but the people did not assemble, and of course nothing was done.

We regret, as we have before remarked, that this matter should have excited so little interest in this, and it would seem too in the other counties of the Eastern Shore, not one of which, we presume, will be represented in the proposed convention. The time, however, will come, when public sentiment on this subject will be changed, and for the better, too, for those narrow and liberal feelings, which make men, and even those who are in other respects very liberal, view, with distrust, every measure which does not happen to benefit their own section of the state quite as much as others, cannot long predominate in a community like this. They must give place to others of a more patriotic and praiseworthy kind, such as are more becoming to the manly, and generous, and grateful freeman, who, in return for the many blessings which his country confers upon him, is not only willing to risk his life in her cause in the hour of her peril, but also to assist in elevating her character, and ameliorating her condition, by an appropriation, to the amount of a few cents, of a part of his pecuniary means, even when those means have been procured by the exertions of laborious and industrious merit. Our duty to our country calls upon us to labour, in proportion to our means, for the benefit of the whole; and we are not discharged from the performance of this duty, because we may perhaps have to pay a mere trifle more than our proper share. The state at large will be benefited by such things, and each part ought to be willing to pay in proportion to the benefit it will receive.

Every fact and circumstance connected with the arrival of General Lafayette in his native land, are full of interest to our readers, in whose hearts and memories his virtues and his features are impressed with equal freshness. The following letter from M. Levasseur, who acted as the General's Secretary while he favoured us with his presence, we find in the United States' (Philadelphia) Gazette:—

FRANCE, LA GRASSE, 11th Oct. 1825.
"I could wish, my dear sir, that the joy which we experience in seeing again our country, our family, and our friends, did not prevent me from writing to you in greater detail: otherwise I would avail myself of this occasion, to give you a particular account of our passage, during which, notwithstanding the extreme violence

of the weather, we constantly felt that happy influence of the American flag, under which we tasted, during thirteen months, a felicity unknown to other men, and which all, could they form an idea of it, would ardently desire. I would describe to you the affecting welcome which Gen. Lafayette received on landing on his natal soil: the noble enthusiasm which broke out at every step on his route; and the tears of joy which his family and numerous friends shed over those American laurels with which his brow is loaded; but I lack, for this, both time and ability; and, moreover, I am bewildered in the remembrance of the past, and strong sensation of the present. Nevertheless, it would be exceedingly grateful to me to tell you how much every enlightened man in France and every friend of liberty, sympathise, now more than ever, with the American nation. To all those generous sentiments, which the name of Lafayette hitherto awakened in their bosoms, is now added one of profound gratitude towards the people who have just dispensed to the world so great and sublime a lesson. Let us hope that this lesson will not be lost.

"To supply the place of the details which I am unable to write, I send you two numbers of the Courier Francais, by which you will see that if, at Havre, the citizens expressed, without molestation, to the hero of the two hemispheres, their admiration for his character, and attachment to his principles, at Rouen, they experienced, from a blind, headstrong, and coarse police, an armed resistance, which, however, did not prevail in the attempt to suppress their transports.

These circumstances may, I apprehend, be acceptable to your countrymen; as they show that in France, too, liberty is beloved, and the American character appreciated.

Accept sincere assurances of my unalterable esteem, and believe me to be entirely and always yours,

LEVASSEUR."

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The Georgia Legislature has taken up the subject of the Creek Treaty, as will be seen by the following preamble and resolutions, which are said to have passed unanimously in the House of Representatives, on the 17th instant. The Editor of the Savannah Georgian states that similar feelings and opinions will pervade all the acts of the legislature which will have any reference to this subject:

"Whereas, in the heat and effervescence of party feelings and political disquisitions, the character and standing of two of our most worthy and distinguished fellow-citizens, lately appointed by the General government to negotiate a treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the limits of the state of Georgia, have been improperly aspersed, and their uprightness and integrity called into question; and whereas, great benefits have resulted to the good citizens of this state by the exertions of our fellow citizens aforesaid, in obtaining for the state of Georgia an extensive, fertile, and important territory, within the limits thereof.

"Resolved, unanimously, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That they feel deeply and gratefully impressed with the important services of the Hon. Duncan G. Campbell and James Merriwether, in obtaining the late cession of lands from the Creek nation of Indians; and that their confidence remains unimpaired in the honour, uprightness, and integrity of those gentlemen.

"Resolved, further, That the General Assembly, representing the feelings and wishes of the good citizens of this state, do not hesitate in saying, that they conceive that the treaty contains itself intrinsic evidence of its own fairness in the liberal and extended provisions which it contains for the removal, preservation, and perpetuity of the Creek nation—such treaty, so beneficial to the United States, the State of Georgia, and the Indians themselves, having been negotiated under circumstances requiring the most devoted zeal and persevering industry and firmness, we pronounce upon the conduct of the commissioners our most cordial approbation; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to each of the said commissioners, and also a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

In the Senate, same day. Mr. Cleveland introduced the following resolution, which was laid on the table, for future consideration:

Resolved, That the Joint Committee on the State of the Republic be requested to take under their consideration the necessity of introducing such memorial as they in their judgment deem proper to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the proper departments of the general government, to carry into effect the late treaty held and signed by the United States' Commissioners and the Head Men and Warriors of the Creek Nation, on the 12th of February, 1824.

HENRY CLAY.

The following precious morsels, we believe will not excite the admiration of the friends of Mr. Secretary Clay, but will present a beautiful specimen of the most distinguishing characteristics of this great man. A few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his

last evening by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, of Chestertown, Doctor Edward H. Worrell, to Miss Elizabeth S. A. Ringgold, daughter of Samuel Ringgold, Esq. both of Kent county.

DIED.

On Sunday, December the 4th in the 58th year of his age, Richard Miller of Kent county—

ALL THE CAPITALS PAID.

COHEN'S Office, No. 114, Market-st. Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1825.

We had the pleasure this morning of paying, as usual, on presentation, the capital of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn on the 9th ult. in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, by No. 38010.—This prize was owned in Providence, Rhode Island, and completes the payment of all the great Capitals in the scheme, although but twenty days have elapsed since the drawing took place.

The drawing of the next Grand State Lottery of Maryland will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th February next—the whole in one day. The capital prizes are \$100,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c. for the whole of which, the CASH may be had the moment they are drawn. Tickets are now at TEN DOLLARS, but will be advanced to TWELVE on the 16th of December.

Orders meet prompt attention, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, jr. & BROTHERS.
Dec. 1—(9.) Baltimore.

VENUE.

Will be sold at my present residence, near Still Pond Roads and Heppertown, on Monday the 19th inst. several very valuable Horses, a yoke of excellent Oxen, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn, Corn Blades, Farming Utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c. A credit will be given until the 1st of August next, on all purchases amounting to, and exceeding ten dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, on all sums under ten dollars the cash will be required. At the same time will be offered for sale one Negro Woman and Child, one negro Boy, and one old negro Man, late the property of Col. Amos Reed—they will not be sold either to foreigners or their agents.

ELIZA REED.

Dec. 9.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT. December 6th, 1825. }
On application of Charles Stanley administrator of John Kemp late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Test. F. WILSON,
Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.
In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the

subscriber, at or before the 6th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1825.

C. STANLEY, Adm'r.
Dec. 9. of John Kemp, dec'd.

Tickets only Ten Dollars!

GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by an improved mode of drawing secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States. To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, and the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$100,000	is	\$100,000
1 prize of 20,000	is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000	is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000	is	15,000
10 prizes of 500	is	5,000
50 prizes of 100	is	5,000
100 prizes of 50	is	5,000
100 prizes of 20	is	2,000
500 prizes of 12	is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10	is	105,000

11,280 prizes amounting to \$308,000

As usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the cash can be had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

Tickets, - \$10 00 Quarters, - \$2 50
Halves, - 5 00 Eighths, - 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, or territories, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore, Nov. 18—(25) Baltimore.

CONSOLIDATED

STATE LOTTERY,

2d CLASS, to be drawn the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

\$100,000 30,000
20,000 10,000

Tickets in the above Lottery will be sold by the subscriber on account of the Chester Bridge Company, until the 20th instant, at the Scheme Price \$8 80, after that time they will be advanced to \$10.

RICH'D. RINGGOLD, Treas'r.
Dec. 2, 1825—1f.

JUST GOING!

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. the subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence, all his Household and other Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, an elegant set of China Dining Ware, best plated Candlesticks, Castors, Cut Glass, Meat Tubs, two first rate Gig Horses, and a variety of other articles of much value—any or all of which may be seen and purchased at private sale, at any time previous to the day of public sale.

THOMAS PEACOCK.

Dec. 2.

TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year, two NEGRO GIRLS about 20 years old, the one accustomed to house work, the other to work out occasionally. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 2—1f.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on account, note, bond, judgment, or otherwise, (now or that will be due on the first day of January,) either in his own right, or as agent, trustee, executor, or administrator, are hereby requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next; those who neglect this notice may expect the law enforced against them. All persons to whom I am now, or may be indebted on the first day of January next, will be so good as to bring in their accounts for settlement.

GEO. W. THOMAS.

Chestertown, Dec. 2. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Pluries Vend. Expa. to me directed from Kent county court, against Arthur T. Jones, at the suit of James C. Doddrell, assignee of James Slon, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 22d of December, instant, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at the market house in Chestertown, two Bay Mare Colts, three years old, and one Negro Boy Saul, ten years old—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Arthur T. Jones, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE,

Dec. 2. Late Sheriff

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against Josiah Massy, at suits of Jemima Briscoe, formerly Jemima Blackiston, survivor of Frederick G. Briscoe, use of William Thomas; the Justices of the Levy Court of Kent county, use of Thomas Bernie (use of Ezekiel F. Chambers); and the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester—will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d of December, inst. at the Market House, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M. one Negro Girl, Sarah, ten years old; eight head of Horses; and ten head of Cattle—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said Josiah Massy, and to be sold to satisfy the above mentioned executions.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of pluries venditioni expons to me directed from Kent County Court, against Bartis Piner, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Martha Rochester, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at the Market House in Chestertown at half past 10 o'clock, A. M. all the right, title, and interest of Bartis Piner, of, in, and to the following tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, called "Mother's Care," "The Plains," and "Kent Manor," all situate, lying, and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less—levied on as the property of the said Bartis Piner, and to be sold to satisfy said execution, subject to prior levies.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of pluries venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent County Court, against Thomas Wilson, at the suits of Barton Balieu, and James Roe and James Baynard, assignees of John Ferguson, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at half past one o'clock, P. M. at the Market House, in Chestertown, one Negro Woman called Silvey, one negro girl called Susan, one negro girl called Rachel, and all the right, title, and interest of the said Thomas Wilson, in and to a certain parcel or parcels of Land, together with the Mill, &c. situate, lying, and being in Kent county.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fifth venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against Christopher Hall, at the suit of Jemima Briscoe, formerly Jemima Blackiston, survivor of Frederick G. Briscoe, use of William Thomas, (Q. A.) will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 15 minutes before eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Market House, in Chestertown, one negro boy called Pere, aged 18 years; and two head of Horses—levied on, seized taken as the property of the said Christopher Hall, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of sixth venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, against John Hudson, at the suit of James Welch, use of David Semans, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 22d inst. at the Market House in Chestertown, at one o'clock, P. M. one boy called Henry, seventeen years old, two Horses, and one Gig—levied on, seized and taken as the property of the said John Hudson, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of seventh venditioni expons, to me directed from Kent county court, will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at the Market House in Chestertown, at half past one o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Charles, one negro boy called James, two Horses, and two head of Cattle—levied on, seized and taken as the property of John Ferguson, at the suit of Samuel G. Osborn, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWD. BROWNE, Late Shff.

Dec. 2.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni expons, issued out of Kent county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Beck, survivor of Samuel Beck and Sarah his wife, for the use of William Spry, Executor of George Spry, deceased, will be offered at public sale on Tuesday, the 20th inst. between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Chestertown, the following NEGROES, to wit—Charles, Edward, Henry, Maria, and two others, each called Rebecca; seized and taken as the property of Simon Wickes, and will be sold to pay the above writ of vend. exp. subject to an execution returned to March Term, 1826, No. 167, Kent county court.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 1, 1825.—2

Blank Warrants

For Sale at this Office

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
November 22, 1825.

On application of E. F. Chambers, administrator of C. Hall, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Test, F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d, of November, 1825.

E. F. CHAMBERS,

Adm'r of C. Hall.

Chestertown, Nov. 25.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
November 22, 1825.

On application of James Harris, jr. administrator of Rebecca Tilden, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Test, F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefits of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d of November, 1825.

JAMES HARRIS, Jr.

Adm'r of Rebecca Tilden.

Chestertown, Nov. 25.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,
November 22d, 1825.

On application of James G. McClean, Esq. administrator of Thomas Worrell, Esq. late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Test, F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1825.

JAMES G. MCCLEAN,

Adm'r of Thomas Worrell, dec'd.

Chestertown, Nov. 25.

TO RENT,

That long established and well known

TAVERN IN CHESTERTOWN,

now occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock, possession can be given immediately. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

Any person wishing to rent can be accommodated with sundry articles of tavern furniture, by Mr. Peacock.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON,

Chestertown Nov. 11 1f

An Overseer Wanted

For the ensuing year. A sober, steady, industrious, honest and obliging man, who has a small family, who understands the farming business and is a good hand to work on a farm, may hear of a situation by applying at this office.

Nov. 25.

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS, etc.

The subscribers will offer at public sale their ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS on the following terms:—For all sums not amounting to ten dollars, the cash must be paid; for all sums amounting to ten dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, a credit of six months will be given; and for all sums amounting to twenty dollars and upwards, a credit of nine months will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes, with approved security, bearing interest from the date, before the goods will be delivered.

Their first public sale will be on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, to commence at ten o'clock, and on every Monday and Thursday thereafter they will continue to sell at public sale, until the whole stock shall be disposed of.

They will continue to sell at private sale before and after the commencement of their public sales, at very reduced prices. To accommodate purchasers, any article in their store which any persons may wish to purchase, will be offered, and in such parcels as will suit their convenience.

RINGGOLD & NICOLS.

Chestertown, Oct. 21. w

Additional Supply of New GOODS.

KEEP UP THE OLD PILGRIM!

He has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very handsome assortment of Goods, selected by himself, and very cheap. They consist, in part, of beautiful Calicoes, the latest London style, Rainbow and Braze Stripe, second mourning Calicoes, very handsome figures; an extensive assortment of Shawls of various patterns—also a beautiful selection of Waterloo and Merino Shawls, bought to please my particular friends, the ladies. A bargain in double milled Drab Cloth, \$2, 2 50, 3 50, and \$5—deep blue mixed and striped Cassinets cheap.

Gentlemen, I have some Washington silk Handkerchiefs for you, also some Bangup-Cord, all the ton!

I have a variety of other articles, suitable for the present and approaching season, for ladies and gentlemen, an insertion of which would make my advertisement too lengthy; my object and wish is to get you to call and see my goods, and I am confident you will not be disappointed as to quality and price.

The public's obedient servant,

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Chestertown, Nov. 18.

N. B. I forgot to mention some large white Marseilles Quilts, I think very cheap.

FOR SALE, A LOT OF WOODLAND,

In Shrewsbury Neck, adjoining the Land belonging to the heirs of Richard Skeggs, deceased, and containing about FIFTY ACRES. The land here offered abounds in timber and wood of the most valuable kinds, and probably would cut as much to the acre as any equal quantity of woodland in the county, being covered, in every part, with a close and heavy growth of wood of various age and size. This lot was selected, and set apart for preservation twenty years ago, and has ever since been carefully preserved from the axe. The location of this land is handsome and convenient. It is bounded on one side by the main road into the Neck, has nearly a level surface, and the soil throughout is strong and deep.

The conditions of sale for the above described lot, will be as follows:—One third of the purchase money cash, the balance payable in five and ten years, with interest. Application respecting the purchase to be made to

WM. H. BARROLL,

Nov. 11. Chestertown

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of alias venditioni expons, to me directed, from Kent county court, against Thomas Gale, at the suit of Valentine Warrum, executor of William Warrum, deceased, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 14th of Dec. next, at half past 3 o'clock P. M. on the farm now occupied by the said Thomas Gale, six head of Cattle; ten head of Hogs; fifteen head of Sheep—one boy, Levi; one boy, Charles; and one boy, Perry; levied on, seized, and taken as the property of the said Thomas Gale, and to be sold to satisfy said execution.

EDWARD BROWNE,

Late Sheriff

Chestertown, Nov. 18.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM MITCHELL has opened a DRY GOOD Store at No. 31, Pratt street, Baltimore, where he intends keeping a General Assortment of cheap and Seasonable Dry Goods.—Country merchants will do well to give him a call. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Baltimore Nov. 4. [11]

A WET NURSE, who can

be well recommended, and who is without a child, will find a situation by application to the Editor.

Chestertown, Nov. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASHMERE.

The shawls of Cashmere supply the whole civilized world. It is said they are manufactured at 16,000 looms, each of which gives employment to two or three men. The work is so inconceivably tedious, by which the fine patterns are produced, that not more than a quarter of an inch is completed in a whole day. It is not unusual to find a loom occupied with one shawl for an entire year.—The wool of which they are made is brought from Tibet, consisting of the inside coat or down of sheep peculiar to that mountainous region. The wool is at first of a grey colour, but being bleached, it becomes a beautiful white, and takes the various dyes readily when spun. It is a curious fact that the borders are attached to the shawls after fabrication, so delicately, that no eye can detect the place of junction. The valley of Cashmere has been celebrated from the most early times for its beauty. Nothing can exceed its romantic advantages from nature. In the centre of a plain near the lake of Cashmere, studded with little isles, were the garden and pavilions of the Mogul Emperor, where the nobles made annual visits to feast on the charms of this lovely valley, and to choose wives from among the beautiful girls of Cashmere, whose delicacy of complexion and symmetry of form were only surpassed by the elegant turn of their minds, the liveliness of their dispositions, and the sweetness of their tempers.

Nat. Journal.

"IN EVERY THING GIVE THANKS."

There is a tradition, that in the planting of New England, the first settlers met with many difficulties and hardships, as is generally the case when civilized people attempt establishing themselves in a wilderness country. Being men of piety, they sought relief from heaven, by laying their wants and distresses before the Lord in frequent set days of fasting and prayer. Constant meditation and discourse on their difficulties, kept their minds gloomy and discontented; and like the children of Israel, there were many disposed to return to that Egypt which persecution had induced them to abandon. At length, when it was proposed in one of their assemblies to proclaim a Fast, a farmer of plain sense rose and remarked, that the inconveniences they suffered, and concerning which they had so often wearied Heaven with their complaints, were not so great as they might have expected, and were diminishing every day as the colony strengthened; that the earth began to reward their toil, and to furnish liberally for their subsistence; that the seas and rivers were full of fish, the air sweet, the climate healthy; and above all, that they were in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious liberty: he therefore thought, that reflecting and conversing on these subjects would be more comfortable, as tending more to make them contented with their situation; and that it would be more becoming the gratitude they owed to the Divine Being, if instead of a Fast, they should appoint a Thanksgiving. His advice was taken, and from that day to this, they have, in every year, observed circumstances of public felicity sufficient to furnish cause for a thanksgiving day; which is, therefore, constantly ordered, and religiously observed.

[Dr. B. Franklin.

FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent out for the ensuing year, the property at Goose Hill, belonging to the heirs of Wilson Stavely, deceased, consisting of a Dwelling House, Garden, Two Lots under good fence, and a Blacksmith Shop. This stand is too well known as a good situation for a Blacksmith, to need any comment.

JOHN TURNER, Agent

Nov. 25—3w. for Jas. Fensant

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

Vol. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

NO. 10.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

at his house one door below the office of Wm H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Cents per annum—one half payable at the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. Subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

Advertisements, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for Two Dollars, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must state the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

For Sale,

Two negro WOMEN accustomed to Cooking and other House Work—If not sold by the 31st inst. they will be for hire for the ensuing year. Apply at this office.

Dec. 15. 3m.

For Exchange.

A BOY, ten years old, and to serve until he is twenty five, will be exchanged for a girl.

WANTED, a wet nurse, for which liberal wages will be given—a slave will be preferred. Apply at this office.

Dec. 16.

CONSOLIDATED STATE LOTTERY,

Class, to be drawn the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZES,

**\$100,000 30,000
20,000 10,000**

Tickets in the above Lottery will be sold by the subscriber on account of the Chester Bridge Company, until the 20th inst. at the Scheme Price \$8 00, after that time they will be advanced to \$10.

RICHD. RINGGOLD, Treasr.

Dec. 2, 1825—4f.

Tickets only Ten Dollars! GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Maryland—under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by an improved mode of drawing secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on the 15th of February next.

HIGHEST PRIZE

\$100,000 Dollars.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$100,000	is	\$100,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
15 prizes of	1,000	is	15,000
10 prizes of	500	is	5,000
50 prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 prizes of	50	is	5,000
100 prizes of	20	is	2,000
500 prizes of	12	is	6,000
500 prizes of	10	is	105,000

300 prizes amounting to \$308,000

As usual at COHEN'S Office, the cash will be had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

Present Price of Tickets.

Tickets, - \$10 00 | Quarters, - \$2 50
Halves, - 5 00 | Eighths, - 1 25
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the U. States, Territories, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as on personal application addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore, Nov. 18—(25) Baltimore.

Blank Warrants

For Sale at this Office.

ORIGINAL.

For the Telegraph.

THE SEASONS.

The season called Fall, brings along with it, to my mind, and, perhaps, to the minds of most people of my temperament, so much of "a pleasing melancholy," that I often wish its longer continuance.—The Spring is, by most people, considered the most pleasant and happy season of the year, and to a mind which has felt none of the sorrows or afflictions of life, it may be most pleasing. To those whose spirits are untroubled, who feel none of the oppressions incident to life—whose minds are buoyed up by constant expectation, and flattered by a happy realization,—whose spirits float "light as air, and frolic as the wind"—untroubled by disappointment, untrammelled by care,—it, no doubt, is the most congenial, and consequently the most happy season of the year. They walk forth in the morning of their youth with the elastic tread of health, while each prospect speaks cheerfulness, each flower bids hope arise.—Flushed with the confident expectation that each day is but the harbinger of future joys, time rolls on, nor leaves its feathery footprints long behind. At this happy period of life, it would be useless—would it not be cruel?—to attempt to convince the mind, that the spring of the year, as well as of life, is not the most pleasant, the most salubrious, the most happy. But sober the mind by thought and reflection—teach the aspiring youth to look on nature as nature is—teach him to curb his ambition, or her to surrender her variety—bridle the too prolific imagination, or the too high fed conception—bring down the too vivid fancy, and cause it to succumb to reason; mellow the hot perception by the application of a sterner philosophy; and then ask, "which of the seasons affords you most pleasure?"

We will begin with the Spring, as it is the beginning of life.

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed, And Winter off at eve resumes the breeze;

Chills the pale morn, and bids the driving sleets Deform the day delightful."

I am inclined to think, that our ideas of the seasons are entirely too poetical. Our poets have derived their ideas from their masters, the Romans, forgetting that we are not in Rome or Italy. And, as Horace Walpole says, "They talk of shady groves, purling streams and cooling breezes, and we get sore throats and agues, by attempting to realize these visions."

The Spring is, of all seasons, the most favourite theme of song. The sentimentalist and poet dwell with peculiar delight upon Spring—pointing to its various beauties, and numerous sources of pleasure and joy, which every heart receives with glad welcome. There is, indeed, in this season of universal renovation, when all the beings that people earth and air, and all that is given them for food or habitation, awaken at once into life and loveliness; when the fields put on their robes of beauty, and the gentle breezes are redolent of perfume and melody and vernal freshness, and all created existence seems to sing its song of hope and thankfulness; there comes, indeed, with this season of beauty and promise, to most persons a momentary sense of undoubting and shadowless peace, a clearness and tranquillity of spirit, and if I may so speak, an opening into flower, of joys and hopes we knew not of, that the heart may feel deeply, but language cannot adequately express it.

Summer is almost equally deserving of our grateful notice. Spring is the season of promise, but the fulfilment comes with Summer; and this point of difference between the seasons, I certainly regard as altogether to the advantage of Summer. I love enjoyment better than anticipation—Summer better than Spring.

"The early offering of the year" comes arrayed in a garniture of rich blossoms, of beauty as various and brilliant, as if the rainbow had crumbled and fallen, and sowed itself as seeds upon the earth; her tresses are wreathed with flowers of all hues and forms; her breath is a mingling of odorous sweets, and her pathway over the fields is marked by the upspringing of their loveliest ornaments. But Summer has her flowers too, and with them her fruits; her airs move as gently, and bring a freshness far more welcome—they sigh through her laden trees, and play with the fluttering petals of her full blown roses, and bear away a perfume that is still more delightful, because with it, there is a coolness that tempers the fervour of her sun.

But with the beauties which the Summer has in common with the Spring, she has other and varied beauties of her own. A beautiful Spring day contrasts its animating glow with the coldness of the night; Winter seems to linger in the darkness, because the hours of sunshine

are yet too few and feeble to wholly overcome his influence.

I do not know that many things are more pleasant than to lie upon the green sward, when the unmitigated ardours of the sun have not yet fallen, and listen to the cooling music of the rippling brook, and lazily watch the dancing leaves as they playfully toss the sunbeams from one to the other, and down to the still fresh grass. We have, too, in summer, those showers, than which there is nothing more beautiful or sublime. Right well do I love to see the distant clouds roll their black volumes together, and hang their gold and purple skirts around the horizon in all wild and graceful forms, as if to decorate with fitting tapestry the arch of heaven. The heavy rain comes slowly, until the fire bursts from its dwelling, and then falls in torrents, as if the imprisoned waters had escaped, when the lightning-flash rent asunder the dark mass; and the angry voice of thunder calls from cloud to cloud, from hill to hill, from heaven to earth, as if to bid man be still, and gaze with silent reverence, while He who rides upon the whirlwind passes by.

I have rather spoken with reference to that division of the seasons which we have taken by descent, but which is wholly inapplicable here. It became established in England, and there, has some foundation in nature. There, Winter does not set in till December, and by March, the Spring has begun to clothe the vegetable world with living green. The heats of summer have died by September, and mild Autumn gives ample leisure for harvesting the fruits of fields and groves. Very different from all this is the course of our seasons. The vegetable world is smitten with universal death quite as early as November, and the frosts and storms of Winter begin. April hardly dissolves her icy chains, and so long does "Winter linger in the lap of Spring," we need the fires and clothes, and all the appliances of winter, quite until May. We have inherited the proverb, that "April showers bring May flowers," but our April showers are occasionally made of snow, and our May flowers are neither the sweetest nor the brightest. We have indeed but one month of pure Spring, during the year 1824, there died 368 of the former, and only 48 of the latter class; or, as one to twenty-eight of the free, and as one to ninety of the slaves; and in Philadelphia, the proportion of deaths among the blacks, as two to one, compared with those of the white people.

"This is well called evidence of improvidence," and the fact certainly is, that the free blacks of Baltimore are not only less abundantly supplied with the necessary comforts of life, than the slaves, but they are much less moral and virtuous. No one can be a greater enemy to slavery than I am; but there is a lesson in the preceding statement, that ought to be attended to. The mere liberation of the person from slavery, may just as likely be a curse as a blessing to the individual, unless he has been taught to think for himself, provided the whole burthen of managing his affairs in his own way, is suddenly cast upon him." See 25th volume of *Niles Weekly Register*, page 100.

The idea of emancipating the negroes to remain in this country, is entirely fallacious in every political point of view.—They never can be enfranchised south of the Delaware, until self preservation ceases to be regarded as the *lex legum*; and every project of colonization must be ridiculous in its conception, and abortive in its results, until the general and state governments enter into a compact, by which colonization shall be the condition and necessary consequence of emancipation.

The politician who reads in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," &c. and thinks that it, or his *amor patriæ* enjoins upon him negro emancipation without looking to the consequences, labours under as great a delusion, as the bigot who considers a visit to Mecca the only means of salvation. It must be conceded, that emancipation is a real evil, if the good of the whole community is to be regarded. It is no trifling question, how 1,500,000 slaves, are to be disposed of in a population that consists of 4,750,000, the aggregate population of the slave-holding states. It is a delicate matter, which ought not to be approached by sectarian fanaticism. History "hangs out no lights" to direct our footsteps by a safe path; and if the popular "hobby-horse," Emancipation, is rode without any rein to govern him in his course, a false step will only hasten the catastrophe, which every well-wisher of his country ought to aver.

"One would think that the circles of ethics and logic could not furnish less doubtful questions than these. Were the whites of St. Domingo morally bound to bring on themselves the massacre produced by the liberation of their slaves?—Is such a sacrifice of freemen to make freemen of slaves virtuous or wicked?—Will it advance or destroy the principles

of the season—the calm serenity of the atmosphere—the dimness of the Indian summer which hangs about us as a curtain—the fiery splendour of the rising sun, the twinkling stars at night, the glittering frost at early dawn—the air, though cool, yet not cold—throw about this season of the year an enchantment, altogether unknown at any other. Perhaps it is my time of life, or my turn of thought, that gives this hallowed season charms for me that no other can produce; or perhaps it is because, as the season rolls around, I mark another year has fled, and another added to the solitary age of

A RECLUSE.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

TO THE SLAVEHOLDERS OF MARYLAND.

The slaveholders of Maryland, in common with their fellow-citizens, have indefeasible rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of this state, which should not be invaded with impunity, even by those who profess to be exclusive philanthropists of the day,—by those whose interest presents no obstacle to their being conspicuous members of the various societies, called "Abolition," "Protection," "Colonization," and "Anti-Slavery."

Negro slavery has been entailed upon us by our ancestors, and any system which originates in *chimeræ*, and progresses in blind enthusiasm, can only aggravate the evil, without ameliorating the condition of the slave. Practical philosophy is alone applicable to the subject. What has been accomplished by emancipating negroes in this state? Have they become useful members of society, and contributed by their honest labours to the aggregate stock of wealth, or are they to be regarded as mere consumers? If experience, common observation, and facts, are entitled to any weight, worthlessness and improvidence are the necessary consequences of emancipation.

By the Census of 1820, there were 10,328 free persons of colour, and 4357 slaves, in the city of Baltimore. By the last annual bill of mortality, it appears that during the year 1824, there died 368 of the former, and only 48 of the latter class; or, as one to twenty-eight of the free, and as one to ninety of the slaves; and in Philadelphia, the proportion of deaths among the blacks, as two to one, compared with those of the white people.

"This is well called evidence of improvidence," and the fact certainly is, that the free blacks of Baltimore are not only less abundantly supplied with the necessary comforts of life, than the slaves, but they are much less moral and virtuous. No one can be a greater enemy to slavery than I am; but there is a lesson in the preceding statement, that ought to be attended to. The mere liberation of the person from slavery, may just as likely be a curse as a blessing to the individual, unless he has been taught to think for himself, provided the whole burthen of managing his affairs in his own way, is suddenly cast upon him." See 25th volume of *Niles Weekly Register*, page 100.

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of morality, religion, and civil government? Is it wise, or foolish?

"The history of parties in its utmost malignity, is but a faint mirror for reflecting the consequences of a white and black party. If badges and names have been able to madden men in all ages up to robbery and murder, in their most atrocious forms, no doubt can exist of the consequences of placing two nations of distinct colours and features on the same theatre to contend, not about sounds and signs, but for wealth and power."

"What will enthusiasm not attempt?—It attempted to make freemen of the people of France; the experiment pronounced that they were incapable of liberty. It attempted to compound a free nation of black and white people in St. Domingo; the experiment pronounced that one colour must perish. And now rendered blinder by experience, it proposes renewing the last experiment, though it impressed truth by sanctions of inconceivable horror, and again to create a body politic as monstrous and unnatural, as a mongrel half white man and half negro."

"It is substantial, not balloon morality, by which the questions ought to be considered, whether a severance of the free negro class from the whites and slaves, will benefit or injure either of the three classes, or whether it will benefit or injure a majority of them, constituting one body! The situation of the free negro class is exactly calculated to force it into every species of vice—cut off from most of the rights of citizens, and from all allowances of slaves, it is driven into every kind of vice for subsistence, and destined to a life of idleness, anxiety, and guilt.—The slaves more widely share in its guilt than in its fraudulent acquisitions; they owe to it the perpetual pain of repining at their own condition, by having an object of compassion before their eyes, magnified by its idleness and thefts with impunity, into a temptation the most alluring to slaves; and will eventually owe to it the consequences of their insurrections. The whites will reap also a harvest of consequences from the free negro class, and throughout all their degrees of rank, suffer much in their morals, from the two kinds of intercourse maintained with it. If vice is a misery, this middle class is undoubtedly placed in a state of misery itself, and contributes greatly to that of the other two. The interest of virtue, therefore, as well as sound policy, recommends the proposed severance. If it should not benefit every individual of the three classes, as is probable, no doubt can exist of its benefitting a majority of each, and a great majority of the whole. No injury, but much good to whites and slaves is perceivable in the measure. And relief from the disadvantages of inferior rights, from the necessity of living in a settled course of vice, and from the dangers portended to it, by a commotion among the slaves, promises great benefit to the free negro class itself, from a severance."

The preceding extracts present us with the views of that enlightened statesman and agriculturist, the late John Taylor, of Caroline county, Virginia, a man whose opinions have been held in high esteem, both in his native state, and in the councils of his country. The manner in which he has handled the subject, must claim the consideration of every enlightened mind. The evils consequent upon a "free negro class," are too obvious to require comment; and, ere long, the safety and prosperity of the slave-holding states may require their expulsion, and the inhibition of further emancipation, unless upon the condition of colonization!

The framers of the Constitution of the United States having for their object the inviolable rights of the citizens of the slave-holding states, wisely provided, that "no persons held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such service, or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party, to whom such service or labour may be due." How far this section of the Constitution has been contravened in the now slave-holding states, by judicial decisions, or the operations of different societies, will be seen by what follows.

Some years since, it was decided in Pennsylvania by Chief Justice Tilghman, that "a slave negro, escaping to Pennsylvania, and having issue, the issue became free under the laws thereof." The maxim of the civil law, that "partus sequitur ventrem," is put at naught in this decision. To decide, that a man is entitled to the whole, and not the parts, would, doubtless, startle the mathematician; or that he had an absolute right to the tree, but none to the fruit, might confound the ablest elementary writer; however, it is a question for the erudite jurist to determine, whether there is not a striking analogy between the cases put, and the learned Judge's decision.

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held for the county of York, Michael, Matthias, Samuel and Henry Petro, were tried for a riot, as

battery, and assault with intent to kill. It appeared from the evidence, that the runaway slave, the property of Thomas H. Grist of Baltimore County, was in the employ of Joseph Garretson, Newberry Township, York County. That a reward of one hundred dollars was offered for his apprehension—the defendants, armed with a gun, some time in August last, went to the house of Mr. Garretson, to take the negro. When the negro saw him approaching, he secreted himself in the house. The defendants, without any authority, entered the house and searched every part of it. The negro, on perceiving them, jumped out of a window, and fled into a neighbouring corn-field, to which the defendants pursued him; and after chasing him through the field, and finding themselves unable to seize him, they discharged the gun, which had the desired effect, being severely wounded, he surrendered himself; when they bound and carried him back to his master. The defendants had a printed advertisement, giving a description of the runaway, and although proved to be a slave, it was decided by the court, that a printed paper conveyed no authority for his apprehension. The jury found three of the defendants, Michael, Matthias and Samuel, guilty of riot, and assault and battery, on negro George, acquitting the defendant, Henry. The court fined each of the defendants guilty of the riot, twenty dollars; and each of them found guilty of the assault and battery on negro George, twenty-four dollars, and to pay the costs of prosecution. The fine and costs of prosecution, amount to upwards of \$180.

The above decision was made in the early part of this year. The law, as declared is that "a printed paper called an advertisement, gives no authority to an individual person to apprehend a runaway slave, although he may be proved to be such in open court." If any meaning is to be attached to the words of the Constitution, "shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service, or labour, shall be due," a remedy is afforded, by which we understand, "means adapted to the end," if it becomes a tort in the person apprehending a negro, who has not in his possession a written power of attorney duly executed, does it not deprive the slaveholder of almost the only means of apprehension? Supposing the person apprehending a runaway slave to act upon his own responsibility in the first instance, yet, it can only be a tortious apprehension when the rights of the negro are violated, for until he can be enfranchised by the laws of Pennsylvania, (which would be a gross infraction of the Constitution of the United States) the laws of Maryland follow him, he is claimed in Pennsylvania by, and under the laws of Maryland, which declare him a slave, he cannot acquire any rights under the laws of Pennsylvania. The fact being proved, that the negro apprehended was a runaway slave, operates as a justification to the party apprehending, and is tantamount to an authority.

In May, 1824, President Boyer resolved "to receive and allot lands to 6,000 free blacks, and men of colour, from the United States,—to pay part of their passage, and to furnish them with agricultural implements." To facilitate the President's views, Hayti-colonization societies were "got up" at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The two former societies are calculated to drain Maryland of the most valuable portion of her slave population, by means the most certain.—The moment a runaway slave reaches Philadelphia, he has only to apply to those who have heretofore harboured him, for a recommendation to the society; this done, he is taken on board of a ship, and in ten days time may fill some post in the civil or military department of President Boyer's government. What remedy has the owner of the slave? Will the society open its archives to him, for the purpose of furnishing evidence against the person recommending? No, because they would be *particeps criminis*—but if they did, it would result in nothing. The fact of transporting a runaway slave would not be susceptible of proof once in seven years, before a Pennsylvania jury, so as to enable the owner to recover his value in a civil action against the shipper, or the person recommending.

A considerable settlement of runaway slaves exists in the vicinity of Salem, N. Jersey. It was only a few years since, that a gentleman from Kent County, Maryland, succeeded in apprehending his runaway slave, at the imminent danger of the lives of himself and companions. In the act of taking the negro before a magistrate in Salem, for the purpose of proving property, the negroes from the settlement and others raised a mob, and rescued him in the presence, and regardless of the civil authority; however, the violation of the gentleman's rights did not stop here. At the instance of the negro in whose house the runaway was apprehended, writs were issued against him and his companions, upon a charge of assault and battery, burglary, &c. and they were lodged in the common goal of Salem, till, by the interposition of their friends, bail was procured for their appearance at the coming term. The parties were tried, and found "not guilty." To escape punishment when no crime had been committed, may be regarded, in such a case, as very good luck, and ought measurably to reconcile the party to imprisonment, and to be mulcted in costs and expenses amounting to a sum more than the value of the negro. Acquies-

cence rarely mitigates a political evil, if the rights of a citizen of Maryland have been violated, the state is called upon to maintain her sovereignty.

In the language of the late Col. Taylor, it may be asked, "For what virtuous purpose are the southern runaway negroes countenanced in the northern states. Do these states wish the southern to try the St. Domingo experiment? If not, why do they keep alive the St. Domingo spirit? War is the match which will, in the course of time, be put to such a spirit; and an explosion might follow, which would shake our nation from the centre to its extremities. Is it humanity, wisdom, or religion, or some adversary of all three, which prepares the stock of combustibles for this explosion?"

If we advert to the history of the commercial, mercantile, and manufacturing interests of this country, it will be found that they have always evinced the utmost solicitude, whenever any measure has been projected, which looked like striking at their prosperity, in its most remote consequences; and is the agricultural interest not to be alive to its well being? an interest that "may be regarded as the breasts from which the state derives its support and nourishment." Has agriculture no claim to legislative consideration, which employs three-fourths of the population of this, and almost every other country? Is she to be deprived of her labour, simply that it may quadruple with the notions of those whose only interest in the earth is that which all flesh is heir to?"

Maryland, from its proximity to the non-slave-holding states, must be the first of the slave-holding states that will feel the effect of the system devised in the non-slave-holding states, in the shape of judicial decisions, and colonization societies, which can be regarded in no other light, than as a mean by which slaves can effect their escape, whenever colonization or emigration to the non-slave-holding states becomes better in their estimation than slavery. Circumstanced as the slaveholders of Maryland are, the all important question urges itself upon their consideration, whether it would not be expedient to form a society, having for its object the mutual protection of its members. The Eastern shore of the state calls aloud for some measure of the kind. It does appear practicable to form a society which would lessen the number of runaways, by increasing the difficulties and lessening the facilities afforded by those free negroes who live in open violation of the laws of the state. The following is offered for consideration, as the rough outline of a project:

An association to be formed by the slaveholders of the Eastern shore for mutual protection and support, to be called "The Mutual Protection Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland."

1. The officers of the Society to consist of a President and Secretary; and four managers from each county, a majority of the whole to form a quorum for the transaction of business.
2. The Society to meet semi-annually, or oftener, if the President shall deem it expedient. At the different meetings of the society, the business claiming their attention shall be the devising of such measures as will support the members in asserting their rights, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws of the state.
3. It shall be the particular duty of the managers, as well as the duty of the members, to exert their utmost vigilance in discovering such free negroes as live without any ostensible means; and also such as may be engaged in enticing away slaves; and that the managers for each county be allowed a sum not exceeding dollars, out of the funds of the society, for prosecuting such offenders.
4. It shall be the secretary's duty to sign as many certificates of membership, as may be required by the members, upon his being paid at the rate per quire. The said certificate to run thus—"A. B. is a member of the Mutual Protection Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland." Signed, C. D.

Sec. M. P. S. E. M.

The said certificate to be used by the master as a permit, when he allows his servant to leave home.

5. It shall be the duty of the members to afford each other all the assistance practicable, by arresting such slaves as may be found from home, without a permit.
6. The members, from time to time, shall inform the managers of the number of runaways, whose business it shall be to furnish a list to the Secretary, and upon his receiving a list from each county, he shall make out a quarterly report, and publish it in two or three newspapers, which have a general circulation.
7. Each member to pay the sum of dollars, for supporting and defraying the expenses of the society.

The object accomplished by using the certificate of membership as a permit, is that it affords a sign to the members, by which they cannot be deceived; for they have the genuine signature of the secretary in their own possession; whereas, you may not know the signature of a gentleman who lives only five miles from you, but when he endorses on the back of the certificate of membership, that "the bearer hereof, (for example) negro Harry, has leave of absence until Monday morning," and dated the Saturday night preceding, no member can be de-

ceived by negro Harry, who possesses common sagacity.

It will be seen by the following extracts from Masy's Laws of Maryland, that the existing laws are fully equal to correcting very many of the evils the slaveholder labours under, if they were enforced by the efforts of such a society as I have projected.

1. Persons conveying servants out of the state, to be liable in damages to the masters or owners.—1. vol. 83.
2. Persons enticing, or carrying out of the state, apprentices, other servants, or slaves, to forfeit to the owner, treble damages and costs.—1. vol. 83, 84.
3. Servants by indenture, custom of the country, or hire, travelling by land or water ten miles from home without a note from their master, mistress, or dame, shall be liable to be taken up and suffer as runaways.—1. vol. 110.
4. Persons wittingly, or willingly entertaining such servant or slave, so unlawfully absenting himself, shall be fined 500 lbs. of tobacco, (\$8 33) for every night, or twenty-four hours; one half of which penalty shall go to the state, and the other to the informer.—ib.
5. Free negroes or mulattoes, harbouring, or entertaining any such servant or slave, shall for every such offence, 1000 lbs. of tobacco, (\$16 66) one half for the use of free schools, and the other to the party grieved; and if they cannot pay the penalty, the court may order satisfaction by servitude, or otherwise.—ib. 110, 111.
6. Servants, or slaves, harbouring, or entertaining other servants, or slaves, (unlawfully absent) for one hour or more, are punishable on complaint to a single magistrate, by whipping, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes.—ib.
7. Any master of a vessel suffering a servant, or slave, to frequent his vessel, or keeping, or concealing such servant, or slave on board, shall forfeit 20 shillings for every hour such servant or slave shall be suffered to frequent his vessel, or be kept, or concealed on board, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, with costs.—ib. 245.
8. Persons who shall permit any slave belonging to them in their own right, or possessed in the right of another, to go at large, or hire himself within this state, except for ten days in time of harvest, to forfeit five pounds per month.—ib. 245.
9. Persons hiring any slave by contract with such slave, to be liable to the same forfeiture, with the same exceptions as to harvest.—ib.
- 10.—In case free negroes, or mulattoes shall give, or sell their certificates of freedom to slaves, they shall be fined in a sum not exceeding 300 dollars.—2 Vol. 357.
11. Persons giving a pass to any slave, or person held to service, or in any wise assisting in the transportation of any such slave, &c. to be subject to damages in an action on the case, and also subject to a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, on indictment and conviction of such offence.—2 vol. 357, 358.
12. On information on oath, any Judge or Justice may cause free negroes, &c. living idly, to be apprehended, and may compel them to give security for their good behaviour, or leave the state.—ib.
13. Free negroes prohibited from selling corn, wheat and tobacco, without a certificate from a justice of the peace, of their character, &c.—3 vol. 249.
14. Such certificates to remain in force for one year, only.—ib.
15. Free negroes or mulattoes, emigrating to, or settling in this state, to incur the penalty of ten dollars for each week they shall remain in the state, after two weeks; & on their refusal to pay such fine or to give security, &c. they shall be committed, and may be sold.—3 vol. 293.
16. Persons hiring, employing, or harbouring such negroes, &c. to incur the penalty of 5 dollars for each day they shall so hire them.—ib.
17. Negroes, or mulattoes not free, prohibited from keeping dogs, or guns; and free negroes, &c. permitted to keep one dog on their obtaining license.—[3 vol. 297.
18. Free negroes or mulattoes not to carry guns, and other offensive weapons, without a certificate from a justice of the peace, that they are peaceable persons, on pain of forfeiting such guns.—3 vol. 298.

It must be obvious that a society having for its basis mutual protection and an enforcement of the existing laws, which are in a great degree, calculated to purge the community of the most worthless portion of the "free negro class," will be beneficial, not only to the masters, but to the morals and happiness of the slaves.—Were the Levy Courts of the different counties to usurp the power of assessing a tax for the support of the free negroes, it would be a saving to the agriculturist. At most, the only difference it could make would be, that which exists between a direct and an indirect tax: for "they (the free negroes) live upon agriculture as agents, or brokers, for disposing of the stolen products, and diminish its capital to the extent of the stolen products, and also to the amount of the labor lost in carrying on the trade."

We are admonished by necessity, that a crisis has arrived, when it becomes our imperative duty to devise such measures as are calculated to relieve us from some of the many evils which have grown out of the efforts of anti-slavites and the non-execution of the existing laws. The attention of the legislature, at their next

session, should be drawn to the subject, and a law passed, suppressing all societies that have for their professed object an invasion of the slave-holder's rights; and if practicable, to project some plan by which we may be afforded a facility of recovering our runaway negroes in the non-slave-holding states. We should not remain silent, or inactive, while so many lawless schemes are in operation, tending to wrest from us our personal property, and destroying the value of the real. Land possesses only an ideal value, if we have no labor to cultivate it; and its value is impaired in the precise ratio, in which we render labor precarious.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Dec. 20.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, the last hold of despotic Spain in Mexico, has surrendered to the Patriot arms, and thus has terminated, we hope forever, all chance of success, by the mother country, of disturbing the future tranquility of the Mexican Republic. The fast sailing schooner Lafayette, capt. Alexander, arrived at this port last evening in twenty-six days from Sacrificios, with the truly gratifying information, that the Castle surrendered at discretion on the 18th of November, the troops being in a state of starvation—the Patriots were to give safe passage to the prisoners to Havana, and the sick were to be sent to Vera Cruz.—Subsequent information derived from capt. Lane, of the schr. Hornillas, states that the troops of the garrison had already embarked on board English vessels, and sailed for Havana, under convoy of a Mexican brig of war. The Hornillas had been captured by the Mexican fleet and carried in Sacrificios, but was released.

INVASION OF CUBA.

We copy the following extract of a letter from the Savannah Georgian, whose editor states, that it came from an officer of note in the Colombian Navy, to his brother in that City. Judging from the letter we scarcely could suppose that its contents was intended by the writer to be made public.

Balt. Gazette

CARTHAGENA, 25d Oct. 1825.

I presume you have heard of the intended expedition fitting out at this place against the Island of Cuba, consisting of one 74, five frigates, six sloops of war, and a number of brigs, schooners, gun boats, &c.—The number of troops will consist of from ten to twelve thousand, and it is generally believed from the disaffected state of affairs and revolutionary disposition of the inhabitants, that we will find an easy conquest, or at least we are sanguine to that effect. All that prevents our departure is being obliged to wait for the arrival of the two frigates from New York, which are daily expected.

Thus you see I shall in a few days be again on the field of action. I had obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting the U. States, when I received orders to proceed direct to Carthagea, at which place I arrived with the squadron from Puerto Cabello, to reunite with the squadron against Cuba. The operations of the squadron are to be directed by Gen. Leno Clementi, Commodore Beluche and myself. As yet I do not know what ship I will be on board of, but expect shall be given a preference to one of the new frigates, having understood that they will be superior to any vessels afloat, and equal in force to a 74, being intended to mount 64 guns of heavy caliber.

This expected expedition must cause great uneasiness to the wealthy inhabitants of that rich and beautiful Island, and I sincerely hope that they will not expose themselves to an useless and destructive warfare, for as soon as the banner of Colombia is unfurled on their shores, there will be thousands to join her standard daily—but should they not accede to our proposals, doubtless that rich and fertile country will be laid waste by all the ravages of war.

We are making great preparations for the celebration of Bolivar's birth day on the 28th inst. which it is believed will excel any thing in brilliancy given here since the possession by the Colombians. There is already upwards of \$40,000 for a dinner, ball and supper, which will be extremely gratifying to the feeling of the community, not only from its being the birth-day of the illustrious Bolivar, but the entrance on that day of Pedro Gaul, Esq. with other diplomatic characters, who are on their way to meet the ministers and delegates of the North and South Republics at a general congress at Panama.

South America must become the empire of trade, and young men of genteel and liberal education, cannot do otherwise than rise to fortune, especially if speaking the language and writing well.

There has just this moment arrived a splendid 64 gun ship from Sweden, sold to the government, with a compliment of 200 men. She is a fine ship in appearance, and will augment our force greatly. We are momentarily expecting a frigate from England for this government, and we shall be here sometime yet before we sail.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

We have just returned from the most desolating scene that we have witnessed for many years. Almost an entire block of buildings have been burnt to the ground since four o'clock this morning. The fire commenced in a stable situated in the rear

of the block or square, which fronted on Spring, Thompson, Sullivan, or Brome sts and in a short time from 60 to 80 families were left homeless: we have given below the names of the sufferers, as far as we could obtain them. The buildings which fronted the streets were chiefly two story, and of brick. The property destroyed is estimated at from 70 to 80,000 dollars, a small proportion of which was insured.—After what has been repeatedly stated of the activity of the New York firemen, it may be necessary to state that the want of water was never more experienced than at the fire this morning. All the pumps in the neighbourhood gave out in a few minutes—there were no public cisterns, and the great distance from the river, prevented a supply from that source until the fire had extended nearly over the block. Another reason was that the bells in the lower part of the city were not rung, and very little alarm was created below Canal street. We are told that the jail bell was not rung at all. The fire was caused by a cartman going into his stable with a light, and from the combustible materials, it spread with such rapidity that some of the families had to escape from the upper windows, with barely their night clothing.

On Spring street.—Eager & Tompkins, Col. Stevens, Jane Day, John Kneffing, Rev. Mr. Covell, Widow Robert Lambert, Mrs. Hayden, Joseph Colbourn, Mr. Prescott, Mrs. Hendricks, Mr. Bogart, Eliza Conningham, Mr. Julett. On Thompson street.—Jeremiah Tompkins, Oliver Tompkins, John Stricker, Mr. Jewel, James R. Westervelt, Richard Canap, Nicholas Platt, William Lewis, Widow Concklin, Daniel Tice, David Lewis, Mrs. Jaques, Mrs. Riker, Mr. Bogart, Peter Goodman, Denis Kane, David Jaques, Mr. McIlvaine. On Sullivan street.—Mr. Leatherman, Joseph Devoe, 89; David Mulford, 83; Drake Crane, 85; Abraham Tompkins, 77; Stephen Hunt, 87; David Concklin, 87; John Parks, 85; Nathaniel Dobbs, 75; Arthur Johnson, Abraham Westervelt, George Johnson, Jacob Mackie, Archibald Brady, Peter Van Houten, Widow Smith and Mr. Lewis. Back Buildings. Mr. Underhill, Mr. Butman, Mrs. Hyslop. Several firemen were seriously injured, among whom was Mr. Blasius Moore, belonging to No. 5. A fireman belonging to No. 29. had his leg broken.

Com. Adv. of 15th inst.

From the American Farmer.

CULTURE OF COTTON IN MARYLAND.

Interesting letter on the culture of Cotton in Maryland, published by permission of Doctor Muse, President of the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county.

Eastville, E. S. Va. 22d Nov. 1825.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Esq.

I have noticed your communication in the 30th number, vol. 7, of the American Farmer, and will endeavour to answer your inquiries. With respect to the Palma Christi, I am not able to give you much information. It was introduced here about two years since, and although a more profitable crop than corn or oats, the former staples of the country, it will be a-bandoned hereafter for cotton, as infinitely preferable to any thing we have yet tried. This is our first year of experiment in the latter article. Our crops are nearly in, and although the most unfavorable season ever known, the result has fully equalled our most sanguine expectations. It was doubted by many whether the season was not too short to mature the cotton, and liable to be cut off by the frost; but on this point we are now perfectly satisfied. Even after frost, there is sap enough in the branches to perfect all the bolls. The quality of our cotton ranks equal to the best of upland, and even better. A few bales brought last week 2 cents per lb. in Baltimore above the usual prices. This, I believe, must be owing to its being the product of a more northern latitude. I have no doubt, whatever, that it is the most profitable crop you can raise. The cultivation is precisely the same as corn—the drill system by all means to be preferred. The earlier you can get your crop to stand, the better; but I would not advise you to commence planting sooner than the 10th or 15th of May; we begin here about the 1st. The gust of the 4th of June nearly destroyed our cotton this year, and many ploughed up and replanted. One of my neighbors told me that he counted 110 perfect bolls upon one stalk of this re-planted cotton. If your field will average ten bolls to the stalk, it is a good crop.—You need not dread the labour of picking out it is not half the trouble we expected. Some of us plant this year 10, 15, 20 or 30 acres—and expect to finish in about two weeks hence. If you go extensively into cotton, you will require seed. I have promised to furnish Mr. Sinclair, of Baltimore, with seed, which I shall select with the greatest care from a farm that has made the best crop of any in the county, and was not annoyed with rot, rust, or any other calamity. And if the theory held by some, that these diseases, the rot especially, are perpetuated through the seed, it is certainly deserving of attention, to be particular from whence you procure it. With respect to planting, I knew the following experiments made. The seed were thrown into a loose flour barrel, and boiling water poured on them, when cold enough to handle, they were roused in ashes and planted. They came up in four days remarkably well. Other seed, soaked in cold water, came up in eight days. Other seed planted dry, vegetated in twelve days. From actual experiment, you will detect persons this year, who

lieve that our salt marsh land, if not too low, is peculiarly adapted to cotton. I saw some most beautiful and flourishing last August, growing in a marsh pasture planted as late as the 20th of June, very full of blossoms, and promised well.—This is very encouraging to some of us Eastern Shore farmers. I have here ventured a few hints, which if they prove any way serviceable, will afford me much pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obed't serv't,
F. H. SMITH.

P. S. With respect to cultivation, the main object is, to keep it clean of grass and weeds in its early stage. It is not near so liable to suffer from drought as corn, or any thing else.

CONGRESS.

Dec. 13. In the Senate the various subjects of the Message of the President were referred to their appropriate Committees, and the resolution offered by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, to appoint a Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, was agreed to, after amending it, by instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered by Mr. Kane, of Illinois, relative to our existing Judiciary system. A resolution was offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, calling upon the Navy Department for the documents in the case of Commodore Porter, &c.

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Wadsworth presented the petition of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, residing in the State of Massachusetts, which was read and referred to the select Committee on the Claims of Revolutionary officers. Mr. Wadsworth presented a petition on the subject of a National Vacant Establishment, which was referred to a select committee. A series of resolutions were introduced by Mr. Bailey of Mass. the object of which is to amend the Constitution, by conferring on Congress a specific power to appropriate money for roads and canals, a National University, and the encouragement of the useful and liberal arts. The object of these resolutions is to place all powers in relation to roads, canals, colonization, and education, exclusively with the States; excepting that Congress may appropriate money to be expended by the several States for such of these objects as the States shall please, and may also make surveys, and in urgent cases, construct roads and canals, and exercise several minor powers relating to education and the arts. Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, also introduced a resolution to amend the constitution so far as to make a Senator or Representative in Congress ineligible to any office in the gift of the government while in possession of his seat, or within one year after the expiration of his term of service. A Committee on the Territories was ordered, on motion of Mr. Strong, to be added to the list of Standing Committees, and a change was made in the names of the revolutionary Committees, so as to give them more extensive cognizances, and to prevent those errors and difficulties which have hitherto arisen in the reference of petitions of this character.

Dec. 14. The business in the Senate was chiefly spent in presenting petitions, and in offering resolutions. The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, is much the same with that submitted by this gentleman two years ago, contemplating the election of a President and Vice-President directly by the people, in districts, without the intervention of any electoral body. The resolution of Mr. Johnston of Louisiana, proposes a general amendment of our existing Judiciary system, and is, in some respects, therefore, similar to that offered by Mr. Eaton, which was agreed to, and to the one submitted by Mr. Kane. The resolution offered by Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, in relation to Commodore Porter, was agreed to, Mr. L. stating to the Senate, that that part of the resolution which called for information relative to the employment of the squadron under Com. Porter, was submitted at the solicitation of the Commodore himself, and the other parts of it with his concurrence.—About half an hour was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tomlinson presented a petition from the surviving officers of the Revolutionary Army in Connecticut; and Mr. Burgess presented a similar petition from those residing in R. Island, which were referred to the select Committee on the claims of Revolutionary Officers. The residue of the business consisted of the introduction and adoption of resolutions.

Dec. 15. The resolution of Mr. Benton, proposing an amendment to the Constitution giving the choice of a President & V. President directly to the people, came up in its order, before the Senate, and gave rise to a considerable desultory debate, not so much in relation to the importance of the adoption of any particular plan, as it was relative to the practicability of maturing some mode, in which all might agree, and of giving to the Committee to be appointed full and ample scope in the exercise of their powers, attendant upon so important a consideration. The amendment to the resolution, submitted by Mr. Mason, was cheerfully accepted by Mr. Benton; it gives to the Committee power to obtain, if practicable, the best and the safest mode of making the election, without the intervention of Congress.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Kane in relation to the erection of a monument to General Washington, and Mr. Johnston of Louisiana, explained the object of the resolution offered on the preceding day, relative to an amendment of the Judiciary system. A short time was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, the election of Egbert Ten Eyck, of New-York, was, by a report of the Committee on Elections, declared illegal, and Daniel Huguin, jr. was declared entitled to his seat, and the House concurring, Mr. Huguin was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Livingston called up his resolution on the subject of unclaimed dividends, and made some explanations; but the resolution was laid on the table, as also was one by Mr. Buchanan, calling for the proceedings on the trial of Com. Porter. Some discussion took place on the subject of the joint resolution introduced some days since by Mr. Blair, of Tenn. relative to an armory on the Western Waters; but no decision was had on it. A report of the Postmaster-General was received, and ordered to be printed, giving the net amount of postage which accrued for the last year at the different post-offices in the Union.

Dec. 16. The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton, of South-Carolina, introduced a resolution calling on the President for information in relation to that part of his Message which refers to the appointment of Commissioners to join in the deliberations of the Congress at Panama. A resolution was offered by Mr. Drayton, for the establishment of a Navy-Yard at Charleston; and another by Mr. Barney, relative to a similar establishment at Baltimore. The resolution, of Mr. Baylies, relative to the exploration of the North-West Coast; and of Mr. Buchanan, calling for the proceedings in the case of Commodore Porter, were both agreed to. Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions on the subject of the Judiciary, were referred, at the suggestion of Mr. Webster, to the committee on that subject. The House has adjourned until Monday.

Nat. Journal.



CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decus euro et rogi, et omnia in hoc sum.
Condo et compono, quæ mox deponere possim.
Hor. Epist. 1.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1825.

We invite the public attention to the communication of "A Slaveholder," it is worthy of an attentive perusal.—It has excluded several articles, both original and selected, which will appear hereafter.

We have received the whole of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention on Internal Improvement, and shall lay such part as is interesting before our readers next week.—The Convention adjourned *sine die* on Monday last. Not one delegate was present from any part of the Eastern Shore.

On Tuesday evening last, a Coroner's inquest was held by Wright Hall, esq. at the house of Mrs. Pearce, in Quaker Neck, Kent County, over the body of John Steward; then and there found dead. Verdict of the jury, that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

For the Telegraph.

In the second number of the Telegraph, a correspondent under the signature of Agricola, recommends the building of a steam-mill for the benefit of the country in time of drought. It is not intended to deny that it would be extremely useful to the farmer, and indeed to all others who are in the habit of eating bread, when the water mills cannot work. But to limit the utility of a steam-mill to this object alone, is not our purpose. We intend to take a much more extensive view of the subject.

Having made enquiries for the purpose of procuring data on which to ground our calculations, we have ascertained that fifteen thousand dollars will be sufficient to build a steam-mill and furnish a surplus fund with which to commence the purchase of grain. The Flour and corn meal manufactured will bring weekly returns of cash from Baltimore or Philadelphia, to which markets it might be sent immediately. The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, which will be completed before the mill can be put into operation, will open to us the Philadelphia market; or our flour might be shipped at once to a foreign market from our wharves. We have had a foreign trade, and might have again.

To the merchant, the mechanic and the holder of real estate in our town, the

advantages would be incalculable. The farmer would sell his grain here, and here he would of course buy his goods. Trade, which is dull beyond all precedent, would become brisk—an increase of population would necessarily flow from an increased demand for labour; and instead of witnessing the slow, but annually increasing decay of the few houses which the want of trade has left us, we should see new and stately edifices rising amidst the ruins and in a few years, our town would be the third if not the second in the state. Its local advantages are inferior only to Baltimore. A salubrious situation, a beautiful river, a fertile country, an intelligent and polished community, these circumstances connected with our locality, only require a little stimulus—a mere beginning. Fellow citizens, can you be blind to your real interests? Exert a little energy, a little enterprise, and all these advantages and many more will follow as necessary consequences. Only begin. As the case stands, Baltimore, like a Maelstrom, absorbs every thing within its vortex. The trade, the wealth, the population of the state, are drawn within the whirlpool of its wide-extended influence. What are the causes which led to this proud elevation of that city and the consequent ruin of all the other towns in the state? They are two. An immense water-power and individual enterprise. The application of steam will be an excellent substitute for water power—the only substitute of which we can ever avail ourselves. That this can be applied to any desirable extent, will not be doubted, when it is known that in Manchester in England, the most extensive factories in the world are carried on by means of steam. The same may be said of most of the manufacturing towns of Great Britain. At present every trade, every profession in Chestertown, (law excepted) is a starving business. The enterprising merchant, of substantial capital, goes to Baltimore. Those who, from want of enterprise, continue here, labour all their lives and die, leaving their children poor. Scarcely a mechanic who understands his business, will remain where he cannot meet with employment. The Physician, it is true, has plenty of patients, but a great scarcity of fees—the Lawyer alone thrives and prospers. The Physician witnesses much private distress and will not collect his money at the risk of depriving his patient of his bread. The lawyer sees none of the miseries of poverty—he never enters his client's house, (but to write his will) he gives his fee-bill into the hands of the sheriff, who collects the money and bears the blame—he becomes rich by encouraging litigation and diverting the streams of justice—the lawyer alone "thrives and prospers." I propose therefore to abolish the whole order, keeping only one to act as judge in case of any difficulty in the laws, of which we have a plenty in all conscience.

Fellow citizens, to be serious, follow the advice of one who has grown old in trade and continues poor. Make a beginning, and your empty houses will have good tenants—your shops will have good customers, your daughters will get good husbands, your purses will be filled with good round Spanish dollars and we shall all "thrive and prosper" together.

PHILO AGRICOLA.

The following article transmitted to the New York Gazette, by Mr. Topliff of Boston, shows that the republic of Chili has been remarkably fortunate in the discovery of immense mines of silver in one of its provinces.

"Captain Ford informs me, that a few days previous to his sailing, a poor moleteer discovered on the surface of the earth about 14 leagues from Coquimbo, a large quantity of silver, which he made known at Coquimbo. This led other persons to the spot and the result of their search was the discovery of four or five very rich mines, which promised to be almost inexhaustible, traced from the silver found by the moleteer. One of the mines was discovered by Mr. Daniel W. Frost, an American Merchant, residing at Coquimbo, and it was supposed he would obtain a grant to work it for his own benefit, as the other discoverers had done. The moleteer had been offered 20,000 for the silver discovered by him as it lay on the ground. People were flocking from Coquimbo to the spot in search of silver, so that it was extremely difficult to get any business done at the time the Colon departed."

MARYLAND

Was so named in honor of Henrietta Maria, the wife of Charles the I. It was the third colony planted in the country. The present constitution was formed in 1776; but though she engaged in the general cause during the revolutionary war in the support of freedom, with great zeal, she refused to ratify the articles of confederation until 1781; in that year the delegates were instructed to ratify the articles, their fears of the preponderance of the larger states being removed by the session of their western lands to the common fund.—The soil is well adapted to the culture of tobacco or wheat. Two articles are said to be peculiar to the state, the genuine white wheat, which grows in Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties, and the bright kite's foot tobacco, which is produced in some parts of the western shore south of Baltimore. Baltimore, in 1775 had a population of 3300; 1780, 13,503; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,558; and in 1820, 62,927.—Nat. Journal.

EDUCATION.

DR. DAVIS,

Having located himself in Georgetown, on the Sassafras intends, by divine permission, to open, on the first Monday of January next, a School of

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.

A few pupils can be accommodated in his house. The charges will be,

For Board (lodging, washing, fuel and candles included) \$100
For Tuition, (books and stationary not included) 32
Total, \$132

The town in which the School is to be established, has always been distinguished not only for beauty of situation, but also for purity of air, excellence of water, and healthiness of the inhabitants.

Dec. 23.
The Elkton Press, Centreville Times, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above three insertions and send their accounts to Georgetown, Kent county, for payment.

Postponed Sale.

The Sale of John Ferguson's property which was to have taken place on Wednesday the 21st instant, at the Market House in Chestertown, is postponed until Wednesday the 11th of January next, at three o'clock, P. M. to take place on the farm where the said John Ferguson now resides.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Sheriff.
Dec. 23.

A GENTLEMAN

In the country wishes to hire, for the ensuing year, a middle aged black Woman, without children, who is a good plain cook, and accustomed to house work.—For such an one, who can come well recommended, liberal wages will be given. Apply at his office.

Dec. 23.

IN CHANCERY,

December 12, 1825.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by George Meginnis, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Riley, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 12th day of February next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown news paper, before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2592.

True Copy.—Test.

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. C. C.
Dec. 23.

TO HIRE,

For the ensuing year, two NEGRO GIRLS about 20 years old, the one accustomed to house work, the other to work out occasionally. Inquire at this office.
Dec. 2—tf.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
December 6th, 1825.

On application of Charles Stanley administrator of John Kemp late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 6th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Test. F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County. In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 6th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1825.

C. STANLEY, Adm'r.
Dec. 9. of John Kemp, dec'd.

TO RENT,

That long established and well known

TAVERN IN CHESTERTOWN

now occupied by Mr. Thomas Peacock, possession can be given immediately. For the terms apply to the subscriber.

Any person wishing to rent can be accommodated with sundry articles of tavern furniture, by Mr. Peacock.

JOHN B. ECCLESTON,
Chestertown Nov. 11—16

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office

Cheap Goods.

Groceries, Shoes, Boots and HATS.

E. BLACKISTON has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES AND HATS.

which he can sell cheap for cash.

Fur Hats, made by Rogers,	\$4 50
Do. do.	3 00
Do. do.	2 50
Do. do.	1 50
Do. do.	0 62
Wool Hats,	
Old Hyson,	\$1 50
Young Hyson and	1 25
Hyson Skin	1 00
Cogniac Brandy	\$2 00
Holland Gin	1 50
Jamaica Spirits	1 50
Old Rye Whiskey	1 00
Common do.	0 50
N. E. Rum	0 50
Javy Coffee	0 25
Common do.	0 22
Loaf Sugar	0 22
Orleans do.	0 12
do. do. ordinary	0 10

Molasses and Cheese, very good, Six different kinds of Tobacco, some of the best that Baltimore can afford.

Powder and Shot of different kinds. Candles and Soap, of all kinds. A fine assortment of Tin Ware, Tortoise shell side Combs and Common do.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. He has a number of small articles not mentioned which are cheap, with a very fine assortment of Shoes. He is now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes in the best manner and at the lowest prices, having obtained first-rate workmen on Boots and ladies Shoes. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call—at the same time he is too poor to trust.
Dec. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel Lamb, deceased, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 14th of January next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, (the father of the said Peregrine Cooper named in the writs) by will, dated the 23d day of January, 1778, and which was decided by the said Peregrine Cooper to his son Peregrine Cooper (within named) by will bearing date on or about the 20th of December, 1816, and supposed to contain Three Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called "Worth's Folly," and the other called "Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly," which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas.
MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Dec. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, deceased, against William Sims, will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the Market House in Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said William Sims, in and to all these tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and thirty four acres, two rods and twenty perches, also all his right title and interest in and to that tract or part of a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called "Shad's Hole," containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, all of which said tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore sold and conveyed to the said William Sims by a certain Edward Sims, as by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, and bearing date on, or about, the 27th November, 1820, will appear, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of vend exps.
MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Dec. 23.

Posponed Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of Negroes advertised for Tuesday the 20th inst. at the suit of Samuel Beck, survivor of Samuel Beck, and Sarah his wife, for the use of William Spry, on a vend. expo. against Simon Wickes, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.
Dec. 23.



POETICAL

THE EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.

Our native land—our native vale;
A long and last adieu!
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Cheviot mountains blue.

Farewell, ye hills of glorious deeds,
And streams renowned in song;
Farewell ye braes and blossom'd meads,
Our hearts have lov'd so long.

Farewell, the bythesome broomy knoves,
Where thyme and harebells grow;
Farewell, the hoary, haunted howes,
O'erhung with birk and sloe.

The mossy cave and mouldering tower
That skirt our native dell;
The martyr's grave, and lover's bower,
We bid a sad farewell!

Home of our love! our father's home!
Land of the brave and free!
The sail is flapping on the foam
That bears us far from thee!

We seek a wild and distant shore,
Beyond the Western main;
We leave thee to return no more,
Nor view thy cliffs again!

Our native land—our native vale;
A long and last adieu!
Farewell to bonny Teviotdale,
And Scotland's mountains blue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

A writer in the Exeter Gazette says—
'It may be of service to the numerous classes of our community, labouring under pulmonary affections, as well as to those who are called upon for the professional treatment of them, to know that in cases of hæmoptysis, or where an effusion of blood takes place from the lungs, from a mortal disorganization of their structure, that a prompt and infallible resource might be easily provided, so as to meet the occasion with a safe and decided effect. From 20 to 25 drops of the spirit of turpentine (as the age or the strength of the patient might indicate) in a glass of water, will occasion an instantaneous collapse of the mouth of the vessel producing this distressing and dangerous affliction. The great Dr. Baillie, when lecturing on the subject of the lungs, made it a rule to stop short and deviate from his anatomical discussions, in order to arrest the attention of his pupils (one of whom I was) to this important fact. He confessed his ignorance of the mode by which this specific produced its sudden impression; for long before it could have acted through the medium of circulation, the object was generally effected; and I may add, from the experience of thirty years in the profession, this treatment has obtained such practical confirmation, that I have never failed to instruct such patients to provide themselves with a phial of the above medicine, so as at all times to be armed with immediate relief, for want of which life is rendered daily precarious, and not unfrequently lost, through the miseries of suffocation in the depth of the night, a recent example of which has induced me to give publicity to the above statement.'

Justice.—There are some amusing stories told about the mode of 'bringing justice home to every man's door' in the country. A few years since, it is said no man was competent to discharge the duties of justice of the peace in certain parts of our country, unless he was first rate at fifty-cuffs. Almost every law suit terminated in a battle, either with the justice or between the parties, and not unfrequently the throne of justice was overthrown, and her representative turned out of doors with a pair of black eyes. A cause had been heard by one of our *Squires*, who concluded to give judgment contrary to the wishes of one of the parties; this as usual, occasioned a row and a fight. The dissatisfied suitor turned the justice out of the room, locked the door upon him, and taking the vacant seat of the justice, very deliberately entered judgment in his own favor. We have all heard of *Squire's Law*, by which a justice, is directed to 'cusskin' a refractory party until he behaves himself. Upon the spirit of this law, another of our justices turned an obstreperous defendant 'neck and heels' out of the office, and after barring the door gave judgment against him for default of appearance. *Miner's Journal.*

Lee Lewis.—The agility of the late Mr. Lee Lewis, the harlequin, is generally known. Having played at the little theatre in the Hay-market one evening, and being fatigued, he sent for a coach to the stage door, and before he came down to the coach, the driver entered into conversation with the call-boy respecting the lives and habits of the players, and concluded his inquiries by a shake of the head, and an observation that he was afraid they were all on the broad way to destruction. At this moment Lee Lewis came down, and got into the coach unperceived by the coachman. After waiting some moments,

and finding that the coachman did not attempt to get up, he pushed his head out of the window, and shouted, "Are you going to keep me here all night?" "Lord have mercy upon us," exclaimed the coachman, "is any body in my coach?" "Yes certainly—come drive on!" "Where to, Sir?" "Why to the Devil," (meaning the Devil Tavern, in Fleet street which then occupied the site of Child's place Temple bar.) "to the devil! bless me what wicked people!" "No coachman, drive to the—in Drury lane." The—was a house built in the reign of Queen Anne, with a projecting first floor, was perfectly accessible to Lee Lewis from the coach. Accordingly when the vehicle stopped, the first floor window of the house being open, Lewis with a spring flow from the coach window into that of the house.—The coachman descended and finding his fare decamped, exclaimed—"There's a pretty rascal to cheat a poor man in this way, 'drive me to the devil,' indeed, if I wasn't a Christian I could almost wish you were there." By this time the coachman had mounted. Lewis took this opportunity to jump back again into the coach, and, exclaimed, "Come coachman open the door!" The driver previously alarmed by the mysterious conduct of the player, now heard with extreme dread the voice of his fare coming from out the coach which he had just found empty.—He therefore descended, and Lewis returned into the first floor.

The coachman opened the door—the coach was empty! He looked under the seats, and into the pockets, but no one was there. Not a word escaped his lips, and more dead than alive he crawled upon the box, anxious to be relieved from so awkward a situation. Lewis returned into the coach, and leaning his head out of the window exclaimed, "It's a strange thing you won't let me out." "Lord have mercy upon us!" ejaculated the coachman, as he slid from his seat to the ground, between the horses. Lewis assisted him to rise, and finding that the man was seriously alarmed, he determined to drop the joke. "Well, what's your fare?" said Lewis. "Nothing Sir," said the coachman scrambling in to his seat, "I beant to make no charge to night, Sir—master said I wasn't to charge nobody nothing, and so," continued he, as he drove off, eyeing Lewis with a very cunning look, "master Devil for once have been too deep for you."

Curiosity.—Mr. Samuel F. Baker, of Andover, called yesterday to relate to the circumstances of a phenomenon which recently came under his observation. He states that, being employed with others in making a stone bridge, in the North Parish of Andover, they discovered, on taking up a large flat stone, (about 3 feet by 5) a great body of living snakes, which had probably taken shelter there for the winter. They were stiff at first from the cold, but exhibited various signs of life when exposed to the sun. On being counted there were found to be one hundred and sixteen; and, what renders the circumstance more singular, there were various species, viz: black, striped, and green snakes, and house and brown adders, numbers of each. They were of different sizes, varying from 8 inches to two feet.

The following eloquent sketch of the Free School of Massachusetts, is an extract from a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Greenwood, on the Anniversary of the "Boston Female Asylum."

Speaking of the policy of those governments which discourage the general diffusion of knowledge, Mr. Greenwood observes:—"Far different were the views of those gifted patriarchs who founded a new empire here. They were determined that all their children should be taught of the Lord; and side by side with the humble dwellings, which sheltered their heads from the storms of a strange world, arose the school house and the House of God. And ever after there has been peace, great, unexampled peace; peace to the low, who gradually encroached on the primeval forests of the land, and peace to the millions who have now spread themselves abroad in it from border to border. In the strength and calm resolution of that peace, they stood up once, and shook themselves free from the rusted fetters of the old world; and in the beauty and dignity of that peace they stand up now, self-governed, orderly and independent, a wonder to the nations. If a stranger should inquire of me the principal cause and source of the greatness of my country, would I bid him look on the ocean widely loaded with our merchandize, and proudly ranged by our navy; or on the lands where it is girdled by roads and scored by canals, and burthened with the produce of our industry and ingenuity? Would I bid him look on these things as the spring of our prosperity? Indeed I would not. Nor would I show him our colleges and literary institutions, for he can see nobler ones elsewhere. I would pass all these by; & would lead him out by some winding highway among the hills and woods, and when the cultivated spots grew small and unfrequent and the houses became few and scattered, and a state of primitive nature seemed to be immediately upon us, I would stop in some sequestered spot, and directed by a steady hum, like that of bees, I would point out to him a lowly building, hardly better than a shed, but full of blooming happy children, collected together from the remote and unseen farm-houses, coming over their various tasks, or reading with a voice of reverent

Food and Phlegm.—If you have a severe cold and are very hoarse, have some water gruel prepared in the ordinary way: when nearly ready, slice in two or three good onions; simmer it again twenty minutes; pour it out, put in a lump of butter, with pepper and salt, and eat it—with bread, if you are hungry; go to bed soon after.—The next morning, if you are not quite well, you will be much improved, and willing to try a second dose, which will certainly effect a cure.

A Chinese ship, navigated by Chinese seamen, has recently arrived at Antwerp, and crowds of curious persons from all parts of the Netherlands, daily flock on board to admire the dexterity with which these eaters of rice manage their chopsticks.

COURSE OF STUDY IN Washington College,

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Clows, Principal; the Rev. Mr. Warnock, Vice-Principal; Mr. Duncan, Master of the English School.

Grammar School or Preparatory Course.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Punctuation, English Grammar, English Exercises.—Latin Grammar, Corderius, Latin Exercises, Caesar's Gallic Wars, 6 books; Virgil's *Æneid*, 6 books; Latin Prosody.—Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, (Gospels of St. John and St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles); Græca Minora, throughout.—Arithmetic, throughout; Algebra, in vol. i. of Hutton's Mathematics, or equally as much in Bonycastle.

Pupils who are fully acquainted with all the above studies, and who are fourteen years of age, enter upon the college course. The College Course of studies is intended to occupy three years; three terms in each year.

First term, from the 2d Monday in May, to the 4th Monday in August, 15 weeks.

Second term, from the 1st Monday in October, to the 4th Monday in January, 16 weeks.

Third term, from the 4th Monday in January, to the 2d Monday in May, 15 weeks.

The studies of each term will, as far as practicable, be conducted in the following order.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Adams' Roman Antiquities; Livy, 5 books; Neilson's Greek Exercises, Græca Majora, Part I. vol. i. (containing extracts from Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon.) Homer's *Iliad*, 1st Book.

Mathematics. Geometry, in Hutton's Course, vol. i.; Modern Geography.

Other Studies. Janinsson's Rhetoric; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

Second Term.—Classics. Virgil's *Georgics*; Sallust; Ancient Geography; Græca Majora, Part II. vol. i. (containing Oration of Lycurgus, Isocrates, Demosthenes.) Homer's *Iliad*, Book II.

Mathematics. Application of Algebra to Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Heights and Distances; Mensuration, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Paley's Evidences; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

Third Term.—Classics. Cicero's Oration, (four, against Catiline, for Archias, for Murellus, for Milo.) Græca Majora, 3d Part, vol. i. (containing Philosophical Writings of Xenophon, Plato and Aristotle.) Homer's *Iliad*, Book III.

Mathematics. Surveying and Navigation.

Other Studies. Paley's Natural Theology; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Cicero's Offices; De Senectute; De Amicitia; Græca Majora, 4th Part, vol. i. (containing extracts from the critical works of Aristotle, Dionysius Halicarnassus, and Longinus.) Homer's *Iliad*, Book IV.

Mathematics. Conic Sections in Hutton's Mathematics.

Other Studies. Moral philosophy, (Paley's); Declamation, monthly, of original pieces; Written Compositions, in Latin or English.

Second Term.—Classics. Horace's Odes; Græca Majora, Part V. vol. i. (containing extracts from Theophrastus, Polybius, Aelianus.) Homer's *Iliad*, Book V.

Mathematics. Spherical Trigonometry, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Law of Nations, (Vattel); Declamation, monthly, of original pieces; Written Compositions.

Third Term.—Classics. Horace's Satires and Epistles; Græca Majora, vol. II. Parts I. and II. (containing extracts from Homer's *Odyssey*, Hesiod, Apollonius Rhodius, Isopocles, and Euripides.)

Mathematics. Fluxions, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Declamation of original

pieces; Locke's Essays; Written Compositions.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Horace's Art of Poetry; Tacitus' Life of Agricola; and Manners of Germans; Græca Majora, vol. II. Parts III. and IV. (containing extracts from Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Anacreon, Pindar, and others.)

Natural Philosophy, commenced.

Other Studies. Logic; Butler's Analogy; Declamation and Written Compositions.

Second Term.—Classics. Terence; Græca Majora, vol. II. Part V. containing Poetical Extracts from various authors; Epictetus.

Natural Philosophy, continued.

Other Studies. Priestley's Lectures on History; Tytler's Compend.

Third Term.—Classics. St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek, Buchanan's Psalms, in Latin.

Natural Philosophy, concluded.

Other Studies. Preparation of a Speech for Commencement.

All the pupils in the Grammar School and College are required to attend divine service on the Lord's day; and to study such portions of the Greek Testament, Buchanan's Psalms, or other religious works, as may be prescribed by the Principal.

The price of Board with the Steward of the College, the Rev. Mr. Warnock, is \$33 per term. Washing is a separate charge. Each pupil must furnish his own bed and bedding.

The price of Tuition in the Grammar School is \$9, in the College, \$10 per term, payable in advance.

The college course is intended to be comprised in 3 years. Provision is, however, made to accommodate resident graduates, who may wish to pursue their studies further, on their paying board only.

The Freeman's Banner.

With the next year I propose to publish a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title; devoted generally to the arts and sciences—but particularly to the topics of political economy.

I shall endeavor to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population; and extending to every meritorious correspondent, the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary truce, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity or sycophancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art, and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access. I have heard, and I believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the city of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at three dollars per annum; delivered on the day of publication to the subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons by mail, on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS.
Baltimore, Nov. 1825—(Dec. 16.)

WANTED,

TWO NEGRO BOYS, fifteen to eighteen years of age,—and a WOMAN, who has been reared as a seamstress and nurse. The Boys are wanted for a Manufacturing Establishment in Baltimore, the labour of which is more moderate than farming.—The person wishes to purchase. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 16.

Meeting of the Physicians.

WE, the Physicians of Chestertown and vicinity, having experienced much difficulty in the collection of our accounts, and being now convened for the purpose of taking the subject into serious consideration, (the lenient measures which we have heretofore pursued having entirely failed,) have entered into the following resolutions, viz:

1. That we will hereafter present our accounts for settlement by the end of the year, or within one month afterwards.

2. That justice to ourselves and families, and indeed to the public demands, that for all accounts which cannot be closed by the payment of the cash, we will require bonds or notes, drawing legal interest; and that this resolution shall be carried into effect without distinction of persons.

3. That in those cases in which it may be inconvenient, on account of absence or other just impediment, to close our accounts as aforesaid, that we shall still, on any future settlement, demand interest on said accounts from the end of each and every year.

4. That in many cases having incurred losses to a considerable amount by fraudulent conveyances, in all cases where persons who have conveyed away their property, and still continue to enjoy the profits of it, refuse to pay our just claims we will not render any services to such persons until their accounts be paid, or security given that they will be paid.

5. That to guard against a refusal to pay any accounts which, by our former indulgence, may now be in such a state that the statute of limitation would be a bar to their recovery, we will not visit nor prescribe for those who make this plea, until the account so circumstanced shall have been paid, or secured to be paid.

The above resolutions having been proposed and unanimously adopted, and having bound ourselves each to the other to carry them into effect, we present them to the public, confident that we act in conformity to the principles of equity towards others, and that we do not transcend the limits which justice to ourselves prescribes.

MORGAN BROWNE,
JAS. M. ANDERSON,
PEREGRINE WROTH.

Dec. 16.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,
December 13th, 1825.

On application of William Sims, Administrator of Henry D. Wadleigh, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

Test, F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 13th day of December, 1825.

WILLIAM SIMS, Adm'r.
Dec. 16. of H. D. Wadleigh, dec'd

BOSTON BARD.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
The Life of the 'Boston Bard,'
WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND.

In youth, I saw the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sane, I took misfortune's lead,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the "Boston Bard," has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his Life, together with a number of his Poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character—unmerited censure—loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if "variety" the very spice of life, the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself; that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living relative, for any favour whatever. If the clouds, which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed, if, under a self given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the kindness of kindred has not in any manner, nor at any time been productive of these events. If I have been an hungered, the bread of the stranger has strengthened me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed slumbered, and refreshed; to the stranger therefore am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe to one else—gratitude. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been as unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my Poems, which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH.

VOL. I.

CHESTERTOWN, MD. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1825.

NO. 11.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

BY NATHANIEL MITCHELL,

At the house one door below the office of Wm. H. Barroll, Esq.

TERMS.—The CHESTERTOWN TELEGRAPH is printed every Friday on a super-royal sheet, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum—one half payable on the receipt of the first number, and the balance at the conclusion of the year. No subscriptions will be received for a shorter time than six months—Persons wishing to discontinue the paper at the end of the year, must notify the editor of their intention at least two weeks previous to the expiration thereof.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion—larger ones in proportion.

Persons sending advertisements must limit the time of insertion otherwise they will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications to the editor on business, must be post paid.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

Are theatrical entertainments conducive to the interests of morality?

In a lecture, delivered a few evenings ago, the utility of theatrical entertainments was mentioned; in addition to what was then correctly observed, we send you the following, in hopes that the subject will be fairly examined. When we make observations in favour of the theatre, it is unfortunate that many persons into whose hands they may fall, are unprepared to decide candidly on the subject. They have never tasted the sweets that are to be enjoyed in a well conducted theatre; the prejudices of education are all against it, and its very name has, in the minds of many, associated with it every vice which can disgrace the human race. We admit that, in some instances, corruptions may have crept in. But we wish to defend it on broad and liberal principles, as an institution established for the express purpose of applauding virtue, and setting forth vice in its most abominable forms. This was its original intention. But to be a little more particular—many considerations might be mentioned, which prove the utility of theatrical entertainments, to any unprejudiced mind.

1st. Theatrical entertainments excite emulation. Emulation is one of the noblest and most beneficial principles implanted in the human breast. Desire of superiority encourages every class of men to persevere. It calls forth the latent energies of the soul, and directs them in a thousand ways. Prompted by it, the naturalist undergoes the inclemency of every season, and enjoys satisfaction when surrounded with the greatest danger. In theatrical entertainments this principle is encouraged, and sufficient room given for its exercise. Though each orator cannot reach the celebrity of a Campbell, or a Talbot, yet each may arrive at a superiority in a certain degree, and full gratification in improving himself.

Again; it is an incontestable fact, that many men of genius die, unknown and unknown: circumstances prevent them from being of advantage to mankind, and oppose them in gaining that celebrity to which they seemed destined by nature. They are prevented, by their situations in life, from cultivating a genius, which, by proper attention, might have been equal to that of a Boyle or a Newton. Many engaged in breaking the stubborn furrow, might, had circumstances favoured, been qualified for swaying the sceptre of nations, or commanding into reverential awe listening senates. As the happiness of a commonwealth is intimately connected with the additional knowledge of its members, it is entirely obvious, that whatever tends to the increase of knowledge, deserves encouragement. Theatrical entertainments are instituted expressly for this purpose, and the manner in which they are conducted, tends to introduce to publicity those who otherwise might have remained covered with a cloud. They tend to excite a spirit of inquiry in such as attend them.

The nature of man is such, that he is necessitated, in some respects, to form his opinions, whether political, religious, or speculative, according to the situation in which he is placed. Hence man is the creature of habit and education. Each sectary, or body of men, is taught to hold every other sectary or body of men in contempt, and to consider all who may differ from its peculiar nostrums, as holding opinions which are really untenable. But in theatrical entertainments a spirit of inquiry is excited. Men are led and inclined to examine what support different opinions may have. The foibles of education are here laid aside, and thus men become liberal in their sentiments, and less liable to censure the tenets of others who may differ from them in opi-

nion. The Protestant, or Presbyterian, from education, is ready to laugh at the idea of Purgatory, and addressing the Supreme Being by means of images, tenets held by Papists; but were a spirit of inquiry excited, were the arguments alleged in defence of such tenets candidly examined, silence would occupy the place of contempt, and argument the sneer of derision.

Again, theatrical entertainments afford an opportunity of conveying moral and religious instruction, which cannot at all times be easily obtained. Such is the depraved and corrupted state of the great mass of the population, that they will not attend to instruction unless presented in the form of amusement; and such is the dry, careless, and formal manner in which the teachers of morality and religion present their instructions; that they are by no means calculated to arrest the attention of the profane, or make any impression upon the thoughtless; but in the theatre, instructions are presented in a pleasing form, the attention is roused, and the mind is kept fixed upon the instructions that are conveyed. Let it not be objected, that actors and conductors of theatres are immoral characters; some of them, I admit, may be such, but this argues no more against the institution itself, than the improper conduct of the teachers of religion does against Christianity; and were the conduct of the former fairly examined and compared with that of the latter, this objection would no longer be urged. It is alleged by some, that truth ought to be communicated in a calm and dispassionate manner, and that in theatres passion occupies the place of reason. The folly and falsehood of this objection are nearly equal. In theatres, passion does not occupy the place of reason necessarily. In them truth may be sought for, and communicated in the calmest manner. In fact, the tendency of such entertainments, in addition to the advantages already mentioned, is to subdue passion, and prevent prejudice and education from being the sole dictators of creeds.

Another objector comes forward, and says, that in theatres dangerous and improper ideas are communicated. The reason why the objection is brought, is this—in them these corruptions which may be prevalent, whether in church or state, are frequently attacked and held up to public ridicule. The principle upon which this objection rests is, that truth is hurtful in its nature. This position will only be advanced by him who is an avowed enemy to the human race. But when we consider that it is only brought forward by contracted mortals, who cannot look at any thing beyond their own private interest; attempting to give an answer to it, were vain. To conclude—I have made these few observations, in the hope that some other person will point out more fully the advantages of such an institution. We might point out the advantages of the theatre, from the encouragement which it gives to the cultivation of the fine arts, from its improvement of taste, from the good which has resulted from it. Let then the conductors of theatres, while they have the approbation of their own minds, in saying that they are intended to promote the peace and happiness of mankind, to diffuse useful knowledge, suffer the ignorance and malevolence of such as would misconstrue their designs, pass by with the merited smile of contempt.

PHILANTHROPOS.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Internal Improvement Convention assembled at Baltimore on Wednesday, the 14th inst. when Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, was appointed Chairman. Seventy gentlemen answered to their names on the calling of the roll.

The deliberations of the Convention were opened by Mr. Potts, of Frederick, who submitted the following resolutions, which were concurred in:

Resolved, That the subject of Internal Improvement, be referred to a committee of thirteen members to be appointed by the chair, and to consist of at least one from each county, and one from each city, with instructions to consider and report the expediency of addressing a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, recommending a general system for improving the natural welfare of her citizens, and to her proper and becoming rank among her sister states.

Resolved, That this committee be further instructed to consider and report the ways and means in their judgment best calculated to effect this great and common object of the people of Maryland.

On Thursday four additional delegates appeared.

The Chairman committed the following gentlemen as the committee in accordance with the resolutions of Wednesday:

Richard Potts, of Frederick county; Thomas Ellicott, of Baltimore city; Thomas H. Carroll, of the city of Annapolis

John M'Henry, of Alleghany county; Daniel Jennifer, of Charles county; William Darne, of Montgomery county; Daniel Murray, of Anne Arundel county; Israel D. Mausby, of Harford county; John S. Smith, of Baltimore county; Thomas Buchanan, of Washington county; Samuel Sprigg, of Prince George's county; John R. Plater, of St. Mary's county; John M'Pherson, of Frederick county.

After the passing of sundry important resolutions, Messrs. Jennifer, Herbert, and Kennedy, were appointed a Committee to draft rules for the government of the Convention.

[The following is the Report of the Committee on Internal Improvements, with the amendments adopted in the progress of the Convention's deliberations.]

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of Internal Improvement, and the consideration of the ways and means in their judgment best calculated to effect this great and common object of the people of Maryland, having considered the great subjects of reference by the Convention, with all the attention and diligence which their time enabled them to give, have concluded to report to the Convention the following Preamble and Resolutions, with their reasons as the result of their labours, which they respectfully submit to the superior wisdom and consideration of this honourable body.

WHEREAS the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in connection with a lateral Canal from the Patapsco river, to intersect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at the most approved and practicable point, whether considered in relation to the State at large, or in its prosperous influence upon the trade and commerce of the city of Baltimore, is the most prominent and commanding object for the early and liberal patronage of the Legislature of Maryland—therefore

Resolved, That the practicability of a canal from Baltimore, to intersect and unite with the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, thence to Pittsburg, and thence to Lake Erie, no longer admits of a doubt in the opinion of this Convention. There was a period when the magnitude of the undertaking appalled even the most sanguine, who not only doubted the practicability of the measure, but more than all the ability of the country to accomplish so great a work. The canals of England and Holland and the rest of Europe, were considered as stupendous undertakings, which European science and capital alone were competent to effect, but the delusion has been dissipated and recent experience has demonstrated that American skill and enterprise are equal to any thing that man can effect. The Erie canal is a lasting monument of the wisdom, patriotism, and public spirit of the state of New York, and has rendered certain what before was problematical; it has removed the doubt of scepticism itself, and stands a splendid example to the world, of what may be done in this way of internal improvements. This magnificent work, which is a practical lesson to the union on the subject of Canals, combined with the surveys made by the Commissioners of Virginia and Maryland, and those lately made by the Engineers of the national government, of the contemplated canal route, leave no doubt on the mind of this Convention of the practicability of the work in question.

2d. Resolved, That the projected Chesapeake and Ohio canal in connection with one from Baltimore, is an object of the first magnitude to this state, in an agricultural, commercial, and political point of view, and therefore ought if possible to be effected.

The time has arrived in the opinion of this Convention, when the state is imperatively called upon to make a prompt and vigorous effort to accomplish that object, which, more than any other measure of internal improvement, will secure to her the advantages of her geographical position in relation to the western states; and under Providence, to perpetuate the foundation of her happiness and prosperity.—The Convention has seen with admiration the advances made by New York in her works of internal improvement, and acknowledges with pain and mortification, that Maryland must lose the trade of the western country, unless she can be connected with it by the canal in contemplation. Whilst the trade between the Atlantic and the west was carried on by wagons, she participated largely in it; but the fact cannot be concealed, that the facilities to transportation afforded by the Erie canal, are calculated to deprive her of it. When it is considered that the expense of transportation, by land, is more than twenty-five times greater than by the canal, it must be obvious to all reflecting minds, that there can be no competition between land and water carriage. The wagon trade must be abandoned. Yet the state, in the opinion of this Convention, has natural advantages, which, if improved, would render her a successful rival with New York for the western trade. It is 513 miles from New York to Buffalo on Lake Erie, and from thence to the

point where the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal would enter the lake, about two hundred miles more, making 713 miles.—From Baltimore to Lake Erie, on the route contemplated, it is about 510 miles. Now, if it be conceded that the Erie canal will command the trade of the country on the north of the canal line, and also some distance on the South of it, it must be admitted that the Chesapeake and Ohio canal will command the trade of the country to the south of the canal line, which includes four-fifths of the Lake country, the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, and indeed all the country whose trade is not exclusively confined to New Orleans. Again: the distance from New York to Pittsburg is 700 miles, from Baltimore to Pittsburg, it is only 400 miles, making a difference of 300 miles in favor of Baltimore. From these considerations, this Convention indulges a confident hope, that should the transcendent natural advantages of the commercial emporium of the state be improved as they ought to be, she may engage in a successful competition with New York on Lake Erie and at Pittsburg, for the trade of the western world. Why should she not? It is seen that Baltimore is from 200 to 300 miles nearer to the western states than her great rival; and if the productions of the west could be transported to her with as much facility, and as good prices obtained there as at New York, and if at the same time Baltimore could supply foreign and domestic goods upon as good terms as New York, it is reasonable to conclude that Baltimore would enjoy a full portion of the western trade. And should the northern canal be closed by ice two months longer in the year, than the southern, it will give to the latter, independently of all other considerations, a decided preference. That the commerce of this great city is of vital importance to the prosperity of the state, and ought to be fostered and extended as the means of increasing her wealth, power and population, are propositions which would seem to admit of no diversity of opinion. They may be illustrated and brought home to the understanding of every man, by supposing that Baltimore, by some dreadful calamity, was annihilated. What then would be the condition of the state. It would be reduced to poverty, insignificance, and ruin. On the other hand, if Baltimore, by maintaining her natural advantages, could become another London, what blessings might not be expected from it, by affording the best of markets at home for the productions of the country. Every citizen is interested in the measure, and ought to give it his hearty support.

In a political point of view, the importance of this communication with the Western States is not less apparent. It will facilitate the intercourse between the Atlantic and Western States, connect the people by interest, habit, and constant communication, and unite them by an indissoluble bond. To this subject the parting words of the Father of his country apply with peculiar emphasis: "The East, in an unrestrained intercourse with the West, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will, more and more, find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East, supplies requisite for its growth and comfort; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the secure enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its productions, to the weight, influence, and future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the union, directed by an indissoluble community of interests as one nation." It is to be hoped that the National Government will not be indifferent to measures, which so powerfully and intimately affect the national interest; and that the Representatives of ten millions of freemen, will make an effort to consolidate and perpetuate that union on which their prosperity, happiness, and freedom pre-eminently depend. The work is worthy, and claims the patronage of the Nation, and if effected, will remain an imperishable monument of its honour and patriotism, to all future times. From these united considerations, this Convention is convinced that the Canals, if made, would be a blessing to the State and the Nation.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the interest and prosperity of the State are essentially involved in the prosecution of this great work, and that she ought to use her best exertions to procure its accomplishment, provided that it will not be expedient to apply the resources of the State to that object, unless an adequate fund shall be raised to complete the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the base of the Alleghany mountains. This Convention has no correct data upon which to predicate estimates of the expense of making the Canal from Baltimore to Pittsburg, or from Baltimore to the Alleghany; but, taking the expense at ten millions of dollars to Pittsburg, and five millions to the Alleghany, no reason is seen why it should not yield an interest

equal to the Erie Canal; which, at this time, is understood to give five per cent. on the sum invested, and the calculations are, that it will shortly produce upwards of a million annually to the state. The agricultural productions of the country, and those of the forest, through which the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will run until it reaches the Alleghany, are at least equal to those of New York, in addition to which, we may count on coal, which abounds to an extent not surpassed in any other country. It is calculated that the tolls on that article alone would immediately pay the interest on several millions of dollars.

If the city of New York consumes annually two millions four hundred thousand bushels of coal, what will not the country between Cumberland and Baltimore, including the District of Columbia, the city of Baltimore, and the manufacturing establishments in her vicinity require, when it can be furnished at a sum not exceeding sixteen cents a bushel. The advantages of coal to the community at large, and to the cities, towns, and manufacturing in particular, are incalculable. What would England have been without her coal, and deprived of it what would she become?

A Canal through the western counties of the state, would relieve the people from the most distressing and onerous burdens. The freight of a barrel of flour from Hagerstown to Baltimore, is never less than one dollar, and generally one dollar and twenty-five cents. A canal navigation would reduce it to five cents, exclusive of tolls, and on all other articles in the same ratio.

The Convention feels a deep conviction that a Canal from Pittsburg to Baltimore, would render her in preference to any other eastern port, the emporium of western commerce; but as that object is beyond the ability of the State to accomplish, without the aid of the National Government, it is nevertheless of opinion, that a Canal may, and ought to be made, to the foot of the Alleghany, which would bring into the bosom of the State the rich productions of the country bordering on the Potomac and its branches, and render our Commercial Capital a still more flourishing and prosperous city.

4th. Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, the application of the public funds to this project, will be found a profitable and beneficial investment, that its accomplishment will encourage agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, increase population, augment the public wealth, enlarge the ability of the State to foster other works of public utility, and strengthen the Union.

5th. Resolved, That all minor objects ought to yield to this undertaking, which the united energies of the State alone can effect.

6th. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the State ought to invest \$500,000 in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Provided, that before the State shall make such an investment, the sum that may be necessary with such investment, according to the estimate that may be reported by the United States' Engineers, to complete it to the eastern base of the Alleghany mountains, shall be first subscribed; and further, that the State appropriate \$500,000 for the completion of a canal from the Patapsco river, to intersect the former, and that the investment in the one, and the appropriation for the other, be simultaneous.

And provided further, That the Legislature, before authorising any subscription on the part of the State to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, be satisfied in such manner as is prescribed by the act of Congress that a Canal connecting the Patapsco with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at such point in the District of Columbia, or through the same, as the Legislature shall judge expedient, may be cut without impeding or injuring the navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

7th. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Legislature of Maryland, to take early steps for the obtaining, by compromise or otherwise, of the deferred interest of the Stockholders and Creditors of the Potomac Company.

8th. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the proper time has arrived, when a liberal and general system for the internal improvement of Maryland, at her expense, ought to be adopted by the Legislature of the State, and that the first citizen in interest and importance to her citizens, is the construction of a canal from the waters of the Patapsco, near Baltimore, to some point on the Potomac river, which shall most conveniently unite with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

9th. Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, that the Legislature of Maryland ought, without delay, to propose to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to unite with that State in constructing an ascending navigation from the tide water of the Chesapeake Bay, at Port Deposit, to the town of Harrisburg, in Dauphin county, by Canals or otherwise, as an object of great interest and importance to Maryland.

10th. Resolved, As the sense of this

Convention that it would be proper for the Legislature of Maryland, at its next session, to constitute, by law, a Board of Public Works, whose duty it shall be to cause an actual survey, and examination of the State to be made, and to ascertain what rivers can be improved by removing impediments to their navigation, and the expense of such improvement; what canals and rail roads are practicable, and which, if made, will promote the public interest, with the expense of constructing such canals and rail roads and generally, to develop the extent of the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial resources of the State, with digested plans for rendering those resources subservient to the general welfare.

11th. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Convention, that the resources of the State are abundantly sufficient to meet any expenditure which the accomplishment of the works recommended by this Convention may require, without imposing onerous burdens on her people, and that the ways and means may be readily devised by the wisdom of the Legislature, to pay the interest on any loans that may be authorized for that purpose.

12th. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to draft and present a memorial, on behalf of this Convention, to the legislature of Maryland, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.

The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, President of the late Convention on internal improvement, has instructed J. S. Skinner, Secretary of said Convention, to notify J. C. Herbert, Daniel Murray, and R. T. Spence, Esqrs. of his having, in pursuance of authority given by the last resolution, designated them as the committee to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of Maryland, in conformity with the report and resolutions adopted by said Convention.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.
FROM MONTE VIDEO.

By the ship Seine, capt. Shepherd, in 42 days from Buenos Ayres, we have received numerous files of papers from that place, to the 5th of November, inclusive. By such translations we have had time to make, it will be seen that the Brazilian troops sent to quell the insurrection in the Banda Oriental, have met with a signal defeat. It seems impossible for the advocates and supporters of royalty in any part of the southern continent to sustain themselves under any circumstances, when they meet the lovers of freedom in the field. The consequences of this action have been the entire evacuation of the Eastern provinces, by the Brazilian forces, and the official re-union of that country with the republic of Buenos Ayres. The Brazilian Consul and Agent in consequence of insults offered to his government during the rejoicing at Buenos Ayres, at the successes of the Patriots, had demanded and received his passports, and left the country.

UNITED PROVINCES OF RIO DE LA PLATA.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

LONG LIVE OUR COUNTRY!

On Thursday last, the following particulars appeared in our periodical prints, and found a place in our columns, owing to their importance, and the impressions they are calculated to make on the feelings of every heart alive to its country's welfare. This glorious news furnishes a convincing proof of the overwhelming power of decision and heroism, when brought into the field in support of the liberty of our beloved country, and when opposed to the despotic mandates of a cruel tyrant. In a word they furnish a wholesome lesson to every oppressor of mankind, that ignominy and certain downfall is the inevitable lot of all those who aspire to dominion over the rights of free men.

VICTORY OF SARANDI.

It is no longer possible for the despot of Brazil to calculate upon the aggrandizement of his empire, by the enslavement of this province. The Orientals have just given to the world an indubitable testimony of the high value at which they estimate liberty. Two thousand soldiers, selected from the Brazilian cavalry, commanded by Col. Dentos Manuel, were completely routed yesterday, on the coast of Sarandi, by an equal force, which I had the honor of commanding. That division, so proud of its chiefs, were doubtless, unaware of the valor of the army which they braved. To meet and to conquer, was the act of a moment. The charge was the only manoeuvre that took place on both sides; and it was one of the most obstinate that ever took place. The enemy commenced their by a heavy discharge of fire arms, which was despised by our brave troops, who with the sabre in hand, and carbine on the shoulder, according to my orders, met, encountered and sworded the foe, and after completely dispersing them, pursued them two leagues, and obtained a complete and prompt victory.

Such was the result of the action, that four hundred men lay dead upon the field of battle, 70 were made prisoners, together with fifty two officers, without including the wounded whom we are still collecting on the field, and the dispersed, who are to be met with in all quarters. Over 2000 stand of arms, 10 pieces of artillery, a great quantity of munitions of war, and all their horses fell into our hands. Our loss consisted in one officer

killed, thirteen of the same rank wounded, thirty soldiers deceased, and seventy with severe wounds. The commanders, officers and troops are meritedly entitled to the fame of brave men. The valiant and worthy Brigadier General, after a most resolute and determined contest throughout the entire action, attacked a flying squadron, which escaped the blades of our swords. When the earliest opportunity presents itself, I shall give you a detailed account of this memorable encounter, for at present time will not allow me to enter into a circumstantial account thereof. For all further information I refer you to the Sergeant Major, bearer of these dispatches, who will satisfy you as to all minute matters relating to this signal victory.

God preserve you many years, is the sincere wish of your Excellency's friend and obedient servant,

JUAN ANTONIA LANALLEJA.

Head-Quarters in Durango.

October 13th, 1825.

To the Commissioner of the Oriental Government of Buenos Ayres.

It appears by the report from the U. S. Engineer Department, that the expenditures for fortifications during the past year, has been \$8,391,506 54; and that the amount requisite to complete the several works is \$2,638,297 00. With a view to complete the great system of defence, which has hitherto been carried on with such vigour, three different classes of works are suggested. The cost of the first class, to be commenced immediately, will be \$4,626,455 40. The expense of the second class, to be commenced at a later period, is estimated at 5,357,176 63. The cost of the third class, the construction of which may be deferred to a remote period, is stated at \$1,854,575 58, making a grand total of \$11,838,908 61; for which the whole of our Atlantic Coast will be belted with a chain of almost impregnable fortifications. The works commenced during this year, are the fortifications on Oak Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear River; that on Bogue Point, near Beaufort, both in North Carolina; and the works on George's Island, in the harbour of Boston. Progress has also been made in the fortifications at Brenton's Point, which has been named Fort Adams; in that at New Utrecht, called Fort Hamilton; in Fort Delaware, Fort Calhoun, Fort Monroe, at Mobile Point, at Chief Mentour, and at Fort Jackson.

Under the head of internal improvements, \$12,837 48 have been expended in deepening the channel into the harbour of Presque Isle, and it will require an additional expenditure of \$14,162 52 to complete it; in repairing Plymouth Beach \$24,203 09 have been expended; and the further cost will be \$26,508 91; on the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, \$4,474 94, is the sum expended; and in the continuation of the Cumberland Road \$4,995 58.

The report then gives a view of the services in which the Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement have been employed. General Bernard and Mr. Shriver, constituting this Board, left Washington in March, to make a survey of a site for the National Road, from the seat of government of the United States to N. Orleans. They were directed to take three routes: 1st. the Atlantic passing the capitals of the southern states—Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Milledgeville, &c.; 2d. the intermediate route, comprehending all the route through the valley of the mountains west of the Blue Ridge. The two first of these routes were examined by General Bernard and Mr. Shriver, when their exertions were interrupted by the indisposition of the latter gentleman, and the necessity which required the former to prepare his report of the route for the Chesapeake and Ohio canals. Captain Poussin and Lieut. Trimble have been sent to take up the survey at the point where it was left, and are now engaged in it. The Board also examined the ground between the Mississippi and Lake Ponchartrain, with a view to ascertain the practicability of constructing a canal to unite these waters; and a report on this subject will be made during the session.

Two brigades of Topographical Engineers have been employed on the routes for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and a report on the subject will, if possible, be submitted to Congress at the present session.

Engineers have also been employed in the various Eastern States in making surveys for the construction of canals and harbours; and others in the West for the removal of sand bars, snags, sawyers, planters, &c. in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The Cumberland road has been carried on with much vigour and success; and has been laid out, in continuation, to the west of Zanesville, as far as Columbus, a distance of 53 miles. Between Detroit and Chicago, and Little Rock and Cantonment, Gibson, surveyors have also been employed, as well as on the coast of South Carolina, to determine on sites for fortifications.

The high standing of the Military Academy is referred to, and a suggestion is thrown out, of the advantage of introducing cavalry and light artillery exercises with a view to the immediate formation of the corps of cavalry in case of need.

This interesting report concludes with a recommendation that an increase of the corps of engineers, and the organization of the topographical engineers into a corps, be authorized by Congress, the

present numbers being inadequate to the various and extensive duties which are required of the Department.



ORHSTERTOWN TELEGRAPH

Quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, et oannis in hoc sum.

Condo et compono, qua mox deponere possim.

Hor. Epis. 1.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1825.

The Post-office at Georgetown, roads, and also at Newmarket, both in this county, have been discontinued. Those who wish to write to their friends in that quarter, should direct their letters to the Head of Chester.

The General Assembly of this state convened at Annapolis, the seat of government, on Monday last, for the purpose of holding its annual session, and in conformity to the constitutional and legal provisions on the subject, the members will, on Monday next, proceed to elect a person to fill the office of Governor, during the ensuing year. In opposition to the opinions of many of our fellow citizens who very strangely believe, that it is a matter of but little importance who fills this honourable and elevated office, we entertain the belief that the interests of the state cannot be properly attended to if the incumbent is not an enterprising, judicious and able man, one who will be virtuous and independent enough to disregard, in the discharge of his duty, all other considerations than those which flow from a wish and determination to advance the public welfare as far forth as his means will permit, let the consequences of his thus disregarding all minor and improper considerations which are too often permitted to hinder the advancement of the general good, be what they may. Although our constitution and laws have dealt out power to the head of our Executive Department with a parsimonious hand, and one that is, perhaps too much so, yet we behold in the full and beneficial exercise of that portion which has been allotted to him, ample employment for the genius, information, experience and enterprise of even those of our citizens who are in these respects the most highly gifted. Even the duties which it is absolutely necessary for him to perform, and without a discharge of which the wheels of government must cease to revolve, are of such a nature that the man who is selected to perform them, ought to possess, in no very small degree, the best qualities of both the head and heart; for if he does not, it is probable that those duties will either be improperly performed, or will be, in a great measure neglected, and thus, it is likely, that the welfare of the state will be sacrificed to the inefficiency or want of virtue of one of its own agents. The relation in which we stand to the government of the United States, which renders our Executive liable at almost every moment to be necessarily drawn into the discussion of some of the many important political questions which arise out of our constitutions and laws—questions that are likely to affect, in the deepest and most permanent manner, our well being as a republican state, and which we must have discussed by able men on our part if we would secure our rights, furnish, if no other source does, the most convincing proof that the person who is placed at the head of that department ought always to be one of our most virtuous and efficient men. Nor ought we to look only to those duties which are expressly required of him, and the discharge of which is absolutely essential to the very existence of our state government; for there are others which, altho' they are not expressly enjoined upon him, he may perform without even a suspicion of a usurpation of authority, and which, however common it may have been to neglect them, ought to be performed, as they will assist in promoting the welfare of the community. Viewing the subject in this light, and deeply impressed as our mind is with the conviction that the office in question is not only one of the most honourable, but also one of the most use-

ful and important, we sincerely hope that the members of the Assembly in exercising their constitutional power of choosing a person to fill it, will keep constantly in view, and be entirely governed by, those considerations which patriotism and their oaths proclaim, as all that can with propriety have any influence in the selection of those who are to be elevated to the dignified and useful employment of serving their country, and presiding over the concerns of a free people. The time has been when many of us supposed that public offices were properly filled only when the incumbents were designated by some particular political nickname which they bore in common with ourselves, as if men always understood, and were always in reality actuated by the principles of that party to which they nominally belonged, and as if none were capable and virtuous enough to serve their country who did not belong to our own party; but a period so inauspicious to the public prosperity, so injurious to the social enjoyments of individuals, has at length passed by, and now when the effervescence of political animosity has in a great measure ceased, and reason and love of country have regained their rightful authority over us, we ought to look back upon it, not only with shame and regret, but with an anxious desire and a firm determination, never again to indulge in what is so vitally destructive of the fundamental principles of our republican form of government, under which the avenues to public employment ought to be open, not to the members of this or that party only, but to every individual citizen who may possess the requisite abilities and moral worth. In respect to the high office of which we have been speaking, a large majority of the people expect their agents to place in it a man whose genius, information and experience will enable him, when prompted by the disinterested motives of patriotism, to assist in raising the state to that high rank to which she may be elevated by a proper application of her resources, and we trust that in relation to it the unjust and impolitic distinctions which have too often been made, will not be attended to. They are but the offspring of faction and illiberality; they rarely, if ever, lead to any public benefit, and they ought not to be suffered any longer to mar the beauty and utility of a system to which the genius of liberty has fled for shelter from the foul resorts of political corruption and despotism. Designing and ambitious men, who are desirous of aggrandising themselves, and who will do it even at the expense of the general good, may labour to keep alive in all its fury, the spirit of party, and in consequence of their specious, though fallacious reasoning, they may procure assistance from many who are actuated by good intentions; but when we view the subject dispassionately, and with the light of reason and experience to facilitate our researches, we shall find that he who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens," acted wisely and for our good, when he warned us in the most solemn manner, "against the baneful effects of the spirit of party."

Our country is common to all of us, its offices do not belong exclusively to any party, and in justice to the state and to individuals, they ought to be conferred upon those who are the most capable of discharging the duties incident to them, and who by their moral and intellectual worth are rendered most worthy of the confidence and respect of those over whom they preside.

APPOINTMENTS

By the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

WILLIAM H. D. C. WRIGHT, of Maryland, to be Consul of the United States, for the port of Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil.

RUFUS KING, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOHN A. KING, of New-York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States near his Britannic Majesty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

About one o'clock this morning the Capitol was discovered to be on fire. We do not know as yet the extent of the damage the building sustained, but understand that a considerable portion of the Congress Library is destroyed. The fire was subdued as quickly after the alarm was given as our citizens could reach the building.

FOR THE TELEGRAPH.

The age in which we live is, emphatically, an age of improvements. "The spirit of improvement is abroad in the earth," and as natives of Kent County, we wish to see this spirit naturalized amongst us. We are the friends of canals and rail-ways—cotton gins and spinning-jennies, and turnpikes and steam-mills; and at the risk of incurring the charge of being visionary projectors, we will venture to suggest, for the consideration of the good people of our town and county, one project more.

Young people and old, of every profession, learned and unlearned, and those of no profession at all, agree in one thing—the convenience and necessity of having a little pocket money; and there are very few who, like the daughters of the honest Vicar of Wakefield, are strictly enjoined not to spend it. On the contrary, parents and guardians put it into their own and their children's pockets, for the express purpose of indulging themselves in little extra trifles. Children lay out their spending money in whistles, and sugar-plums, and gingerbread—those of riper years (I had almost said adult children) spend theirs in stepping into the tavern to treat a friend to a glass of punch, or in visiting horse races and theatres.

There are very few, we are persuaded, who would not give up these transient gratifications, provided they could be brought clearly to see their interest in it. The whistle is soon broken—the pleasure which was expected to flow from its possession, is, of course, at an end; and all those transitory enjoyments in which the thoughtless and the gay, the idle and the dissipated too frequently indulge, are apt to be followed by some moments of bitter reflection. Precious moments! how salutary their influence if duly improved. In these moments, the pocket-money would be deposited wherever there was sufficient security that it would one day be returned with interest. A bank, as usually conducted, would not receive small deposits on this condition. But a SAVINGS BANK would.

Wherever these institutions have been established, the effect has been salutary. The man of pleasure has been reclaimed from his habits of dissipation. The young mechanic has, in a short time, accumulated a fund sufficient to establish himself in business, by depositing weekly a small part of his earnings, which before was thought too small to be worth saving; the older mechanic, being in the habit of receiving his money in small parcels, too small to be worth saving, would, by the same plan, soon raise a fund sufficient to meet all his engagements—the young lawyers, and doctors, and merchants too, would, by denying themselves of only a part of their pleasures, soon be able to provide themselves with libraries, which would teach them how to double their money. In short, all trades and professions would be able, by the same plan of depositing now and then a little of their surplus funds, to contribute something to public charities, and to the effectual relief of private distress. Viewing, as we do, an institution of this kind as a public blessing, we earnestly recommend its establishment. If a few of our wealthy and distinguished citizens would take the subject into their serious consideration, the plan might soon be carried into successful operation.

The scheme is not Utopian. Reason, the noblest faculty of the mind, conceived the plan; the best dispositions and feelings of our nature carried it into execution; and experience, the proper test, has confirmed its utility. Without pretending to the gift of prophecy, we will venture to predict, that those who, by their influence and exertions, shall contribute to its accomplishment, will soon have cause to rejoice that the project of a Savings Bank was ever conceived.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

CONGRESS.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Reed, of Mass. introduced a resolution relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Webster laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which he represented to be a subject of deep importance. The claims of the Ex-President (Mr. Monroe) were brought before the House by Mr. Ingham, and referred to the Committee on Claims; his motion for a select Committee being superseded by the amendment carrying it to the Standing Committee. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving a territorial government to the District, which was agreed to.

Dec. 20.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Van Buren introduced, and accompanied with some appropriate remarks, a resolution declaring that Congress does not possess the power to construct roads and canals, and proposing that the power be given, under such restrictions as to secure to each State the benefits resulting from appropriations for that purpose.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Robbins, for referring that part of the President's Message relative to a National University to a select Committee for consideration, and notice was given by Mr. Benton of his intention to bring in a bill to graduate the price of the public lands. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cobb, relative to the prohibition of Members of Congress from accepting any process of honour, trust or profit, under a

A COUNTING HOUSE CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR 1826.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
APRIL							1
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JUNE					1	2	3
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SEPTEMBER							1
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OCTOBER							1
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DECEMBER							1
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	30	31					

Solar and Lunar Eclipses for 1826.

1. A total eclipse of the Moon the 21st of May at 10 o'clock 15 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; it will be visible in the East Indies and New Holland.
2. An eclipse of the Sun the 5th of June, at 12 o'clock 53 min. at noon, invisible, it will be visible in South America and the South Atlantic Ocean.
3. An eclipse of the Sun the 30th of October, at 8 o'clock 21 min. in the afternoon, invisible; only a small part of the penumbra falls on the South pole.
4. A total eclipse of the Moon the 14th of November, at 11 o'clock 8 min. in the forenoon; invisible here, but visible in the eastern parts of Asia.
5. An eclipse of the Sun the 29th of November, at 6 o'clock 36 min. in the forenoon, invisible here; but will be seen in Europe and the northern parts of Asia.

COURSE OF STUDY IN Washington College,

KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

The Rev. Dr. Clows, Principal; the Rev. Mr. Warnock, Vice-Principal; Mr. Duncan, Master of the English School.

Grammar School or Preparatory Course.

Reading, Orthography, Writing, Punctuation, English Grammar, English Exercises.—Latin Grammar, Corderius, Latin Exercises, Casar's Gallic Wars, 6 books; Virgil's Aeneid, 6 books; Latin Prosody.—Greek Grammar, Greek Testament, (Gospels of St. John and St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles); Græca Minora, throughout.—Arithmetic, throughout; Algebra, in vol. i. of Hutton's Mathematics, or equally as much in Bonnycastle.

Pupils who are fully acquainted with all the above studies, and who are fourteen years of age, enter upon the college course. The College Course of studies is intended to occupy three years; three terms in each year.

First term, from the 2d Monday in May, to the 4th Monday in August, 15 weeks.
Second term, from the 1st Monday in October, to the 4th Monday in January, 16 weeks.
Third term, from the 4th Monday in

January, to the 2d Monday in May, 15 weeks.

The studies of each term will, as far as practicable, be conducted in the following order.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Adams' Roman Antiquities; Livy, 5 books; Neilson's Greek Exercises, Græca Majora, Part I, vol. ii. (containing extracts from Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon,) Homer's Iliad, 1st Book.

Mathematics. Geometry, in Hutton's Course, vol. i.; Modern Geography.
Other Studies. Jamieson's Rhetoric; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

Second Term.—Classics. Virgil's Georgicks; Sallust; Ancient Geography; Græca Majora, Part II, vol. i. (containing Orationes of Lysias, Isocrates, Demosthenes;) Homer's Iliad, Book II.

Mathematics. Application of Algebra to Geometry; Plane Trigonometry; Heights and Distances; Mensuration, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Paley's Evidences; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

Third Term.—Classics. Cicero's Orationes, (four, against Cataline, for Archias, for Mercurius, for Milo;) Græca Majora, 3d Part, vol. i. (containing Philosophical Writings of Xenophon, Plato and Aristotle;) Homer's Iliad, Book III.

Mathematics. Surveying and Navigation.

Other Studies. Paley's Natural Theology; Declamation, weekly, of selected pieces; Written Compositions.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Cicero's Officines; De Senectute; De Amicitia; Græca Majora, 4th Part, vol. i. (containing extracts from the critical works of Aristotle, Dionysius Halicarnassus, and Longinus;) Homer's Iliad, Book IV.

Mathematics. Conic Sections in Hutton's Mathematics.

Other Studies. Moral philosophy, (Paley's); Declamation, monthly, of original pieces; Written Compositions in Latin or English.

Second Term.—Classics. Horace's Odes; Græca Majora, Part V, vol. i. (containing extracts from Theophrastus, Polyænus, Elianus;) Homer's Iliad, Book V.

Mathematics. Spherical Trigonometry, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Law of Nations, (Vattel); Declamation, monthly, of original pieces; Written Compositions.

Third Term.—Classics. Horace's Satires and Epistles; Græca Majora, vol. ii. Parts I. and II. (containing extracts from Homer's Odyssey, Hesiod, Apollonius, Rhodius, Sophocles, and Euripides.)

Mathematics. Fluxions, in Hutton's Course.

Other Studies. Declamation of original pieces; Locke's Essays; Written Compositions.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.—Classics. Horace's Art of Poetry; Tacitus' Life of Agricola, and Manners of Germans; Græca Majora, vol. ii. Parts III. and IV. (containing extracts from Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Anacreon, Pindar, and others.)

Natural Philosophy, commenced.

Other Studies. Logic; Butler's Analogy; Declamation and Written Compositions.

Second Term.—Classics. Terence; Græca Majora, vol. ii. Part V. containing Poetical Extracts from various authors; Epictetus.

Natural Philosophy, continued.

Other Studies. Priestley's Lectures on History; Tytler's Compend.

Third Term.—Classics. St. Paul's Epistle to Romans in Greek, Buchanan's Psalms, in Latin.

Natural Philosophy, concluded.

Other Studies. Preparation of a Speech for Commencement.

All the pupils in the Grammar School and College are required to attend divine service on the Lord's day; and to study such portions of the Greek Testament, Buchanan's Psalms, or other religious works, as may be prescribed by the Principal.

The price of Board with the Steward of the College, the Rev. Mr. Warnock, is \$33 per term. Washing is a separate charge. Each pupil must furnish his own bed and bedding.

The price of Tuition in the Grammar School is \$9, in the College, \$10 per term, payable in advance.

The college course is intended to be comprised in 3 years. Provision is, however, made to accommodate resident graduates, who may wish to pursue their studies further, on their paying board only.

For Exchange.

A BOY, ten years old, and to serve until he is twenty five, will be exchanged for a girl.

WANTED, a wet nurse, for which liberal wages will be given—a slave will be preferred. Apply at this office.

Dec. 16.

WANTED,

TWO NEGRO BOYS, aged from sixteen years of age, and a WOMAN, who has been reared as a seamstress and nurse. The Boys are wanted for a Manufactory Establishment in Baltimore, the labour of which is more moderate than farming.—The person wishes to purchase. Inquire at this office.

Dec. 16.

The Freeman's Banner.

With the next year I propose to publish a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title; devoted generally to the arts and sciences—but particularly to the topics of political economy.

I shall endeavor to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population; and extending to every meritorious correspondent, the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary notice, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity or sycophancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art, and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access. I have heard, and I believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the city of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at three dollars per annum; delivered on the day of publication to the subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons, by mail, on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS.

Baltimore, Nov. 1825—(Dec. 16.)

BOSTON BARD.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Life of the 'Boston Bard.'

WITH A PORTRAIT BY DURAND.

In youth, I saw the rugged road
My feet were doomed to tread;
And sane, I took my fortune's load,
And bared to heaven my head.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE frequent requests of friends, and the anxiety expressed by the public generally, to become better acquainted with the history of the 'Boston Bard,' has at length induced him to attempt the publication of his Life, together with a number of his Poems, which are necessarily attached to the narrative. Misconception of character—unmerited censure—loss of health, and the great uncertainty of life at any time, have each had a due influence in hastening this determination. And, if 'variety' be the very spice of life, the readers of this work will find their mental repast sufficiently seasoned—to please even the palate of an epicure.

The sorrows and misfortunes of himself, and those of his father's house, began in the childhood of the author;—these calamities and griefs, therefore, are not of his begetting; there must have been a cause foreign to himself; that cause shall be made known with a due regard to the feelings of the living.—Except my mother, sister, and brothers, I stand indebted to no living relative, for any favour whatever. If the clouds, which veiled the morning sun of life, have been broken and dispersed; if, under a self given appellation, I have merited any encomiums for my poetical productions; and if those productions have a tendency to instruct, amuse or enlighten the understanding, the kindness of kindred has not in any manner, nor at any time been productive of these events. If I have been an hungry, the bread of the stranger has strengthened me; if weary, on his couch have I reposed slumbered, and refreshed; the stranger therefore am I indebted, and I tender him that which I owe to one else—gratitude. The heat of the day has been borne alone, having always been an unwilling to ask assistance where a refusal was certain, as I am now solicitous of exclusively enjoying that credit for my Poems, which candid men may think proper to bestow.

BOSTON BARD.

Mount Pleasant, N. Y. 1825.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed at the suit of Lambert Wickes, executor of Ephraim Vansant 4th, deceased, against William Sims, will be offered at public sale, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the Market House in Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, title and interest of the said William Sims, in and to all these tracts, parts of tracts, or parcels of land, lying, and being in Kent county, and containing one hundred and thirty four acres, two roods and twenty perches, also all his right title and interest in and to that tract or part of a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county aforesaid, called 'Shad's Hole,' containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less, all of which said tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore sold and conveyed to the said William Sims by a certain Edward Sims, as by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded, and bearing date on, or about, the 27th November, 1820, will appear, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above writ of venditioni exponas.

MORGAN BROWNE, S.H.T.

Dec. 23.

Cheap Goods.

Groceries, Shoes, Boots and HATS.

E. BLACKISTON has just returned from Baltimore with a fresh supply of

GROCERIES AND HATS.

which he can sell cheap for cash.

Fur Hats, made by Rogers, \$4 50
Do. do. 3 00
Do. do. 2 50
Do. do. 1 50
Wool Hats, 0 62

Old Hyson, \$1 50
Young Hyson and Hyson Skin, 1 25
Cogniac Brandy, 1 00

Holland Gin, \$2 00
Jamaica Spirits, 1 50
Old Rye Whiskey, 1 00
Common do. 0 50

N. E. Rum, 0 50
Java Coffee, 0 25
Common do. 0 22
Loaf Sugar, 0 12
Orleans do. 0 10

do. do. ordinary, 0 10
Molasses and Cheese, very good, Six different kinds of Tobacco, some of the best that Baltimore can afford.

Powder and Shot of different kinds, Candles and Soap, of all kinds. A fine assortment of Tin Ware, Tortoise shell side Combs and Common do.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR. He has a number of small articles not mentioned which are cheap, with a very fine assortment of Shoes. He is now prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes in the best manner and at the lowest prices, having obtained first rate workmen on Boots and ladies Shoes. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call—at the sametime he is too poor to trust.

Dec. 23.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Kent county court, to me directed, at the suit of William Maxwell, use of Hannah Lamb, executrix of Daniel Lamb, deceased, against Peregrine Cooper, will be sold at public sale, on Saturday the 14th of January next, at the market house, Chestertown, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, all the right, interest and title of the said Cooper in and to all that tract or part of a tract of land which was devised by Hezekiah Cooper to Peregrine Cooper, (the father of the said Peregrine Cooper named in the writs) by will, dated the 23d day of January, 1778, and which was deeded by the said Peregrine Cooper to his son Peregrine Cooper (within named) by will bearing date on or about the 20th of December, 1816, and supposed to contain Three Hundred and Thirty Acres, more or less, (excepting so much thereof as has been conveyed by the said Peregrine Cooper to sundry persons) also all his right, title, claim and interest in and to two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called 'Worth's Folly,' and the other called 'Dunkin's part of Worth's Folly,' which said last mentioned tracts or parts of tracts of land were heretofore conveyed by a certain Unit Angeir to a certain Rachel Woodland, who afterwards intermarried with the said Peregrine Cooper; also all his right and title to a negro man called Sandy, two bay Horses and two Cows, and will be sold to satisfy the above writs of venditioni exponas.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23.

For Sale,

Two negro WOMEN accustomed to Cooking and other House Work.—If not sold by the 31st inst. they will be for hire for the ensuing year. Apply at this office.

Dec. 15.

Posponed Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of Negroes advertised for Tuesday the 29th inst. at the suit of Samuel Beck, survivor of Samuel Beck, and Sarah his wife, for the use of William Spry, on a vend. expo. against Simon Wickes, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d of January next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MORGAN BROWNE, Sheriff.

Dec. 23.

EDUCATION.

DR. DAVIS,

Having located himself in Georgetown, on the Susquehanna, intends, by divine permission, to open, on the first Monday of January next, a School of

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Latin and Greek languages.

A few pupils can be accommodated in his house. The charges will be, For Board, (lodging, washing, fuel and candles included) \$100
For Tuition, (books and stationery not included) 32

Total, \$132

The town in which the School is to be established, has always been distinguished not only for beauty of situation, but also for purity of air, excellence of water, and healthiness of the inhabitants.

Dec. 23.

The Elkton Press, Centreville Times, and Delaware Gazette, will give the above three insertions and send their accounts to Georgetown, Kent county, for payment.

IN CHANCERY,

December 12, 1825.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by George Meginnis, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Samuel Riley, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 12th day of February next—provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Chestertown news paper, before the 12th day of January next. The report states the amount of sales to be \$2592.

True Copy.—Test,

RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. C. C.

Dec. 23.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, }
December 13th, 1825. }

On application of William Sims, Administrator of Henry D. Wadleigh, late of Kent County, deceased, it is Ordered, That he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

F. WILSON,

Reg'r of Wills for Kent County. In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 1

government, was referred, without debate to the Committee on the subject of the amendments of the Constitution.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, on the subject of a Military Academy on the Western Waters. Another resolution was offered by Mr. Cook, of Illinois, on the subject of the sale of the lead mines in Illinois. The resolution offered on the day preceding, by Mr. Forsyth, requesting information as to the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, in relation to the Slave Trade; by Mr. Trimble, calling for the Message of Mr. Jefferson, recommending an expedition across the continent; and by Mr. White, (of Florida,) relative to the proposed fortifications in Pensacola Bay, were all agreed to. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Holcombe (of New-Jersey), referring the subject of a School for destitute children, to be trained for the Navy. The discussion of Mr. Blair's joint resolution on the subject of a National Armory on the Western waters was resumed, and terminated in the resolution, with its amendments, to the Committee on Military Affairs. The engrossed bill entitled "An act making certain alterations in the mode of paying the enlisted soldiers of the United States, in order to prevent the crime of desertion," was read a third time, and afterwards laid on the table.

Nat. Journal.

PENSACOLA.

The Commissioners appointed to select a site for a Navy Yard and Depot in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Florida, in conformity with an act of Congress of the last session, have chosen the Bay of Pensacola as the most eligible site on that coast for its location. The want of a naval establishment in that part of our country has been strongly felt, to protect our extensive and increasing commerce passing from the Western States through the Gulf of Mexico; and the high character of the Naval Officers, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to perform that service, furnishes the most conclusive evidence of the ability and judgement with which the law has been executed. There is a document, however, transmitted to President Monroe, by the first Legislative Council of Florida, setting forth the important advantages of a location at Pensacola, and supported by many just and powerful reasons. The memorial of the Legislative Council presents the most forcible and commanding view of the subject, and many political and commercial considerations, worthy of the particular attention of the government.

From the New Haven Journal.

THE RATS IN THE CELLAR.—Being a tavern-keeper in the town of Gotham, and having two waiters and no cat, I have been for some time much troubled with rats. The rats were over head between ceilings, in the closets, in the bar, and in the cellar. Neighbour Grumple, the stay-maker, came sometimes to sit with me in the bar of an evening. Talking over our grievances, he complained sadly of his wife; but I, being a widower, when it came my turn, I talked about the rats. Neighbour Grumple wished his wife amongst them, and for my part, if it had not been uncivil, I could have found it in my heart to wish them at his wife. But, says I, seriously, what are we to do with these rats? They get into the bar, they eat the bread and cheese, and then drink the beer. Oh, poor, poor, poor, says neighbour Grumple—rats drink beer! Who ever heard of rats drinking beer! Well, I don't know, says I, but there is certainly much beer wasted; and did you ever know, that they dip their tails into long-neck bottles, and let one another suck them? Neighbour, said Grumple, you astonish me!—but I have a trap—let me lend you my trap, and I'll insure you plenty of rats. I have plenty of rats already, said I. Well, well, I mean to assure you catching plenty. So neighbour Grumple and I talked till bed time, and then he went away, and the next morning he brought me the trap.

It was a trap like a man trap, with great teeth. So, says I, neighbour Grumple, you don't want to catch men! Neighbour Grumple, good soul, looked as pale as death, the very idea of catching men seemed to make him shudder. Well, I set the trap in the bar, and behold, next morning, I found a rat in it, sure enough, stone dead, with a great lump of cheese in his mouth. I set it several nights, and always got a rat next morning. There was no more cheese; but one morning I caught a large rat with a cork in his mouth! Well, this is something new, however. How came rats to be fond of corks! After all, I considered that it was not very remarkable for the devils to be fond of corks, when they were so marvellous fond of bottles.

About three weeks I found all the rats gone out of the bar, but still they made a great noise in the cellar. Says I, my boys, I'll bring down your music. So I set the trap in the cellar. But some how, the rats in the cellar did not understand it; they never even put their foot into it—still they made a great noise. One night, Sopkins the tailor came in, and I told him all this. Says he, set a lighted candle in the cellar, and they will see the cheese in the trap, and I'll warrant you they'll take it. This was an odd scheme of neighbour Sopkins, for I always thought that rats were fond of darkness; that they were creatures which "loved

darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil." However, I thought I would try the candle.

I told John and Joe, my two waiters, to be sure to set a lighted candle in the cellar, and I said, by way of joke, that we would pay every attention to the company there. The waiters stared at me—I laughed at them, and they laughed harder than ever. Well done, my boys, said I, I see you enjoy a joke. So they set a lighted candle in the cellar.

The first morning after the light, there was a fine large rat in the trap, just under my best pipe of port, which I sell from the wood at five shillings the full quart. Bless my soul, exclaimed I, how the fellow has been bleeding! The floor seemed covered with blood; I tried to find where he had been wounded, but I could find no mark of bruise, stab, or tear about him. He had been bathed in blood; his under part had been quite soaked in it. Well, thinks I, there must have been a battle; and this word battle made me think of bottle—people so often have battles over the bottle; and with that I held the rat to my nose. What do you think, sir!—he smelt of port wine! Oh! Oh! says I; I smell a rat! It was a new thing to me, how any rat should drink port wine.

The next night I had neighbour Sopkins and neighbour Grumple in the bar, talking over the news. I told them, that the greatest news I had was, that the rats had been drinking my port wine, and I thought this proved to me some two-legged rats had been at it. Oh, no, said neighbour Sopkins, not at all, not at all—rats are the most luxurious dogs alive—what do you think! I (hul! hul! hul!)—and his great belly jumped up and down with his solid laugh—I actually caught a rat (hul! hul! hul!) drinking my brandy! I held up my hands in amazement! I'll assure it is true, said neighbour Grumple. Well, said I, tell us how it happened—hadn't the rogues any water to their brandy? You see, said Sopkins, my nephew, who is in a great counting house in Malaga, sent me a quantity of Spanish brandy; it is a good liquor, but not so dark coloured as Cognac. It was in bottles in a hamper. As soon as this brandy arrived, I set it by, just as it was received, except that I opened it at the top to see that it was safe, and set it in my office, behind the work room. I never knew of any rats being there; however, two or three days after the brandy was put into the room, I looked under the straw, just to take out a bottle to let a friend taste the stuff, and there I found a rat lying dead; I looked a little further, and there I found a bottle empty. Doesn't this prove to you that rats drink brandy? Not quite, said I, for the sailors might have drank your brandy, and put in the rat. So I thought, so I thought, said Sopkins, but you shall hear how I found out the rats. I infused a quantity of poison in the upper bottle of brandy; the next rat we caught, we dissected, and he had evident marks of poison in his flesh. I'll assure you it is true, said neighbour Grumple.

All this did not satisfy me. I could not see how a rat could get drunk with port wine, and get himself into a trap, or get himself into a trap after he was almost beheaded. These things puzzled me amazingly. One day, however, the exciseman came in, and I told him my grievances. He advised me to get a small keg. He drew off a quantity of my best pipe, took out the head of it, and put in the keg full of port wine mixed with jalap, so as to come out at the tap without mixing with the rest. This was in the afternoon, when nobody saw us. I told John and Joe to let nobody have any of the best port that day, but to tell the customers that it was sick, and give them some of an inferior kind. Very considerate of me to save them from being sick, by laying the charge of sickness on the wine. All went on well. I had the rat trap baited extra. I had a famous large candle—a four-in-the-pound, in the cellar. We all went to bed at the usual time, but about two o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a confusion of tongues complaining sadly. I walked quietly down stairs. I found the cellar door ajar. I tripped as lightly as I could towards the bottom, and there I saw John and Joe, and Sopkins, and Grumple: the waiters half-dressed and in slippers, groaning terribly, and talking out of all caution about their bowels, and the queer taste of the wine. Nonsense! nonsense! said the stay-maker! there's a rat in the wine, that's all; and began to swallow his first glass; while Sopkins was just filling a jug. John and Joe had got it before them, and thus it happened my two story tellers about brandy-drinking rats had not yet enjoyed my jalap. I heard and saw enough, however, and I bounded into the cellar like a fury—I'll rat you my boys, cried I, I'll rat you. With that Sopkins and Grumple hobbled up stairs, but John and Joe—

Let no man ever believe that there are rats in his wine cellar, till he has tried jalap.

From the Vagaries of Nature.

Thomas Topham the strong man.—Topham was born in London, in the year 1711; and presented the most extraordinary instance of human strength recorded in modern times.

The first proof he gave of his wonderful powers, was in pulling against a horse in Moorfields, he next lifted a rolling stone of 800 lbs. weight, with his hands only, standing in a frame above it, and taking

hold of a chain that was fastened to it. Dr. Hutton in his 'History of Derbyshire' gives this account of him:—

When this second Sampson appeared at Derby as a performer in public at a shilling each, he surprised every one by his feats. This wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, could roll up a powder dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper; hold a pewter quart, at arms length and squeeze the sides together like an eggshell, lift two hundred weight with his little finger, and move it gently over his head. He broke a rope, of about two inches in circumference, which was in part wound round a cylinder of 5 inches in diameter, having fastened the other end of it to straps that went over the shoulders. Lifted an oak table 6 feet long, with his teeth, though half a hundred weight was hung to the extremity, and held it in a horizontal position for a considerable length of time. It is true the feet of the table rested against his knees; but as the length of the table was much greater than its height, that performance required great strength to be exerted by the muscles of his loins, neck and jaws, besides a good set of teeth. He took Mr. Chambers, vicar of All Saints, who weighed twenty-seven stone, and raised him with one hand. His head being laid on one chair and his feet on another, four people (fourteen stone each) sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure. He struck a round bar of iron about a yard long, and three inches in diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. He lifted two hogsheds of water; heaved his horse over a turnpike-gate; and carried the beam of a house as a soldier would his firelock. Having once thrust the bowl of a strong tobacco-pipe under his garter, his legs being bent, he broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams. He broke such another bowl between his first and second finger by pressing them together sideways. What were hollows under the arms, and hams in others, were filled up with ligaments in him.

Topham, once finding a watchman asleep in his box near Chiswell street Moorfields, he took both, and carrying the load with the greatest ease, at length dropped the watchman and his house over the walls of Tindal's burying ground; and while he was at Derby, he was insulted by the hostler at the Virgin's Inn, and he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantel-piece, and bent it round the hostler's neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the ends in the hostler's bosom, the cumbersome ornament excited the laugh of the company till he condescended to untie his own cravat.

Topham was in height nearly five feet ten, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post, which he should clasp with his feet; but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk broke his thigh.

At the time of his death, which happened on the 10th of August, 1749, he kept a public house in Hog lane, Shoreditch. Having had, two days before, a quarrel with his wife, he stabbed her in the breast, and immediately gave himself several wounds which proved fatal to him, but his wife recovered.

MARRIED.

In Chestertown, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, Mr. Peregrine Hendrickson, of Cecil county, to Mrs. Sophia Sappington, of Kent county.

By the Rev. Mr. Wootley, on the 22d inst. Mr. Henry Crew, to Miss Mary Cavender, both of Kent county.

By the same, on the 21st inst. Mr. Benjamin Price, to Mrs. Ann Myers Bevin, both of Kent county.

By the same, last evening, Mr. Samuel Milby, to Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Parker, of Chestertown.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of the very best materials for carrying on the above business, and having obtained from Philadelphia two of the best workmen on gentlemen and ladies work, which, in addition to his other hands, (and strict attention to business on his part) will enable him to execute all orders entrusted to him with despatch—His work shall be as neat and durable as can be manufactured in Baltimore or Philadelphia.

He takes the opportunity to present to his friends and the public, through this medium, his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and hopes by selling cheap, for cash, and using his utmost endeavours to accommodate all who may honour him with their custom, to merit a larger share of public patronage.

Hides and Skins will be received in return for Boots and Shoes, and the highest cash price allowed.

J. S. MERRIKEN.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

A GENTLEMAN

In the country wishes to hire, for the ensuing year, a middle aged black woman, without children, who is a good plain cook, and accustomed to house work—for such an one, who can cook well recommended, liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office.

Dec. 23.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, December 20th, 1825.

On application of Ebenezer Welch, Administrator of Gideon Spearman, late of Kent County, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give the notice required; by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

Test, F. WILSON, Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH, Adm'r of G. Spearman. Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, December 20, 1825.

On application of Spry Denny, administrator, C. T. A. of Christopher Spry, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this twentieth day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

Test, F. WILSON, Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1825.

SPRY DENNY, Adm'r C. T. A. of Chr. Spry. Chestertown, Dec. 30.

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, December 20, 1825.

On application of Ebenezer Welch, administrator, of William Spearman, late of Kent county, deceased, it is

Ordered, That he give notice, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in the Chestertown Telegraph, printed in Chestertown.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my name, and the seal of my office affixed, this 20th day of December, 1825.

Test, F. WILSON, Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all the benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1825.

EBENEZER WELCH, Adm'r of W. Spearman. Chestertown, Dec. 30.

A COOK WANTED.

Generous wages will be given for a COOK that can be well recommended. Apply at this office.

Dec. 30.

CLOSING SALES.

The subscribers will sell, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 10th of January next, all their remaining Stock of Goods, on the terms specified in their former advertisement.

In the mean time they will sell great bargains at private sale.

RINGGOLD & NICHOLS.

Dec. 30.

Postponed Sale.

The Sale of John Ferguson's property which was to have taken place on Wednesday the 21st instant, at the Market House in Chestertown, is postponed until Wednesday the 11th of January next, at three o'clock, P. M. to take place on the farm where the said John Ferguson now resides.

EDWARD BROWNE, Late Sheriff.

Dec. 23.

Tickets only Twelve Dollars IN THE GRAND STATE LOTTERY

Of Maryland—the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore on the 15th of February next, and the whole to be completed on that day, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

HIGHEST PRIZE

100,000 Dollars!

the immense magnitude of which, and the brilliancy of the other numerous Capitals combined with the very low rate of the tickets, have caused a most unexampled demand from every part of the Union, and they are already becoming scarce. Distant Adventurers should therefore forward their orders without delay in order to secure chances for the Prizes contained in the following

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 12 is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10 is	105,000

11,280 prizes amounting to \$308,000

The whole payable in CASH and which, as usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

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

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 114, MARKET-ST. BALTIMORE.

Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

** Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

Distance Adventurers may at all times with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if their orders should arrive too late, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in the most advisable scheme then on hand.

Baltimore, Dec. 20—(30)

TO BE RENTED,

That valuable farm, lying in the upper part of this county, near Black's roads, which belongs to the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Scott, and is now in the tenure of William H. Boyer. Possession will be given on the first of January 1826. For the terms apply to Samuel Kerr who resides near the property, or to

THOS. W. VEASEY, Successor, Neck, or JOHN GROOME Elkton.

Dec. 30.

Tanning and Currying.

The subscriber having taken that well known stand formerly occupied by James Claypole, in Chestertown, where he intends to carry on the Tanning and Currying business, and keeping, for sale, a general assortment of leather, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, hides or country produce—he will give cash or leather for hides, and will tan for one half.

He hereby solicits a portion of public patronage, and begs leave to suggest to the farmers an easy and cheap mode of paying for their leather next season, viz: Let your rail timber stand until the sap runs in the spring, then get the bark off of it, and bring it to the subscriber, who will pay for it, in leather, at any time after delivery. This mode will add durability to your rails, and he hopes, relieve you from the necessity of going out of your own county for leather.

Any kind of oak bark will do.

JOHN CRANE.

Dec. 30. 9w.

New Goods.

JOHN H. KENNARD has just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Carefully selected by himself, and as they were bought rather out of season, they are on better terms than usual. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them.

Chestertown, Dec. 30.

Job Printing

Neatly executed at this Office.

Magistrates' Blanks

For Sale at this Office.