# General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1819. NO. 2....1034.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
*Every Tuesday Morning,*
BY
**Thomas Perrin Smith,**
PUBLISHER OF THE
**LAWS OF THE UNION.**

TERMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

The terms are *Two Dollars* and *Fifty Cents* per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance.—No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.


FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Our readers may perhaps be amused by the following extracts from the letters of a young gentleman to his friends in Baltimore. Amid the distresses of the time, it is pleasant now and then to wander in imagination abroad, and comparing our own situation with that of other nations, to find abundant cause of gratitude, to that Providence, which blesses our land. Our traveller's remarks on the abject state of the Sicilians who inhabit a country more fertile and luxuriant than the vallies of our own Ohio, will remind us of the inestimable value of our free institutions. The miserable contrivance and short-sighted policy of the Papal government in the treatment of its murderous banditti, are contrasted in the strongest manner with the circumstance of a robbery which recently occurred in Ohio: and which would serve to answer the affected enquiry of European philosophers, who wonder at the *leniency* of our punishments and the *infrequency of crime*. A traveller on his journey was stopped by three highway men, (who, it seems too, were foreigners) and robbed of a considerable sum of money.——Immediately the whole country was in alarm.—The inhabitants left their harvests in the fields, and forming different parties, scoured the country in every direction, some of them performing journies of from one hundred to three hundred miles, until the robbers were finally taken and the plundered property restored to the owner. Every where the people of the country joined in the pursuit, the innkeepers every where entertained the parties in the best manner, nor would they nor any person concerned in the pursuit, accept a single dollar in return. Amongst such a people what encouragement is there for villainy? And, does it not seem that Europeans are unable to realize the phenomena exhibited by a people *free* and *virtuous?* What was fancifully said of the reign of the English Alfred, that a child could carry a purse of gold in safety through the kingdom, seems to be as just in its application here.—Circumstances, like these are worthy of record. "Let us carefully preserve," says Gibbon, "every historical fact. A Montesquieu may discover, in the most trivial, connexions unknown to the vulgar" It does not require a Montesquieu to draw inferences in the present case; but we will conclude with a quotation from the Spirit of Laws of that celebrated philosopher. "It would be an easy matter," says he, "to prove, that in all, or almost all the governments of Europe, penalties have *increased* or *diminished*, in proportion as those governments *favored* or *discouraged* liberty." "Where a PEOPLE are virtuous, few punishments are necessary."

—

*Extracts of letters from a gentleman in Europe.*

APRIL, 1819.

MY DEAR ——,

We arrived at Rome on the eve of Good Friday, and immediately hastened to St. Peter's. We came to a large square and when the guide pointed to a building on the opposite side, illuminated by the moon, and apparently of the size of a large house, I could scarcely believe it to be the colossal church. On approaching the portico, though its size was vastly increased, yet we were greatly disappointed. This feeling was not removed on entering. The whole interior was brilliantly illuminated by a bright cross suspended from the cupola, producing a superb effect, but diminishing very much in appearance the size of the vault above. The service was over when we reached the church, but it was still thronged with well dressed persons walking about and conversing as in an assembly room.

Next morning we returned to St. Peter's, and still found it (though its apparent size was increased) inferior to our previous expectations—Indeed every part of the Church is so proportioned, that, in it, the eye loses the power of judging of sizes and distances, and every thing is diminished. The statues which all appear of the natural size, are colossal. After remaining a short time in the church, even the persons we may be speaking to, seem only of the height of pigmies. In the afternoon we went to the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, which joins Saint Peter's—There, surrounded by the master paintings of Michael Angelo, we heard performed by the first musicians and singers in Italy, the hymn called Miserere, which is repeated every year on the same occasion, and is spoken of with rapture by the connoisseurs of music.

On the evening of Easter day was the grandest display of the whole week. As the day closed in, the dome of St. Peters was illuminated by an infinite number of small lamps. We were in the square in front, among the crowd collected to admire—As the clock sounded the first stroke of nine, a brilliant light was seen ascending on the cross which crowns the cupola when (almost instantaneously) the whole dome was, as if by enchantment illuminated by a blaze of fires that rendered imperceptible the former lights, and made an appearance more sublime and beautiful, than can readily be conceived by one who has seen nothing like it. Soon after began the fire works on the castle of St. Angelo, covering the whole city with a canopy of fire, and shaking the houses with the noise of thousands of rockets bursting in the air.

Our stay in Rome was industriously occupied in taking a superficial view of the remains of antiquity, and visiting the seven hills—The Forum and the Capital were the principal objects of interest. The former though degraded into a cattle market, and its ancient name lost in the modern one of Campo Vaccino, still exhibits in the ruins that surround it, evidences of the magnificient temple that once adorned it—At one end of it is the Capitol, to which we ascended by the same path in which the Roman generals proceeded with their triumphal processions.—The Tarpeian Rock is so completely filled up at its base by the ruins of the buildings, that a man may now leap from it with perfect safety.

We visited the workshop of Cavanna, who is engaged in making a statue of Washington for the state of North Carolina. On seeing it, we participated in the feeling expressed by all our countrymen, that he has entirely failed both in the resemblance and in that expression of dignity, which a statue of Washington ought so eminently to possess. He is sitting with a pen in his hand and is supposed to have just finished his farewell address; but we all agreed that he has more the expression and character of a painter with his port folio just preparing to take a sketch of some object before him.

Nothing that I saw in Rome, not even the Coliseum, that *mountain of building*, made a greater impression of the grandeur of the Romans in their works, than the view of the aqueducts which cross the plain to the east of the city. From just without the walls, they are seen stretching over the level country supported on their innumerable arches at the height of near 100 feet, till they are lost from the eye in the distance. One of them is remarkable from its having brought two streams, one rolling over the other in a seperate channel. These channels are each from 5 to 6 feet broad and high, and from the traces on the stones, the stream appears to have been at least three feet deep.

Three of nine of the ancient aqueducts, are yet perfect, and bring rivers into the city, which gushing forth in different places in large streams give, afterwards, the appearance of meanness to the most celebrated fountains of other cities.

Our departure from Rome was hurried, in consequence of the Emperor of Austria, who had been spending some time there, intending to set out for Naples. When these great folks travel they take all the post horses, for many days for themselves and suite, so that it is impossible for a simple citizen to get forward. We were fortunate enough, notwithstanding the terrible stories that we heard, to escape being robbed. We stopped at a small town, Teracina, half way to see a notorious captain of banditti, who had committed many murders. He, however, thought proper, a few years ago, to surrender to the government on an honorable capitulation, and was appointed to keep the inn at this town, which is a considerable one, as it is generally the stopping place for travellers between Rome and Naples. This ingenious way of getting rid of robbers, seems to have been invented by the papal government, and is frequently resorted to; for the robbers, taking shelter in the Appennines which border the road, defy the efforts of the Pope's lazy soldiers to take them by force. While we were at Rome, there was confined in the castle St. Angelo, a whole band, which had surrendered upon condition that after four months imprisonment, the chief should be made a custom house officer and his crew turnkeys or some such inferior officers.

—

*On Mount Vesuvius, April 20th,* 9 o'clock, P. M.

MY DEAR ——,

I am at present occupied in writing to you from the most romantic and grand situation possible. I have just ascended the mountain with a party of nine persons, but having set out rather late from Naples, we did not reach the top until near dark. The rest of the party after enjoying the sublimity of the scene, went down to sleep in their beds, & left two curious persons (Dr. V. R. and myself) in this place, where we have concluded to spend the night, in order to make in the morning a more minute examination: I am now sitting on a rock of lava, at the mouth of an opening from which issues a warm stream, which we find very comfortable as the air would otherwise be rather cold. My chum is engaged like myself, in writing by the light of a flambeau, at one side are our Italian guides; at a little distance a stream of melted lava is rolling its majestic course down the mountain; and a little further the crater is occassionally throwing out showers of stones, of ashes & of fire, accompanied by a hollow rumbling noise. We approached the stream sufficiently near to draw out the melted matter with our sticks. Its heat is, however, excessive. We drew some out melted, and enclosed small pieces of money in it. The ashes and lava we walk on are hot. Some of the lava we walk on is only five days old. We see it red hot in the interior whenever a crack allows us—a stick thrust in immediately takes fire.

To make the scene beautiful as well as sublime, the Bay is before us at our feet, half hid however by the clouds, which are gathering half way up the mountain, and the dim lights of Naples still serve to mark out the extent of the city—until we had nearly reached the top, we had sufficient light to enjoy this scene in all its beauty: the Bay diminished to a small extent, and a 74 lying at an anchor in it, diminished to the size of a child's toy.

The torch is burning its last, and the lava does not give light enough to write by, without being close to its edge, which is too warm a situation.

* * * * *

MAY, 1819.

From Naples, we embarked for Sicily, and landed at Palermo, where we found the American squadron with many of our acquaintances on board. We here engaged mules and with them made nearly the whole circuit of the island, passing through Grigenti, (anciently Agrigentum,) Palazzuolo, Syracuse, Catania and Messina where we embarked again for Naples. We were gratified with a near view of this island where nature has done so much and man so little. The fertility of the soil is so extreme; it produces every fruit to be found in Europe. Scratched to the depth of a few inches by a plough, the same rude instrument that was used 2000 years ago, the same soil produces, year after year most luxuriant harvests. The orange, the lemon, the mulberry, and the fig require no care, and the vine and olive but little; yet among all this plenty, the inhabitants are miserably in want of the comforts of life, and show strongly how much the happiness of man may be abridged by a despotic and unwise government. They seem not to have advanced in the arts of life for many centuries. The spinning wheel is unknown, as is indeed nearly the case in Italy, and in consequence the whole female part of the population is occupied in spinning with the distaff and spindle, with which 5 or 6 women can do in a day about as much as one with a wheel.

Near Grigenti, where once stood the proud, powerful and wealthy city of Agrigentum, there now remain only 4 or 5 temples (most of them in ruins) to mark out to the traveller its situation. Syracuse too, once the seat of the sciences, and the emporium of the commerce of the known world—the rival of Greece—alternately the friend and foe of Carthage, and long the successful antagonist of the all powerful Romans—a city which gave birth to the first of pastoral poets & the first of mathematicians, is now diminished to a petty town, the eighth part of its former size, & containing less than 1-40th part of its former number of inhabitants. Its superb port, once filled with vessels from all the shores of the Mediterranean, can now, owing the absurd and unjust restrictions on its commerce, scarcely show a dozen sails of small cruizers.

We were surprised to find the most beautiful and the gayest town in Sicily at Catania; a city built on the bed of lava which overwhelmed the former town; and immediately at the foot of Ætna, in a situation where any large stream of lava that bursts from this side of the mountain will probably come.* The houses are of stone, and of considerable height, and seem as if intended by the inhabitants as food for the earthquakes, which often shake all this coast—In all the streets are to be seen large props against houses that were damaged by an earthquake two years ago.

The only roads in Sicily practicable for wheel carriages, are one of about 40 miles from Palermo southward; and one of about 20 miles between Messina and Catania. All the transportation of the country is performed on donkeys or mules. The way of travelling is either on mules, or in a *Latiga*, a sort of sedan chair, supported by two poles suspended by straps over the backs of two mules placed one before the other at a considerable distance, with the carriage between. This vehicle is the same as the Roman *Lectica*, and is capable of containing two persons. The paths which we passed over with security on our sure footed mules, would be extremely dangerous, if not impracticable, on horseback.

Notwithstanding the difficulties which we were told of at Catania, in ascending Mount Ætna, we undertook and accomplished it. Our first day's ride was about one third of the distance to a small village, Nicolosi, where we stopt until midnight. Then by a bright moonlight we set off—three hours carried us through the woody region, which is not inhabited, and we soon arrived at so much snow that we were obliged to leave our mules and proceed on foot—five hours of severe labour brought us to the top. We suffered very much from the cold, and when near the top, at every sight exertion I could hear the arteries thump against my breast like a hammer. When we reached the edge of the crater, we no longer felt cold; a hot sulphurous smoke issued from innumerable crevices, rendering breathing oppressive, and the ground burnt our feet. The crater has the appearance of an immense bowl about a mile in circumference; its bottom seems as if suddenly cooled and hardened while in a state of active ebullition. We descended into it; the only inconvenience we experienced being the smoke seeking its passage outwards in every direction.

For a short time after we reached the summit, the horizon was clear and we enjoyed the view of the whole of Sicily, a considerable part of Calabria and the Lepari Islands. Some clouds which had been hovering around the base began to rise, and during our descent we had a considerable fall of snow.

It is common in Sicily, particularly in the neighborhood of Ætna, to see girls of 12 or 13 years of age with children in their arms. They are frequently married and have children at the age of 11.

On our return to Naples we found our squadron consisting of the Franklin, Guerriere, Erie and Spark. Understanding that they were to make an expedition into Greece and perhaps to Constantinople, I had accepted the invitation of Capt. B. to accompany him in the Erie, and had already embarked part of my baggage, when I learnt that the destination of the fleet was changed. They are now going to Gibraltar to arrange some unpleasant difficulties which took place when our ships were there before; and of which accounts very much to our disadvantage have been published in the English papers.

The Emperor of Austria, in company with the King of Naples, visited the Franklin and appeared to be highly gratified. During the time he was reviewing the ship, one of his chamberlains walking by the side of the Empress, and wholly intent on his conversation with her, fell down the hatch through two decks and broke his leg. This of course made a considerable confusion on board, when the king Ferdinand, who entertains great jealousy of the Americans, and seems to regard them as sworn enemies to kings, *was very much alarmed, as if an attempt had been made on his life, and immediately left the ship.* The Emperor of Austria and suite remained until the chamberlain's leg was dressed by the surgeon.

* The latest accounts from Europe mention that an eruption now threatens to destroy this city; perhaps by this time it is no more.

## Gibraltar.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, on a Medeterranean tour, to his friend in Washington city.

LEGHORN, May, 7, 1819.

"I remained 12 days in Gibralter, so celebrated for its strength, and the siege of 3 years which it sustained, under the command of gen. Elliot. I wished much that you had been with me, to view, with a military eye, that astonishing fortress—most certainly the strongest, in the world. Nature has done much for it, but art has done wonders. The situation of the rock is highly curious, and the most favorable in the world for a fortress. As it may amuse you for a moment, I will add some few memoranda I made of this celebrated spot. The rock is 7 miles in circumference, and 1400 feet above the level of the sea. Its name is derived from Jibel-Tarif, which signifys, in the Moorish language, the mountain of Tarif, from the name of the Moorish commander, Tarif, who took possession of it in 720, and built a fortress and walls round a part of it, and which are still to be seen in a decayed state. It changed masters several times till the English, in 1704, took it from Spain, and have held it since that time. The rock is perpendicular on the north and east sides. The north looks towards Spain, to which it is joined by a low, sandy isthmus, apparently thrown up by the sea, and is called the neutral ground. The town is built on the N. W. side, facing the bay and occupies all the land that can be spared from the use of the garrison for batteries, &c.

The local situation of the town is much circumscribed, and, were it permitted, could not be enlarged without immense labor.—This circumstance makes the rent of buildings exorbitant: many of the houses—they are all small are rented at 3 to 500 dollars per month. The present population of Gibraltar is 11,800, exclusive of the garrison, which consists, in time of peace, of 5000 regular troops. Of the population 1200 are Jews, the remainder consists of all nations, and the whole form a most motley group, resembling the picturesque appearance of a carnival. You hear every living language spoken in their crowded streets; and such is the confusion of sounds, that it puts you in mind of the Tower of Babel. The prevailing language, however, is Spanish; though badly spoken. The place is governed by military law, and is in what the French call *etat de siege.* It is a free port; there is no custom house, nor do vessels either enter or clear, or make any report of vessel or cargo, except to the health office. There is no quarrantine for vessels coming from the U. States. It enjoys an extensive commerce, as a place of entrepot no less than 1329 vessels, of different nations were reported at the health office in 1818—of which 234 were American. The supples of provision for the rock come from other places—mostly from Spain: nothing but a few vegetables and poultry are raised on it. The rock is so completely dependant on its neighbors for supplies, that, notwithstanding its immense strength, it must fall whenever England shall loose her maritime ascendancy, and the power that has a superiority at sea, leagued with Spain, under an energetic government, shall choose to wrest it from England This, however, can only be done by famine; force can never do it alone; for it would be truly impregnable with a garrison of 8000 men, and might defy the whole world by land, if supplied by sea with provisions and military stores.——There are mounted on the rock 1380 pieces of ordinance, mostly 18 and 24 pounders; 68 pieces carronades and thirteen inch mortars.——The guns are all mounted on cast iron carriages, and the mortars on iron beds, and the carronades on wooden ones. The platforms are all made of large, square stones—the walls and batteries are of the same materials; and the whole kept in such fine order that they appear as if but just finished. The guns on all parts of the rock are kept constantly loaded, and each one has a supply of powder and ball at hand, for a number of rounds. The excavated batteries are made with astonishing labor; they have been formed out of the solid rock, in many different places communicating with each other by subterranean galleries cut through the rock, with immense labor and expence.—These galleries about 10 feet high and 8 broad, communicating with all the batteries excavated, and which are mostly on the land side, facing Spain, command the isthmus in every direction: some of them are 800 to 1000 feet above its level, and nearly perpendicular, and are all bomb proof. Magazines of powder are established in different parts of these excavations, which are out of the power of an enemy to blow up.

"During the celebrated siege that Gibraltar sustained, the garrison was composed of 5383 men of which 1221 were killed, died by sickness, or deserted. The enemy fired at the rock during the siege 258,000 rounds, and from the rock were fired 205,000 rounds and 800 barrels of powder were expended."

## Island of Cuba.

From Bell's London Messenger of June 27, received at the office of the Boston Patriot, by ship Herald.

The foreign intelligence of the late week is only of importance insomuch as it tends to confirm an expectation long entertained amongst political men, namely, that the British government would not wholly lose the opportunity of the present state of the Spanish government, to make some acquisition to the commerce and territory of the British Empire. We trust we should be the last to recommend any thing like taking advantage of the necessities of others to accomplish our own purposes, and thereby accelerating that ruin and dismantlement of a friendly state to which we are bound by treaty. But where the condition of that state has become such that her government cannot hold all its parts together—where she must therefore, make sacrifices, and, the only question is who shall pick up her floating timbers—where our claim in no degree augments her misfortune, and where rival powers are availing themselves of their more favorable situation to aggrandise themselves from her wreck at the expense of our future security—under these circumstances, we say, there can be no offence against the generosity becoming a great nation to look to our relative condition, and to put in our claim for such a share as may restore us to our former relations with the state aggrandised by her cession. The argument briefly is,—Your cession of the Floridas has impaired our degree of strength and safety on the Gulf of Mexico and our West India islands. You must give us therefore, some town or island, which may restore what you have thus withdrawn.——You must not give to the manaces of America what you withhold from the friendly confidence of the British government. We cannot permit you to give a rival this advantage over us. According to the public law of Europe, in all cessions, sales, or exchanges between powers, the commonwealth of European states is to be considered as a third party, which neither of them must injure, that is to say, that, in whatever changes they may make with each other, they must leave or make the same, or an equal relation, of political strength and advantage.

Upon these principles, there is every reason to believe that there is some ground for the general report, that Great Britain has demanded, and that Spain is about to consede, some equivalent cession to the Crown of England, for the Floridas, which she has ceded to the United States. It is natural that the British Government should make this demand, and it is reasonable that the Spanish Court should assent to its principle. Add to this, the Foreign Enlistment Bill just passed, by which Spain has gained what is almost tantamount to a most active co-oporation by the government of G. Britain against the Independents. Upon the ground of this measure, added to the equity of the principle, we think the British minister might make a very strong and effectual claim, and we trust that he has made it. We have no notion of giving things for nothing to a state who obeys the slavish impulse of fear with more readiness than the honorable feelings of gratitude. Spain owes to us an immense debt of public gratitude, but of which she has paid nothing, and appears inclined to pay nothing. On the other hand America, by threatening, obtains what she requires. No one can feel much respect for a power so influenced; and therefore let us get what we honestly can if it be only so rescue much of the civilized world from dishonor and commercial exclusion. As to the immediate object of the negociation (if we already may employ the term) there are two opinions principally entitled to credit,—the one is that we have solicited for the city of Havanna,—the other, that we have suggested Cuba, an island larger than Jamaica, indeed nearly four times its magnitude. We must premise, however, that in regarding the demand for Cuba and the Havanna as two distinct things, our newspapers have made a singular mistake—Cuba and the Havanna being effectually the same; the one being the geographical name of the island, and the other the popular name from the city of the Havanna. Now the only objection this opinion is, that we could make no use of Cuba if we had it, being entirely a sugar island; and the slave trade being happily abolished, it would hang as dead a weight upon us as Trinidad does at present. We do not say this, as regretting for a single moment the abolation of the infamous traffic in slaves, but merely as an argument of fact,—that in the absence of negro laborers, no new West India island will be worth the cost of its civil government.

To British Emigrants arriving in the Eastern States. ENGLISH PRARIE, (Illinois,) July 13th, 1819.

*My friends and Countrymen,*

For your service, I exhibited in two publications, an outline of the process of emigration from its commencement up to the final settlement. My first opinion of this, the spot of our choice, and the reasoning on which that choice was grounded, are before you; and sufficient time has elapsed to try those opinions by the test of experience; by which they are confirmed in every particular. I shewed you my own tract through the gloomy forest into a delightful country, better prepared for our abode, by the hand of nature, than the heavy wood, by half a century of labor.

I built a cabin "and blazed a road" to it: for it was my ambition to be surrounded by my old friends and neighbors. In this too I am gratified; and we are contented with our allotment, both as to our present state and future prospects. This small district, which two years ago was nearly without inhabitants, contains a thriving population of from six to seven hundred persons. We have been blessed with health most unusual for a new settlement of equal numbers in any country; and no doubt is entertained by us or by any judicious observer of its salubrity.

We have several wells of excellent water and many more are in progress. Our soil is fertile beyond my own expectation; but our exertions have hitherto been chiefly directed to the permanent objects of building and fencing; of which much has already been done.

We have, however, collected a stock of cattle and hogs, and I think more acres of corn are now growing that there are individuals in the settlement.

I have been informed that the active pen of Mr. Cobbett has been borrowed by certain land speculators to direct your course from the western country to a settlement in the backwooods of Pennsylvania, on the Susquehannah, 170 miles N. W. of Philadelphia. I have not yet been so fortunate as to meet with the publication. Report says that he holds me out as a man of inferior judgment; and has descended so far as to throw a doubt over my veracity. The latter I can hardly credit, but however that may be, the question, both as regards my judgment and veracity, in this instance, is decided, and in may favor, on the incontrovertible evidence of fact.

The Susquehanna may, for ought I know, be quite eligible for you; but unfair means taken by the promoters of any undertaking, to depress a competitor, shakes and ought to destroy all confidence in their honor and truth.—I have just received a publication on this subject by a Dr. Johnson, who by a misapplication of partial extracts and dishonest comments, has labored to shew that this country is not such a country as I have stated it to be, but that I have chosen a bad situation, and described it as a good one; this gives me a mean opinion of Dr. Johnson. But it is the *interest* of these speculators to fix you on their lands, and their proposals may be worthy your attention; therefore, as the distance is comparatively small from the eastern ports, I advise you to examine the things for yourselves, or at least to obtain an account of it through honest hands. If you are poor I would recommend you to find out some of the Susquehanna proprietors, who may possibly undertake to pay the charges of a journey thither, should you find Dr. Johnson's favorable report prove as false as I know has unfavorable to be.

I hear of advertisements in the daily papers inviting settlers; but why do annual thousands of New York and Pennsylvania farmers *pass* these eligible settlements, at their own doors, and make their way into the west, even as far as this place? I feel no anxiety as to the peopling of these neighborhood; your prosperity is out of the reach of Mr. Cobbet, or Dr. Johnson; but I think it right to offer these hints to your attention.

It would be well for you to inform yourselves what the "Emigrant Society" consists of, which possesses so much good will towards you. The preface to Dr. Johnson's book is called in address to you from this society, but it is not authenticated either by signature or date.

It is probable that the owners of the lands in question are "the Emigrants Society," if so, you will understand the whole affair.

M. BIRKBECK.

Particular information respecting this settlement and modes of conveyance, may be learned by application to A. S. PELL 476, Broad way, New York.


## Mr. Sheffer

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

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

may 11 w

## Wanted for the ensuing year,

Two able bodied MEN, brought up to the farming business; good wages will be given.—For good recommendations, punctual payment may be expected.

P. BENSON.

august 24 3


©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc3923_scm2841-0372.jpg