General Advertiser.

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TERMS.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

CORN FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Vendue on THURSDAY the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Thomas Valiant, on a credit of four months, from 130 to 150 barrels of good Corn, a parcel of Corn Blades; a fat Cow; a large fat Hog; a Cart, &c. The cash will be required for all purchases of Five Dollars or less. For all sums over Five Dollars, notes with approved security must be given by the purchaser before the property can be delivered.

LUCRETIA VALIANT, and
TENCH TILGHMAN,
nov 22—3w Administrators.

NOTICE.

WILL be offered at public sale on TUESDAY, the 6th of December next, all the personal estate of James Pearce, Esq. late of Caroline county deceased—Consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture; seventy-five barrels Corn, thirty-three bushels of Wheat, sowed on the farm—Blade and Top Fodder, Wheat straw and Corn husks, &c.—Also, three likely negro boys and one negro woman, with various other articles too tedious to mention.—The highest bidder to be the purchaser. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by SAMUEL GRACE,
Nov 29 2w Administrator.

N. B. Further notice will be given on the day of sale. S. G.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution for officers fees, against Samuel Tenant, due and payable for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824; and also by virtue of an execution for officers fees against the said Samuel Tenant, as the administrator of William Tenant, due for the said years, will be sold at the Court house door on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace: Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Tenant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the costs to become due thereon. Attendance given by
E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.
Nov. 29 4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison; also by virtue of an execution against the said Samuel Tenant, for officers fees, due and payable for the year 1825, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court house door in the town of Easton, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace: Seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said Samuel Tenant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the said execution, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by THOS. HENRIX, Shff.
Nov 29 4w

WOOL COMMISSION

WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,
No. 159 Market St. Philadelphia.

RECEIVE on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

Domestic Woolen Goods,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.
Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.
Philadelphia, nov 22—w

NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin

HAS just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.
Easton, oct 25 w
P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

NEW FALL GOODS.

GREEN & REARDON

ARE now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

Among which are:

SUP. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cords; Chintzs, Callicoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lutestrings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MOROCCO, ROANS, AND SKIVERS, UPPER AND SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, CHINA GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.
oct 11 w

NEW GOODS.

William Clark

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

AND IS NOW OPENING,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FRESH IMPORTED

GOODS

Of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for CASH, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.
nov 1 w

NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Easton, oct 18 w
N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

By the annexed document, it will be seen that the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and in particular that of wool, was one of the earliest objects of legislation in the American Provincial Congress.—This document recommends to the inhabitants of each of the then colonies, to furnish themselves with every necessary article for subsistence and defence; it also recommends improvements in the breed of sheep, the raising of hemp, making of nails, bay salt, &c. &c. and enjoin on consumers a preference for articles of domestic manufacture and growth over those imported.

That the most sanguine of that day ever entertained the thought that this country would advance, with such rapid strides, to perfection in the manufacture of all the requisites and many of the luxuries of life, we cannot believe, as its progress is even beyond the calculation of politicians of a later day; but that they were correct in the sentiment, that "the happiness of every political body of men upon earth, is to be estimated in a great measure upon the greater or less dependence upon any other political bodies," the experience of our own country sufficiently proves. But, without longer occupying the attention of the reader with additional remarks, we subjoin the document referred to.

"IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Cambridge, Dec. 8. 1774.

As the happpiness of particular families arises, in a great degree, from their being more or less dependent upon others; and as the less occasion they have for any article belonging to others, the more independent; and consequently, the happier they are; so, the happiness of every political body of men upon earth, is to be estimated in a great measure upon their greater or less dependance upon any other political bodies; and from hence arises a forcible argument, why every state ought to regulate their internal policy, in such a manner as to furnish themselves, within their own body, with every necessary article for subsistance and defence: Otherwise their political existence will depend upon others, who may take advantage of such weakness, and reduce them to the lowest state of vassalage and slavery. For preventing so great an evil, more to be dreaded than death itself, it must be the wisdom of this colony, at all times, more especially at this time, when the hand of power is lashing us with the scorpions of despotism, to encourage agriculture, manufactures and economy, so as to render this state as independent of any other state as the nature of our country will admit: from the consideration thereof, and trusting that the virtue of the people of this colony is such; the following resolutions of this Congress, which must be productive of the greatest good, will by them be effectually carried into execution. And it is therefore Resolved.

1st. That we do recommend to the people the improvement of their breed of sheep, and the greatest possible increase of the same; and also the preferable use of our own woolen manufactures; and to manufacturers, that they ask only reasonable prices for their goods; and especially a very careful sorting of the wool, so that it may be manufactured to the greatest advantage, and as much as may be, into the best goods.

2d. We do also recommend to the people. the raising of hemp and flax: And as large quantities of flax seed, more than may be wanted for sowing, may be produced, we would also farther recommend the manufacturing the same into oil.

3d. We do likewise recommmend the making of nails; which we apprehend must meet with the strongest encouragement from the public, and be of lasting benefit both to the manufacturer and the public.

4th. The making of steel, and the preferable use of the same, we do also recommend to the inhabitants of this colony.

5th. We do in like manner recommend the making of tin-plates, as an article well worth the attention of this people.

6th. As fire-arms have been manufactured in several parts of this colony, we do recommend the making gun locks, and furniture and other locks, with other articles in the iron way.

7th. We do also earnestly recommend the making of salt petre, as an article of vast importance to be encouraged, as may be directed hereafter.

8th. That gun powder is also an article of such importance, that every man among us who loves his country must wish the establishment of manufactures for that purpose, and as there are the ruins of several powder-mills, and sundry persons among us who are acquainted with that business, we do heartily recommend its encouragement, by preparing one or more of said mills, or erecting others, and renewing said business as soon as possible.

9th. That as several paper mills are now usefully employed, we do likewise recommend a preferable use of our own manufactures in this way; and a careful saving and collecting rags, &c. and also that the manufacturers give a generous price for such rags, &c.

10th. That it will be the interest, as well as the duty of this body, or of such as may succeed us, to make such effectual provision for the farther manufacturing of the several sorts of glass, as that the same may be carried on to the mutual benefit of the undertaker and the public, and firmly established in this colony.

11th. That whereas buttons of excellent qualities and of various sorts are manufactured among us, we do earnestly recommend the general use of the same; so that the manufactories may be extended to the advantage of the people and manufacturers.

12th. That whereas salt is an article of vast consumption within this colony, and in its fisheries, we do heartily recommend the making the same, in the several ways wherein it is made in several parts of Europe; especially in the method used in that part of France, where they make *bay salt.*

13th. We do likewise recommend an encouragement of horn smiths in all thier various branches, as what will be of public utility.

14th. We do likewise recommend the establishment of one or more manufactories for making wool-combs, as an article necessary in our woolen manufactures.

15th We do in like manner heartily recommend the preferable use of the stocking and other hosiery wove among ourselves, so as to enlarge the manufactories thereof, in such a manner as to encourage the manufacturers and serve the country.

16. As madder is an articcle of great importance in the dyer's business, and which may be easily raised and cured among ourselves, we do therefore earnestly recommend the raising and curing the same.

17th. In order the more effectually to carry these resolutions into effect, we do earnestly recommend, That a society or societies to be established for the purposes of introducing and establishing such arts and manufactures as may be useful to this people, and are not yet introduced, and the more effectually established such as we have already among us

18th. We do recommend to the inhabitants of this province to make use of our own manufactures, and those of our sister colonies, in preference to all other manufactures.

Signed by order of the Provincial Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*
A true extract from the Minutes,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM COBBETT.

From "Babylon the Great."

Foremost and fiercest (among public writers) stands Wm. Cobbett, a very colossus in his way—of so robust a construction and so perennial a constitution, that he alone remains, while the lapse of a few brief years has swept away the others, few ask and nobody answers where. The present time have been productive of marvels beyond all precedent, and of these "Babylon the Great," has possessed a share numerous and wonderful in proportion as she exceeds all other cities? But of all the modern marvels at least in a political and literary sense, William Cobbett is, perhaps, the greatest—the one to whom Hohenlohe and Hunt, and every other person whose name can after the same fashion be named, must succumb; and in whose presence all the polemics and pamphleteers, upon all sides of all modern questions, and all views of all subjects, possible and impossible, must bow down in reverence, and own their superior. Cobbett is not a man who has had many of the advantages of what the world call education; and his vision seems to be too broad for discerning, not only the metaphysical, but the political and moral causes of the qualities and discriminations of things and events; but Cobbet is, notwithstanding all this, a very wonderful person, and one who, had he husbanded the powers with which nature has endowed him with any thing like even a moderate share of discretion, would have had a good of deal of influence in the world. Cobbett has, however, added another to the many instances upon record, that strong natural powers, especially when they incline to the rough and surly cast, and when they are not checked by good education, and kept in order by good sense, may, in the end, produce only the exposure of him by whom, if better trained and managed, they might have been turned to good account.

The violence with which Cobbett swung round from one line of political conduct to another which was completely the reverse, might have been taken as an augury of his ultimate fate, and the vehemence of his assertions upon all manner of subjects, whether he happened to understand them or not, might have pointed conclusions the same way. But however ill Cobbett might be grounded in the principle of many subjects about which he wrote, there were others, and many others, who were worse; and these yielded at once, not to the convincing power of his arguments, but to the tone of confidence in which that which served him in the stead of logical argument was put. There was, perhaps, never a political writer who shifted his positions so often as Cobbett, and there certainly never was a prophet who had once upon his hands so many unsuccessful predictions: but Cobbett put so very bold a face upon the matter, asserted so roundly in the teeth of experience, and built upon the tumbling fallacies of his soothsaying so very often, and with such an air of confidence in their stability, that a larger portion of disciples shifted their own senses, because he had prophesied the other way, than perhaps ever moved at the beck or echoed the words of any other modern politician who was without power to reward his followers, and probably without will, though the power had been given him.

Cobbett was a strong writer certainly, and the stumps of him have a good deal of strength to this day; but his strength was the strength of slang, a happy though a harsh turn for calling names, and a faculty, not of demonstrating that his view of a matter was right and the opposite view wrong, but of pointing the scorn of the rabble to whatever it suited his interest to dislike. Cobbett was not like a trained warrior of any sort, either with artificial or with natural weapon; he resembled a peasant of uncommon strength half out of temper and half out of his wits, armed with a gigantic flail, with which he so laid about him in all directions, that nobody cared for coming within the wind of it. Even when he was most vigorous at this exercise, he himself used to suffer as much by it as any thing upon which he was threshing; for the flail was swung with so much clumsiness and vehemence, that it was continually coming rap upon his own head, with such substantial bangs, that if the head itself had not happened to be cudgel proof, it would certainly have been fractured.

The wildness, the ferocity, and, as much perhaps as any thing, the novelty, of a man occupied in this fashion, would of itself have been sufficient to attract the attention of the populace? and when he saw the bent of their humor, and commenced threshing in the way that they appeared to wish, they began by thinking that there was method in his madness, and ended in believing that it was all method, and without any madness whatever.

Washington, Nov. 28.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Commodore John Rodgers *to the Secretary of the Navy, dated*

U. S. ship North Carolina,
Gibraltar Bay, 22d October, 1825.

"Sir: I wrote you from Smyrna, on the 30th of August, by the brig Cherub, of Boston, informing you of the movements of the squadron up to that date. At that time, there was some cause for alarm, on account of the prevalence of a bowel complaint, with which many of the officers and men of the ship were afflicted; but by the early and judicious applications, and unintermitting attentions of the medical officers, the virulence of the disease was soon arrested. In addition to this, there have been some cases of fever on board each ship, by which the service has lost a valuable young officer in midshipman Pleasonton, who was, at the time of his death, attached to the Erie, and Mr. Adam Marshall, the schoolmaster of this ship, whose exemplary deportment had gained him the esteem of all who knew him. The officers and crews of the several vessels of the squadron are again, very generally, in the enjoyment of good health; and the returns herewith sent you will show that, although there might have been cause for alarm at one time, the proportion of deaths for the last six months, considering the number of men, and the season of the year, has been very small."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States' Ship North Carolina, dated Gibralter Bay, Oct. 15, 1825.

"After a cruise of three or four months, we anchored here on the 8th inst.—to enable you to trace our cruise, I will remark, that we sailed from this to the Bay of Algiers, but did not communicate; from thence to Tunis, where we remained a day or two; our course from there was direct for the Archipelago, passing between Sicily and Malta. We went by the Morea in fine weather, a little south, and very near the Island of Serigo. At the Island of Milo we took pilots on board each ship, and the next morning ran into a fine little harbor, called Assau, in the Island of Paros; next westerly to Naxos, and celebrated for its marble, so much in demand by the ancients, and from the quarries of which Phidias obtained those beautiful blocks to which he gave, almost, the "human face divine," and transmitted his name to posterity. Here we found an almost unmixed Grecian population, in abject wretchedness, between whom and their ancestors, as my imagination had depicted them, there remains little more resemblance than there exists between the rough blocks of marble, and those statues which gave the Athenian statuary or sculptor, an almost deathless fame. In apprehension of the Turks they are afraid to sow, where they may not reap, and are thus in extreme poverty, and I fear moral debasement. As we remained a week in port, watering, I had an opportunity of visitting the Grotto of Antiparos, so celebrated by the vivid descriptions given of it by some writers, which you may probably recollect, and which you may find in the Encyclopædia. I descended it to its extreme depth, and although not all it is represented to be, it is still a wonderful place.—From Paros we sailed direct for Smyrna, in Asia Minor—we passed so near as to have a good view of Scio, and Ipsara—the two places so horribly conspicuous, for the recent barbarities of the Turks: many instances of which were related to me by a gentleman residing in Smyrna, too devilish to repeat or think of. The tales will increase by travelling, we know, but to use the language in which it was expressed to me—"The barbarities and cruelty committed at those places, admit of no possibility of exaggeration." To us the Turks were civil, polite, and even attentive: here (Smyrna) I have ate and drank with the Bashaw, in the highest style of Oriental taste. We remained about three weeks in the waters of Smyrna. During my peregrination about the city, in passing the great bazars, or market, I came unexpectedly upon the bodies of two Greeks, just beheaded, lying before their own doors, with the head set upon the posteriors, by way of derision. By a refinement in cruelty, they cut the heads off, with a sword, at the door of their dwellings, where the body is exposed and spit upon by the rabble Turks, until a certain hour of the night, when the friends are obliged to buy the right of burying, or the bodies are thrown into the sea. I was too much disgusted not to be happy when we sailed from Smyrna for Napoli di Romania, the capital of the Greek Government, which lies at the head of a gulf at the south.—We were received by this government with every demonstration of joy.

I accompanied the commander in chief, with a number of officers, to visit the authorities.—We were shown a mosque altered into a Senate chamber, and were entertained in the house formerly the residence of the Turkish Governor. This place is very secure in its fortifications, being almost another Gibralter. They have about twelve or fifteen hundred men in the garrison, well armed, and partly disciplined; but they can make no head against Ibrahim Pacha, who has over-run the Morea with about *ten thousand* troops disciplined and officered by Frenchmen, who, to the disgrace of their country, wear a turban and wield the sword for the suppression of civil and rational liberty. This once brilliant people—this land of "song and story"—is now over-run and laid waste—but the Greeks are not yet conquered. But, if I may judge from what I have seen and heard, they have no chance of success, unless the "Legitimates," the Holy Alliance, (France leading,) will cease to aid the Turks as they do, *sub rosa.* Left to themselves, the Greeks are more than a match for the Turks, but they must sink before their secret assailants.

Napoli is very near the remains of ancient Argos, rendered memorable to me by the "King of Kings," as he was called, and the character of Clytemnestra. A promontory is still pointed out as the spot where she placed a slave to give notice when the Grecian fleet returned from Troy. A thousand associations rendered our stay interesting in that mighty neighborhood. We were visited by many of their most distinguished men; the following are all my memory furnishes the names of, viz: Prince Mavrocordati, Secretary of State, and head of the Council, Prince Ypsilanti, General, and brother to the one who first raised the standard of rebellion in Moldavia; Condoriotti, a very wealthy citizen, and President of the Senate: and Chanarius, the commander of their naval forces, who has blown up two of the enemy's admiral ships, a very brave and distinguished man. After leaving Napoli, we sailed down the Mediterranean, south of Malta, and went into the Bay of Algiers, with which place we communicated, and, with a fine breeze, came down here, where we are in quarintine, from which we shall be released on the 16th instant.

The flying thus from one place to another, furnishes some novelty, but it by no means compensates for the risk and anxiety attending one who leaves a family. It is hardly necessary for me to repeat, what you, perhaps, have heard me say, that I never yet saw the place, which, by contrast, did not make me thank God, in my heart, that I was born in America, "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Norfolk Herald of 28th ult.

THE WRECK OF THE HARVEST.

We fully expected that it would have been in our power by this time to have relieved the intense anxiety excited by the report in our last, of the wreck of this vessel, and the melancholy results. But we have nothing to offer more than the following extracts from the Elizabeth City and Edenton papers, which, though they afford but little information, leave it no longer doubtful that Lieut. Grimke and his child perished, as we were prepared to expect from what we had previously heard, but which we dreaded to announce while the shadow of a doubt remained. Mr. Grimke, it is stated, was preserved. Nothing is said respecting the other passengers.

Elizabeth City, Nov. 26.—The schr. Harvest, Capt. Sevey, on her passage from Baltimore to Charleston, was cast away on Wednesday on Boddy's Island. There were several passengers on board, among whom were Lieut. Grimke of the navy, his wife, child and nurse. By a gentleman who arrived here from the wreck, we regret to learn that Lieut. G. while giving some orders on board of the vessel at the time she struck, fell, and expired instantly. The child, the cook and a boy were lost in attempting to come ashore in a boat which capsized. Mrs. Grimke got safe on shore, and has taken passage for this place, where she is hourly expected.

Edenton, Nov. 25.—A Packet, name unknown, plying between Norfolk and Charleston, from the former port, ran ashore on Boddy's Island, on Friday morning last, and was entirely lost. Four of the crew, and two passengers were drowned.

From the Troy Sentinel.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

As the Chief Justice Marshall was coming up from New York, on Wednesday morning last, about 4 o'clock, and when opposite to the Esopus meadows, a man jumped overboard and was drowned. It appears from the papers in his pocket book that his name was Harvy James, and that he was a carpenter by trade. He jumped from the forward gangway; and at the time there was no person forward, except the man stationed there to keep a look-out. The pilot was at the helm, and such of the crew as were on deck to attend to the landing of passengers from time to time, were aft. Before the unfortunate man threw himself from the side of the vessel, it seems he took his hat, pocket book, watch, (an English silver watch) & some small change, and laid them on the head of the water cask near the gangway, for there they were found. As he jumped he gave a groan, or cry of distress, and the man forward instantly exclaimed, "a man overboard!" The pilot immediately ordered the engine to be stopped; the small boat was let down, and dilligent search made, but all was unavailing. After waiting and searching for more than an hour, the Chief Justice proceeded on to Kingston, where captain Sherman gave information of the lamentable occurrence, and requested the inhabitants, if they should find the body of the unfortunate man, to give it a decent interment, & he would pay the funeral charges.

The pocket book, watch, &c. of the deceased, are in this city, in possession of Mr. Raymond, Agent of the Troy Steamboat company, who will deliver them to any person who shall prove himself justly entitled to receive them

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The Daily Advertiser of Saturday last says—"It is stated by those who are acquainted with the subject, that the demand for specie has mamaterially lessened, and that the United States' Bank and the city Banks have been more liberal in their discounts, and the pressure for the money market is sensibly relieved."

The Evening Post says—"As our paper was going to press, we have just learned that the U. S. Branch Bank in New York have extended their discount this forenoon to about $400,000: an instance of liberality and good sense that deserves and will receive the highest praise."

Just as we gave the above to the compositor a merchant of Baltimore handed us the following note:

Baltimore, Monday morning, 28th.

I have just returned from New York, and am happy to say the panic has in a great measure subsided and confidence restored. It is supposed there will be very few failures in addition to those that have already taken place, and none for large amounts. Business already assumes a different aspect, and things generally are going on in their natural channel. There appears to be great elasticity and enterprize in all classes of that commercial community.

On Saturday last, in Spring township, Pa. a number of laboring men in the employ of Gen. Benner, had, what is generally termed by the laborers belonging to the Ironworks a "Chopping Frolick." In the evening they retired to their Cabin, and as is generally the case on such occasions, some of them drank too freely of spirituous liquor. In the night time, whilst they were all asleep the Cabin took fire, and before they made their escape from it several of them were dreadfully burned. A man by the name of JAMES SHORT, an Irishman by birth, not having recovered from the effects of the liquor, remained in the Cabin until he was literally roasted alive. At length one of his companions having observed the dreadful situation of Short, re-entered the Cabin and dragged him from the flames but assistance was rendered in vain, for he was then past all hopes of recovery. On the Sabbath evening following he expired in most dreadful misery.

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