General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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BY THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

Publisher of the Laws of the Union.

TERMS.

The terms are Two Dollars & 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.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be sold on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December next, at the late residence of Richard W. Thompson, deceased. All the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, except the negroes, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS OF SALE.—For all sums of and under six dollars the cash will be required, for all sums above six dollars a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by T. W. Loockerman.

ANN MARIA THOMPSON, Adm'x. and
THOMAS W. LOOCKERMAN, Admr. of
Richard W. Thompson, dec'd.

Easton, nov 21 3w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

FOR SALE.

TO be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county on a credit of nine months several negro men-women, boys and girls of various ages. Application to be made to

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r.
of Joseph Haskins, dec'd.

To be sold also at private sale on a more extended credit, several other negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages. Application to be made to WM. K. LAMBDIN,

nov. 14 4w Agent for the Bank.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be exposed to public vendue, on WEDNESDAY 13th of December next, at the residence of the late Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, a part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms of Sale.—For all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required—for all sums above five dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

WILLIAM BENNY, and
JAMES BENNY, Admr's.
of Jonathan N. Benny, dec'd.

nov 28 3w

PORK AND CORN.

AGREEABLE to the order of the Board of Trustees for the Poor of Talbot county, William Jenkins of Easton, is authorised to receive written proposals until Thursday the last day of the present month (November) for the delivery of five thousand weight of well fatted pork-hogs, to weigh from 120 lbs. to about 170 lbs. each, and also for 100 barrels of good merchantable Corn—It is particularly requested that in the proposals, should be mentioned the quantity of Pork, as also about the weight of each hog, and the price per 100 lbs. and the same as to the corn, the quantity of barrels and the price, all to be delivered at the Poors' House—the endorsement on the proposals to say for pork or corn, or for both, as the case may be. By order of the board,

WM. JENKINS, Treasurer.

nov 14 w

N. B. It is expected that the cash will be paid on the delivery of the above articles.

EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees have the pleasure to announce to the public the appointment of the Rev. John Getty, as the principal Teacher of the Academy. In addition to high recommendations of this gentleman as a Teacher of learning and moral deportment, he has undergone a strict examination; from the report of which, the Trustees are authorized to believe that he is well qualified to teach the learned Languages and those other branches of education which the rules of the Institution require to be taught in his department, and that he will prove himself a useful and acceptable Preceptor.

It is further announced that this department will be opened for the reception of Scholars on MONDAY the 11th day of next December.—The Parents and Guardians of the pupils of the late Mr. Thompson, and of others in this district and neighboring counties, are respectfully invited to enter their sons into this Seminary, from a firm persuasion that the reputation it has heretofore deserved, will, under the direction of Mr. Getty, be fully maintained.

By order of the Board,

NS. HAMMOND, Pres't.

nov 28 6w

Bank of Caroline.

THE subscriber being the authorised Agent of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that he will attend at Denton on the second, and fourth Tuesdays in every month from this date, for the purpose of settling the business of said Institution, and earnestly requests those having ballances on the books against them or otherwise indebted, to call and settle, as the most speedy method will be resorted to, to close the concern, the few notes now under a regular course of renewal will fall due the Tuesday after the first Monday in March next; those neglecting to renew on that day will loose the opportunity to renew afterwards.

The President and Directors have declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. of the capital stock of said Bank, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the first day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent
of the late Bank of Caroline.

nov 21 10w

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very desirous of closing the Collection of the Tax of Talbot county due for the present year, in the course of this Fall, or at the furthest by the first of January 1827. Respectfully requests all persons holding assessable property in the said county to call on him at his office in Easton, where he will attend every TUESDAY, for the reception of the same; it is hoped that those who cannot make it convenient to call on him will be prepared for a call from him, or his Deputies; residents in district No. 2 can pay the Deputy or have an opportunity of meeting the subscriber at St. Michaels, where he will attend the SATURDAY, after Court.

LAMB'T. W. SPENCER, Collector.

oct 24, 1826—w G

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of a commission issued out of Caroline county Court at its last October Term, and to us directed to value and divide the LANDS and REAL ESTATE of James Pearce late of said county deceased. We have appointed Thursday, the 18th day of January next to meet on said land and premises to proceed in the execution of said commission. Whereof all persons interested or in any wise concerned are desired to take notice.

JOHN BOON,
R'D. HUGHLETT,
SAM'L. CULBRETH,
GEORGE NEWLEE,
DURDEN CULBRETH. } *Commissioners.*

Caroline county, Md. nov 14 9w

This is to give Notice.

THAT the subscriber of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of Henry T. Mitchell, late of said county deceased:—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of November 1826.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS, Admr.
of Henry T. Mitchell, dec'd.

nov 28 3w

Notice to Creditors.

THE creditors of the undersigned are hereby notified, to attend in Princess Anne, on the first Saturday after the third Monday in April next; to shew cause if any they have, why they should not be entitled to the benefit of the Insolvent laws.

BENJAMIN HUDSON.
ELIJAH POTTER, Senr.

nov 28 3w

BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

Situated at Kimberton, Chester County Pennsylvania.

THIS Institution was established in 1818, it has generally consisted of twenty-five scholars. It is now contemplated to extend the accommodations to forty.

The branches in which pupils are instructed, are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use and delineations of Maps, the use of the Globes, Drawing, Painting, and the elements of the French and Latin languages.

Kimberton is situated in a high and healthful part of the country, twenty eight miles from Philadelphia, having a regular communication with the city by stages three times a week.—It is twelve miles from Norristown, fourteen from West-Chester, and thirty from Wilmington, and there are a house of Entertainment, a Post-Office and a resident Physician at the place.

For further particulars inquire of Jos. Warner and Samuel Archer, Philadelphia; of Dr. Wroth, Chester-town; of P. Granger, Centreville; of Dr. Moore, Lott Warfield, or John M. G. Emory, Easton, Md.; or at the School.

GURMOR KIMBER, Super'nt.

11th mo. 25th, 1826. (28 p$1)

NEGROES FOR SALE.

IT being found necessary to sell the Negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said Negroes are for sale; among them are several Women who are good cooks and House Servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely young Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent
dec 6 w for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

FOR HIRE
THE ENSUING YEAR,

SEVERAL NEGRO MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.—AND FOR SALE.

A FEW VALUABLE

MILCH COWS,

and two or three pair of well matched and well grown STEERS, suitable for Oxen. Enquire at this office.

nov 21 w

FOR RENT
FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

MY FARM at the head of Wye, at present in the occupancy of Mr. Ennalls Martin, Jr. This farm is laid off in three fields, each containing about 130 thousand corn hills and is well calculated for the growth of wheat, corn, &c.

THE HOUSE is large, convenient and in complete repair, with all the necessary out houses—there is a fine orchard on this farm—the situation would be an excellent one for a physician. For terms apply to Mr. Martin on the premises, or the subscriber,

SUSAN SETH.

Talbot co. July 25 w

N. B. Also a House and Lot on Goldsborough street, in the town of Easton—enquire as above

TO RENT.

FOR the ensuing year, the FARM near the Three Bridges, at present occupied by Mr. Isaac B. Parrott. Apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD.

Easton, Aug. 8. w

J. & R. Stevenson,

LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened

A FRUIT & CONFECTIONARY STORE,

No 89, Market street Baltimore, two doors above South, where they will keep constantly on hand a general stock of GOODS in their line, of a superior quality, wholesale and retail, at the following reduced prices:

MINT CANDY, assorted,
LEMON,
HOREHOUND,
BARLEY SUGAR,
CINNAMON,
ROSE CAKE,
ROSE ALMOND,
SUGAR ALMONDS,
SUGAR PLUMBS,
SURETS or KISSES,
MINT DROPS, all at 25 cts per lb.
Mint Drops on paper per sheet 10 do.
SYRUPS of all descriptions of the best quality at $6 per dozen,
WINE BITTERS, 5 do. do.

august 22 6m

NEW GOODS.

JAMES M. LAMBDIN AND THOMAS S. HAYWARD, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

Lambdin and Hayward,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,
GLASS & CHINA WARE,
QUEENS & STONE, Do.
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,
PHILADELPHIA PATENT SHOT,
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.

Easton, oct 24 w

NEW FALL GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

HAS just received and is now opening an Elegant supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

of all descriptions, which in addition to his former stock makes his assortment

EXTENSIVE AND COMPLETE

all of which will be offered at very reduced prices for *Cash*, his friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him an early call.

Easton, nov 7 w

NEW GOODS.

GREEN AND REARDON,

HAVE just received & are now opening a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the season. Also a good assortment of Sole and upper Leather, which they are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey, Cash, &c. &c. nov 21 w

Communicated for the U. States Gazette.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

I have observed, with much pain, for some time past, a systematic attempt to decry every thing doing upon the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

To me, it appears truly surprising, that so little respect should be paid to the rights of the Stockholders, who certainly are as liable to sustain damage by injurious representations as are the stockholders of any other company. Were the statements true, they would not be justifiable, inasmuch as no person has the right wantonly to injure the property of another. It is sometimes said, that the banks are all sliding in; and the canal filling up faster than it can be excavated. Then it is said, that the embankments on the marshes are all swallowed up, and then again, the summit bridge has fallen in.

I am located at a sequestered spot, called Back Creek, on the Eastern shore of Maryland I seldom see the newspapers, and we get little news here, even about the Canal, except from strangers, who come from a distance. On Tuesday morning, just as I was starting to attend my business, a gentleman of high standing, from Baltimore, rode up to the door, and while his breakfast was preparing, for I board in a tavern, entertained us with the latest news from the Canal. He said that all the contractors had failed, the work had entirely stopped, and the summit bridge was about falling in. All these things must be true, for he had heard so in Baltimore, and had seen it in the Washington newspaper. Undoubtedly, if it were possible to ruin the Company, and cause this great national work to be abandoned, no better way could be devised—and indeed this is the only way, for there are no intrinsic difficulties but what are, or can easily be, surmounted. Had one half the pains been taken to prejudice the people of the State of New York against the Erie Canal, that has been taken to write down this, that canal would probably never have been finished. It is well known that mistakes were made there, though fewer than might reasonably have been expected. That canal overran the original estimates nearly 5,000,000 of dollars. It was well known at the commencement, that the deep cut would be a very difficult and expensive work, and a very liberal estimate was therefore made: I speak of the estimates of the examining engineers, who finally passed upon the work. Have any serious difficulties occurred which were not foreseen? Assuredly not. And every one must allow, that the work has progressed with more rapidity than was anticipated even by the most sanguine. Is not the bridge at the summit a most capital one? And has it failed, or is it likely to fail in any respect? It is undoubtedly true, that at the marshes more money has been expended than was at first anticipated; but the sum is not great, and the important difficulties are now believed to be surmounted.

Perhaps it is improper for one situated as I am, to say any thing upon the subject.—So much has been said, however, by persons opposed to this canal, which has had an indirect tendency to do me injury, by deterring laborers from coming here, and in various other ways, that I do feel myself called upon to set the public right, so far as relates to the work immediately under my direction, which comprises nearly one half of what is commonly called the deep cut, and all the excavation and embankment westerly therefrom to the locks, on the waters of the Chesapeake, and including also those two sloop locks with all the excavations, embankments, coffer dams, &c. appertaining thereto—The whole of my excavation amounted to about 1,400,000 cubic yards, and the embankment to about 130,000 yards. Of the excavation 1,100,000 are done, and of the embankment 100,000 yards are completed. With respect to the two locks, they are both nearly finished and are both at this time receiving the capeing, and have been pronounced by competent judges equal to any work of the kind, either in Europe or America; and so far from there being any truth in the report that new difficulties are occurring and that the work is now progressing slowly, the fact is the reverse; for I have excavated more cubic yards of embankment during the last four months than during the four preceding months; and this applies to each of the four months, when compared with any one preceding month, and I am now doing as much work every day on the canal as I have ever been doing heretofore.—There have been excavated from the deep cut, from an average depth of 25 feet, about 70,000 cubic yards of embankment, during the same period, the last four months.

It is now upwards of nine years since I commenced as a canal contractor upon the Erie canal, since which time I have been constantly engaged in the construction of canals, and I am free to declare my belief, founded upon what little experience I may have gained during that period, that there are no difficulties upon this canal but what might have been reasonably expected, and none but what may be easily surmounted. My contract, which embraces all the hard excavation on the whole line, would have proved an exceedingly profitable one, had the prices of coarse grain & labour continued as they were when the contract was made. The stale story, of the impracticability of ever making a canal on this route, is still going the rounds. These people of little faith remind me of a small anecdote which I will relate. When I commenced operations, about four years since, upon my last contract on the Erie Canal, on the Eastern section, near the margin of the Mohawk river, I recollect very well that an old Dutchman, through whose farm the canal passed, asked me with a very incredulous countenance, if I believed the canal would ever be done. "Certainly," I replied. 'Well," said Wemple, "I'll ask to live no longer than 'till I see a boat sailing through this cornfield." The canal was finished through his cornfield in six months—and my old friend, Ephraim Wemple, now keeps a snug little tavern by the side of the canal, where he smokes his pipe and laughs at all doubting Dutchmen.

Should any person be desirous of viewing this canal, and thereby testing the truth of these statements, they will find me at or near the Canal line, where I shall be exceedingly happy to furnish them with any information in my power.

S. NEWTON DEXTER,
Contractor for the Western Section of the
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

GENERAL BURGOYNE.

Our readers have lately been amused by a republication of the celebrated proclamation of Gen. Burgoyne to the people of the U. States, when he was about to enter their territory from Canada, and also with a burlesque upon said proclamation by a Yankee soldier. Soon after the capture of Burgoyne, by Gen. Gates, the following 'elegant and poignant satire,' supposed to have been written by William Livingston, governor of New Jersey, appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers. Bos. Cour.

Proposals for an Exchange of Gen. Burgoyne.

Should the report of Gen. Burgoyne having infringed the capitulation, between Major Gen. Gates and himself, prove to be true, our superiors will doubtless take proper care to prevent his reaping any benefit from it; and should he be detained as a prisoner for his infraction of any of the articles, I would humbly propose to exchange him in such manner as will at the same time flatter his vanity, and redound to the greatest emolument of America. To evince the reasonableness of my proposal, I would observe that by the same parity of reason, that a General is exchanged for a General, a Colonel for a Colonel, and so on, with respect to other officers, mutually of equal rank, we ought to have for one and the same gentleman, who shall happen to hold both these offices, both a general and a colonel. This will appear evident from the consideration that those exchanges are never regulated by viewing the persons exchanged in the light of *men*, but as *officers*; since, otherwise, a colonel might as well be exchanged for a sergeant, as for an officer of his rank: and a sergeant being undoubtedly equally a *man*, and, as the case sometimes happens, *more of a man*, too. One prisoner, therefore, having twenty different officers, ought to redeem from captivity twenty prisoners aggregately holding the same offices; or such greater or less number as shall, with respect to rank, be equal to his twenty offices. This being admitted, I think Gen. Burgoyne is the most profitable prisoner we could have taken, having more offices, or (what amounts to the same thing in Old England) more titles, than any gentleman on this side the *Ganges*. And as his *impetuous excellency* certainly meant to avail himself of his titles, by their pompous display in his proclamation, had he proved *conqueror*, it is but reasonable that we should avail ourselves of them now he is *conquered*; and will I meet with a better project for that purpose, I persuade myself that the following proposal will appropriate to them a much better use than they were ever applied to before.

The exchange I propose is as follows:

For John Burgoyne, esquire.

Some worthy justice of the peace 'magnanimously stolen out of his bed,' or taken from his farm by a band of ruffians in the uniform of British soldiers; and now probably perishing with hunger and cold in a loathsome jail in New York.

II. For John Burgoyne, 'lieutenant-general of his majesty's armies in America.'

Two majors general.

III. For John Burgoyne, 'colonel of the queen's regiment of light dragoons.'

As the British troops naturally prize every thing in proportion as it partakes of 'royalty,' and undervalue whatever originate from a 'republican government,' I suppose a colonel of her 'majesty's own' regiment will procure at least 'three continental colonels of horse.'

IV. For John Burgoyne, 'governor of Fort William in North Britain.'

Here I would demand one governor of one of the United States, as his 'multititulary excellency' is governor of a fort; and two more, as that fort is in North Britain,' which his Britannic majesty may be presumed to value in that proportion; but considering that the said fort is called William, which may excite in his majesty's mind the rebellious idea of liberty, I deduct one upon that account, and rather than puzzle the cartel with any perplexity, I am content with two governors.

V. For John Burgoyne, 'one of the representatives of Great Britain.'

The first member of Congress who may fall into the enemy's hands.

VI. For John Burgoyne, 'commander of a fleet employed in an expedition from Canada.'

The admiral of our navy.

VII For John Burgoyne, 'commander of an army exployed in an expedition from Canada.'

One commander-in-chief in any of our departments.

VIII. For John Burgoyne, &c. &c. &c.

Some connoisseurs in hieroglyphics imagine that these 3 et cæteras are emblematical of three certain occult qualities in the general, which he never intends to exhibit it more legible characters, viz: prudence, modesty, and humanity. Others suppose that they stand for king of America; and that, had he proved successful, he would have fallen upon Gen. Howe, and afterwards have set up for himself. Be this as it may, (which it however behoves a certain gentleman on the other side of the water seriously to consider) I insist upon it, that as all dark and cabalistical characters are suspicious, these incognoscible enigmas may portend much more than is general apprehended. At all events, Gen. Burgoyne has availed himself of their importance, and I doubt not they excited as much terror in his proclamation, as any of his more luminous titles. As his person, therefore, is, by the capture, become the property of the Congress, all his titles, (which some suppose to constitute his very essence) whether more splendid or opake, latent or visible, are become, ipso, facto, the lawful goods and chattels of the continent, and ought not to be restored without a consideration equivalent. If we should happen to overrate them, it is his own fault it being in his power to ascertain their intrinsic value; and it is a rule in law, that when a man is possessed of evidence to disprove what is alleged against him, and refuses to produce it, the presumption raised against him, is, to be taken for granted. Certain it is, that these et cæteras must stand for three 'somethings,' and as these three somethings must, at least, be equal to three somethings without rank or title, I had some thoughts of setting them down for 'three privates;' but then as they and 'three somethings' in 'Gen. Burgoyne' which must be of twice the value of 'three any things' in 'any three privates,' I shall only double them, & demand in exchange for these three problematical, enigmatical, hieroglyphical, mystic, necromantic, cabalistical and portentous et cæteras, 'six privates.'

So that according to my plan, we ought to detain this ideal conqueror of the North, now a real prisoner in the East, till we have got in exchange for him, one esquire, two majors-general, three colonels of light horse, two governors, one member of congress, the admiral of our navy, one commander-in-chief in a separate department, and six privates; which is probably more than this extraordinary hero would fetch in any part of Great Britain, were he exposed at public auction for a day and a year. All which is nevertheless humbly submitted to the consideration of the honorable the congress, and his excellency Gen. Washington.

Princeton, Dec. 8, 1777

BACHELORS.

The witty editor of the Boston Lounger makes the following satirical remarks upon the project for laying an additional tax upon bachelors:

"Bachelors must be taxed doubtless, but the deuce of it is, have the wretches got sufficient cash, credit or friends, to pay the exaction? The whole vagabond race of them are eternally whining about poverty, until people are worn to death with their querulousness. Would it not be better to have them publicly whipped and branded? Or, (as they continue to burn up widows in India,) suppose we have an annual bonfire of bachelors? This last project would be agreeable to ancient single ladies.

"Since the last 29th of February, the increase of bachelors in this city has been so considerable as to excite the most lively apprehensions in the bosoms of the fair. The number of those infatuated young men, in proportion to those actually married or mortgaged was ascertained at the time of taking the census, to be something like the quantity of rotten lemons in a fresh box, which is much more than enough to effect the comfort of society. If bachelors will be so intolerably wilful as to shrink from entering into the married state, maugre the goodness of the times and the encouragement of the fair, it is but reasonable they should be numbered and taxed like dogs. Mr. Slocum's plan of filling the public treasury by picking the pockets of the pennyless, strikes us as peculiarly ingenious. We pray that it may be carried into immediate operation, before the crippled and meagre race of Benedicts shall have had time to crawl off to a more congenial climate."

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy, which it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose should be diminished a little, and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effect of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice, in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long using, without advantage, the usual and other most powerful remedies for this troublesome and painful malady. [Boston Medical Int.

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