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 order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, the subscriber will offer at public sale on TUESDAY the 4th of December next, at the Court-House in Easton, all the *Negroes*, belonging to the Estate of Tench Tilghman, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, before the delivery of the property. For all sums of five dollars and under, the cash will be required.

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN, Admr.
of Tench Tilghman, deceased.

nov 27 2w

PORK AND CORN.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county will receive until the 11th of December, sealed proposals for a supply of

CORN AND PORK

for the Poor-House of said county—Proposals to be directed to William Jenkins, stating the quantity offered, and the price.

Easton, nov 13 5w

Hayward, Lambdin, & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE,

At the Store of LAMBDIN & HAYWARD, in Easton,

Upper and Sole Leather,

At reduced prices for CASH, or in exchange for Hides.

Easton, nov 13 w

FALL GOODS.

Lambert Reardon

HAS just received and is now opening a complete assortment of

GOODS

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers at very reduced prices for the CASH or in exchange for Kerses, Feathers, Wool, Meal, Hides, &c. &c. and invites his friends and customers to call and examine them.

Easton, oct 30 w

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber having just returned from Baltimore with a handsome and good assortment of

Materials in his line,

most respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to give him a call and view his assortment, and hopes from his long experience and determination to pay the strictest attention to business, he will be able to render general satisfaction.

Gentlemen disposed to purchase Boots would do well to call, as he will turn his attention more particularly to that part of the business; and flatters himself that he can furnish them with as handsome and as good boots as can be had here or elsewhere.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, nov 27 w

Clock & Watch Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the past favours of his friends, his customers, and the public in general, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business; and now begs leave to inform them that he has just returned from the City of Baltimore, with a new and elegant assortment of *Materials*, selected with care and attention by himself. All of which he is now prepared to manufacture at the shortest notice and on more reasonable terms than ever before.—He has also on hand a *beautiful assortment* of JEWELRY—

SUCH AS

Gold Breast Pins,	Steel Chains & Seals,
Do. Ear Rings,	Plad Ribbons and Gilt Seals,
Gold Lockets,	Steel Purses,
Gold Finger Rings,	Steel Key Rings,
Gold Seals,	Hooks and Eyes,
Do. Keys,	Black Snaps,
Silver Pencils,	Do. Gilt.
Silver Thimbles,	

And a variety of other articles—

All of which he particularly invites his friends, his customers, and the public in general, to call and view his assortment.—Nothing on my part shall be wanting to please a generous public.

The Public's obed't. serv't.
JAMES BENNY.

Easton, oct 23 w

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER,

WHO is acquainted with Grammar, and the different branches of the Mathematics, to take charge of a country school, in Caroline county, near the Village of Whiteleysburg.—Thirty yearly scholars can be procured, a married man would be preferred, who can be furnished with a dwelling convenient to the school. Application to be made to the subscriber near the premises. WILLIAM WHITELEY.

oct 30 w

Cash for Negroes.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase fifty or sixty likely YOUNG NEGROES, from the age of twelve to twenty-five years; for which he will pay the highest cash prices—persons disposed to sell will call on him at the Easton Hotel, or his agent Henry N. Templeman.

J. B. WOOLFOLK.

oct 9 w

DR. HULL'S TRUSS,

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

DR. AMOS G. HULL invites the attention of all persons afflicted with RUPTURE, to the following testimonials in favor of his newly invented HINGE TRUSS.

Valentine Mott, M. D. Professor of Surgery, New-York, states as follows:—"I have, for several years past, paid much attention to the construction and use of Trusses, and it gives me pleasure to state that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull, possesses in my opinion, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application in *all* cases an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in *most* cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure. These advantages and qualities consist in the *concave* form of the rupture pad towards the diseased part;—the limited mobility of the hinge and shoulder joint," &c.

"The great and signal benefits which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict subservience to, and accordance with scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure in the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to *strengthen and restore the weakened parts, to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a cure of the disease.* The operation and effect of this Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses formerly in use, which being *convex, tended to enlarge the dimensions of the rupture opening.* The defect is well overcome by the principle embraced in Dr. Hull's invention, and experience has confirmed me in the great and superior utility of his instrument, which I have recommended to general use, and adopted in my own practice to the exclusion of all others. I am of opinion, that the union of physical design and mechanical structure in this instrument, render it what has long been the desideratum of practical surgery in Europe and America."

Extract from the second edition of "Thatcher's Modern Practice"—page 678. Boston, 1826.

"Dr. Hull is exclusively entitled to the credit of first adopting the true surgical principle for the cure of Hernia. This great desideratum is admirably accomplished by giving to the pad of his newly invented Hinge Truss, a *concave* instead of a *convex* surface, by which it corresponds to the convexity of the abdomen. By this construction, it is evident that the greatest degree of pressure is applied to the circumference of the aperture, which tends constantly to approximate the Hernial parieties and afford them a mechanical support.—The correctness of the principle upon which it is constructed has been abundantly tested by experience. Numerous instances have occurred, in which Hernia has been cured by it, which had proved intractable to other Trusses."

Cyrus Perkins, M. D. of New York, states as follows:—"The tendency of all convex pads is to increase the disease by forcing their way like a wedge into the opening, and thereby increasing the size of the breach. The Truss invented by Dr. Hull, and described in his pamphlet, entitled "Observations on Hernia and Trusses," has a plain pad, fixed on a concave plate, and makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre. It thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually to affect a radical cure."

Dr. John Gray, of New York, says:—"I have witnessed *numerous instances*, in which other Trusses have been laid aside after proving hurtful and inefficient, and exchanged for the Truss of Dr. Hull, which has in *all* these cases effectually and comfortably secured the rupture; *not unfrequently effecting a perfect cure of the disease.*"

Dr. Samuel Osborne, of New York, states:—"I have known Dr. Hull's Truss worn with perfect comfort, where other Trusses were very tormenting or totally unbearable; and I have known *several cures* effected by Dr. Hull's Truss, where it would have been impossible to attain the same result from any other known Truss."

"While in the Army of the United States, I procured the discharge of several soldiers, because I was unable, with any known Truss, effectually to secure the rupture; with Dr. Hull's Truss I am satisfied I could have rendered them useful to the Government, comfortable to themselves, and in many cases effected perfect cures."

"Dr. Hull's Truss does away the necessity of straps, answers all the good intentions of any hitherto known Truss, and obviates all the objections which obtained against them."

Testimonials of like respectability might be added to any extent. This Truss is now introduced into the Army and Navy, and most of the public Hospitals and Alms Houses in the United States.

N. B. Dr. Hull's Trusses, adapted to the different species of Rupture, may be obtained, and are fitted to patients; at the Office of Dr. KNAPP, No. 37 East Fayette-street, Baltimore, a few rods east of the City Hotel. Persons residing at a distance can be fitted by sending a measure of the body, and specifying the kind of Rupture.

oct 9 w

VALUABLE SERVANTS

FOR SALE.

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

SAM'L. ROBERTS, Adm'r.
of John W. Blake, dec'd.

dec 19 w

$2 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber some time in August last, a small PIDE COW about four years old, with a white face and white back, no other marks recollected; if she is cropt it is a bit out of the left ear. The above reward will be given if brought home to the subscriber and all reasonable charges paid.

THOMAS O. TURNER.

nov 20 3w

Coach, Gig, & Harness Making.

THE SUBSCRIBER again returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the increasing patronage he continues to receive from them; and now wishes to inform them, that he will continue to carry on the above business at his old stand, foot of Washington street; in all its various branches—where all orders for work will, as usual, meet with the most prompt and punctual attention. He has employed to act as foreman in his shop, Mr. Richard Holmes from Baltimore, a first rate workman, the best that ever was in the place; whose long experience and attention to business, makes him fully competent, with the subscriber's own assistance, to render the most perfect satisfaction. He has on hand and intends constantly keeping, a good assortment of MATERIALS; and feels confident in assuring the public, that he was never better prepared to receive their commands. All new work will be warranted, and repairs done to suit the times; and in payment will be received, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Bacon, Lard, Brandy, Wood, good Paper or Cash. Those gentlemen therefore, who wish to ride at ease, will please to call on him, or Mr. Holmes his foreman, where no doubt the desire of every individual as to price, neatness and durability of work, will be gratified.

The public's obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPER.

Easton, nov 13 w

An Overseer Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN without a family, will find employment as an Overseer, by producing satisfactory recommendations. None other need apply.—Enquire at the Star Office.

nov 20 w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all those indebted to him on book account, of more than a year's standing, to call and liquidate them, or close them in some manner satisfactory; otherwise they will be put into proper officers hands for collection, which a speedy settlement might prevent—he returns his grateful acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

The public's obedient servant.
oct 16 w SOLOMON LOWE.

To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1828.

Two small Dwelling Houses near my residence on Harrison street. The one is at present occupied by Mrs. Plummer, and has lately been thoroughly repaired.

For terms apply to
nov 6 w MARY THOMAS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will sell on accommodating terms, her

House and Lot,

situate on Goldsborough street—For terms apply to Messrs. Joseph or Thomas Martin. SUSAN SETH.

nov 27 w

P. S. Should the above House and Lot not be sold by the 10th December, they will be to Rent. S. S.

FOR RENT.

The Farm called Mount Pleasant, late the property of Lloyd Nicols, Esq. For terms apply to

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

august 14 w

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, 1828.

The House and Garden at present occupied by Mr. Henry Townsend situated on Harrison street. For terms apply to the Editor, or

sep 25 w PETER WEBB.

To Rent for the ensuing year,

The HOUSES and GARDENS in the Town of Easton, now occupied by Messrs. George F. Thompson, Thomas D. Singleton, and John Calder.

For terms apply to
EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

Easton, oct 2 w

WANTED TO HIRE.

LIBERAL wages will be given for TWO MEN and TWO BOYS, for the remainder of the year, if immediate application is made—For terms enquire of the Editor.

march 27 w

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCE.

Capture of the British Gen. Prescott, by the American Lt. Col. Barton.

The following narrative of one of the most interesting events of the Revolutionary War is highly worthy of record. It is from an entirely authentic source. The intelligent reader will hardly know which most to admire & approve.—The consummate skill and cool courage of the projector of this bloodless enterprise; the modest and ingenuous manner in which the narrative is penned;—or the true Yankee kindness and humanity shown to an open enemy in a time of high excitement. Bos. Cen.

NARRATIVE.

In the month of November, A. D. 1778, a detachment of British troops took Maj. Gen. Lee prisoner by surprise. Having a very high opinion of the General's abilities, I was resolved if ever an opportunity offered, to surprise a Major General of the British army, with a view to procure his exchange. In the month of December, the same year, the enemy took possession of the islands of Rhode Island, Conanicut, and Prudence. I being then in the service of this State, was ordered to the post at Tiverton, where I used the greatest endeavours to gain intelligence of some British officer of the same rank with Major General Lee, whom I might surprise, and thus effect an exchange of that great man. On the 20th June, 1777, a Mr. Coffin made his escape from the enemy on Rhode Island, and was brought to my quarters. When asked where Major General Prescott quartered, he said, at the house of Mr. Overing, on the west side of the island; and being requested, gave a description of the house. I now entered very seriously upon the plan of surprising Gen. Prescott, in his own quarters. A few days after this, a deserter came off the island, who gave the same intelligence as Mr. Coffin. I could not yet enter fully on the enterprise, there were so many obstacles presenting themselves. The troops, as well as myself, were long inured to service, and never had attempted an enterprise of this sort; and I was sensible if our plan should be blasted, that my country would reprobate my conduct as rash and imprudent; but after some considerable struggle with these difficulties. I determined to throw myself into the hands of fortune, and make the attempt.—I communicated my plan to Colonel Stanton, the then commanding officer at this post, and requested his permission to put it in execution. He very readily gave me liberty to go and attack the enemy when and where I pleased. I then selected several officers, in whose abilities and secrecy, from a personal acquaintance, I could confide. I then asked them if they were willing to go with me on an enterprise; but where & for what particular enterprise, I could not then inform them. They all consented to go. The names of the officers are as follows:—Ebenezer Adams, captain of the artillery; Samuel Phillips, captain; James Potter, lieutenant; Joshua Babcock, lieutenant; Andrew Stanton, ensign; and John Wilcocks. The next step to be taken was, to procure boats, which was attended with some difficulty, as there were but two at our post; however, in two or three days we obtained five whale boats, and had them fitted in the best possible manner.

Having obtained the men, and all things in readiness, we embarked on the 4th of July, with intention to proceed to Bristol. After we got into Mount Hope Bay, there came on a heavy storm of thunder and rain, by which I lost sight of all the boats but one; the two boats which were not separated, pushed on with all speed, and landed at Bristol at 10 o'clock at night, being the 5th. I went to the commanding officer's quarters, where there was a deserter, who just made his escape from Rhode Island; taking him into a private room, I questioned him concerning the enemy's position, whether there had been any alteration in the British encampment, within a few days; he said there had not. I then asked him where the commander in chief quartered; he very much surprised me when he answered, in the town of Newport. I asked him if he ever went with such a guard as serjeant and ten men to the west part of the Island; he told me he had not. I again asked him if he knew of such a guard being detached from the grand parade every morning at 8 o'clock; he said he did. I was now very well convinced that part of what he said arose from his ignorance of the quarters. At 8 o'clock the other boats joined us. I then took the officers with me on a small island (called Hog Island,) in plain sight of the British encampment and shipping, where, after we viewed them some time with a glass, I thus addressed them:—Gentlemen, the enterprise which I have projected, and which I want your assistance to execute, is this: to go on to the island of Rhode Island, to surprise Major Gen. Prescott, at his own quarters, and bring him prisoner to the main. The officers, who knew nothing of my intention, seemed somewhat surprised. I gave them all the intelligence which had been obtained, the situation of the house where the General quartered, the part each must act, and, in short, every particular of the intended enterprise; the officers then very readily consented to what I had proposed. After giving them the most solemn charge not to communicate to any one the least hint of our enterprise, we returned to Bristol, where we staid still the 6th, at night, when about 9 o'clock, P. M. we embarked, & crossed Naraganset Bay, landed on Warwick Neck, from whence we meant to take our departure for the island—On the 7th the wind came into the E. N. E. which brought on a storm, and retarded the execution of the plan. On the 8th, the weather was fair; but there were several new obstacles which hindered our going. The next day, being the 9th, the weather promising, every thing appeared to invite us to the enterprise. The boats were now numbered, and every one assigned his boat & seat; to every boat there was one commissioned officer, besides one with me. I directed the commanding officer of the post at the shore to keep a good look out; and if he should hear three distinct muskets, to come on to the north end of Prudence, to take us off—for we had reason to fear that the men of war would send out their boats and cut us off from the main.

We were now come to our boats—that I went in was posted in the front, with a pole about ten feet long, and an handkerchief tied to the end, so that my boat might be known from the others, and that none might go before it. We went between the islands of Prudence and Patience, in order that the shipping which lay against Hope Island might not discover us. We rowed under the west side of Prudence till we came to the south end, when we heard the enemy on board the ships cry out all's well. When we were within about three quarters of a mile of Rhode Island, we heard a great noise, like the running of horses. This threw a consternation over the minds of the whole party; but no one spoke, as I had given the most positive orders not to have one syllable uttered. Thinking on the matter for a moment, I was sure that the enemy could not have the least knowledge of our design, and concluded it must be horses running as they often do. We now pushed for the shore. There was a man left to each boat to keep them ready for a push, for we expected that the enemy might try to impede our retreat. The party being now ready, we marched with the greatest silence in five divisions, to the house where the general quartered. The entrance into it was by three doors, on the south, the east, and the west. The first division was to attack the south door, the second the west, the third the east, the fourth to guard the road, the fifth to act in emergencies. We left the guard house on our left, and on our right was a small house where a party of light horse were quartered, in order to carry orders from the general to any part of the island. When we opened the gate of the front yard, the sentinel, who stood about twenty-five yards from us, hailed who comes there? We gave no answer, but continued marching on. There being a row of trees between us and the sentinel, he could not well discover our number; he again hailed who comes there? we answered friends; friends advance and give the countersign. I spoke as though in a great passion, and said we had no countersign, have you seen any deserters to night? This had been previously contrived as a decoy, which had the desired effect; for before he suspected us to be enemies we had hold of his musket, told him he was prisoner, and if he made the least noise he should be instantly put to death. We asked him if General Prescott was in the house. He was so frightened that at first he could not speak; but at last with a faultering voice and waving his hand towards the house, he said yes. By this time each division having got its station, the doors were burst open. We first went into a chamber where we saw a Mr. Overing—the General was not there. We went into another chamber where Mr. Overing's son was; he said the General was not there. I then went to the head of the stair way and called for the soldiers to set the house on fire, for we were determined to have the General dead or alive: on this we went below and called for General Prescott: we heard a voice saying what is the matter? I proceeded from whence it came, and entering a room saw a man just rising out of bed, and clapping him on the shoulder, asked him if he was General Prescott; he replied yes sir. I told him he was my prisoner, he rejoined I acknowledge it, sir; I desired him to hurry: he requested he might be allowed to put on his clothes; I told him very few, for our business required haste. In the mean time, Major Barrington, the General's Aid-de-camp, finding the house was attacked, leaped out of the window, but by the time he was to the ground was secured a prisoner. After the General had slipped on a few clothes, we marched for the shore. We desired the General to put one arm over my shoulder and the other over one of the officers', that he might go with the greatest ease and despatch. Major Barrington and the sentinel were kept in the middle of the party. In a little time we came to the shore. The General seeing the five small boats, and knowing in what manner the shipping lay, appeared much confused, and asked me if I commanded the party; I told him I did: he said I hope you will not hurt me; I assured him, whilst in my power he should not be injured. Before we got into the boats we put on the General's coat, for as yet he had only waistcoat, breeches and slippers. We were very soon seated in our boats, the General in No. 1. After we had gotten a small distance from the shore, we heard three cannons and saw three sky rocket, which was the signal for an alarm. It was fortunate for us that the enemy on board the shipping did not know the cause of it, as they might with ease have cut off our return to the main. We proceeded on till broad day light, when we landed at Warwick neck, the place from whence we took our departure, having been gone six hours and a half. The General when on shore, turned towards the island, and beholding the shipping, said, to me, Sir, you have made a damned bold push to night; I replied we had been fortunate. We went to the nighest house, where the General and his aid-de-camp were asked if they would rest themselves with sleep, which they did. In the mean time, we went to Warwicktown for a horse and chaise, with orders to the tavern-keeper there to procure the best breakfast possible for the General and his aid-de-camp, and sent an express to Major Gen. Spencer, at Providence, communicating the success of our enterprize. It was not long before the arrival of a coach, which General Spencer had despatched to conduct the General prisoner to Providence. I accompanied them, and related to General Spencer the particulars of our successful expedition. He was pleased to express his approbation in the strongest terms. It is unnecessary to add that the principal object of the enterprise was afterwards effected in the exchange of General Prescott for General Lee. WILLIAM BARTON.

"LONG YARNS."

Mrs. ———, upwards of 60 years old and two young women in the same family, not two furlongs from our office, on the 10th inst. spun 27 skeins of woollen yarn, each skein containing 15 knots. Of this respectable day's work, Mrs. ———, did 8 skeins, and the young women 10 skeins each.

In performing her task, (as a man of arithmetic assures us,) the aged matron had to walk 43,200 steps, which on calculation are found to make about *twelve and a half* miles. Here then we have no small degree of industry in the feet as well as the fingers—especially when it is considered that, in spinning, a stop is to be made at every third step, and that half the steps are to be taken backward. Where, we ask, is the young man, who would undertake to travel 12 miles and a half in a day, one half the distance backward, and stop 14,400 times?

The young women of course, had to travel a greater distance; but they are doubtless some 40 years younger than Mrs. ———, & find it mere past-time

"To trip as they go,
On the light fantastic toe."

But we cannot do less than recommend them to the particular attention of those who are in pursuit of wives, as better calculated to make a man happy than if they had spun a thousand miles of *street yarn.* [Berkshire Amer.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

From fourteen to sixteen, lace as tight as possible, and you will be sure of having a weak side all your life after; which will not only be a benefit to the apothecary, but qualifiy you for a lady.

If your feet are comfortable in shoes number three, wear number one and a half; and when you get married your husband will be delighted to hear you talk of the corns on your toes.

Always swallow down flattery, if it be not palatable at first, custom will make it delicious.

If a fool and a man of sense both address you at the same time discard the latter, and you will gain credit.

Always wear a busk, for if no other advantage it will make you look elegantly misshapen.

BORROWING.

We have frequently frowned when the following question has been put to us by the newspaper borrowing gentry—"Will you lend me your paper? I only want to read it. Now what in creation do such folks think newspapers are printed for except to read—and if they want them why don't they pay for them, and thus remunerate the printer? A man might with the same propriety go to the baker and say, "Sir, won't you lend me a loaf of bread—I only want to eat it."

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