merica has entered into a marriage contract with Miss AUGUSTA HART, of Saybrook, Connecticut, sister of the lady of Commodore HULL, and sister of the lady of the Hon. HEMAN ALLEN, our Minister to Chili, Miss Hart is one of seven sisters, all beautiful and accomplished. If this be true, it is the greatest *match* (as they say in Connecticut) ever known in this or that country. We hope his Excellency will come to the United States and consumate the contract by marriage at Saybrook in the good old republican way.

N. Y. Statesman.

The Fire-eaters exposed.—We have before published a short account from a London paper respecting the wonderful incombustibility of a man, M. Chabert, who has recently exhibited himself in the British metropolis—and we this day publish a more particular account of the exhibition from another London paper. The Londoners are evidently astonished at the feats of M. Chabert, and puzzled to account for his apparent faculty of enduring the most intense heat without injury—but the following extract from an old German publication, will throw some *light* upon this *heat!* *Essex Reg.*

"BERLIN, Feb. 1812.—The experiments made on the pretended incombustibility of the human body, by Mr. Bernard Hey, have been attended with great success.—The means employed for the purpose be reduces to 6, viz.

1. A liquor, composed of half a pound of alum, four ounces of vitriolic acid, and two pounds of water, with which the hair, the arms, thighs, and feet, must be impregnated during several days, and which will enable them to support a red hot fir .

2. He takes a mass resembling lead, melts it, pours it into a kettle, and treads it under foot until it becomes cold. This is all deception; the metal is a composition which melts at the heat of boiling water, and which is therefore not very warm in a state of fusion.

3 He puts Province oil in a metal vase over a fire, and swallows it at the moment it appears to be boiling. But the fact is that the oil is mixed with water; the water begins to boil and make a noise, but at the same time separates from the oil, which continues cold enough to be swallowed without danger

4. The art of putting a lighted torch of pitch into the mouth is explained in this way. The breath is blown strongly, so as to put out the torch, while the saliva collected in abundance on the lips, prevents the pitch from sticking.

5. To take burning sealing wax on the tongue a great quantity of saliva is collected on the tongue. When the wax falls it is soon extinguished, and the saliva, thus suddenly dried, presents the appearance of little pimples.

6 Mr Hay has made the model of an ocean, in which a man may remain alive for a long time, without injury while the flames are coming out of the top, and even in the inside a leg of mutton or veal is roasting. The fire and the heat are made to pass on one side by lateral channels.'

How different the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the *operative* in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain! If the American farmer cannot obtain money for his produce, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is always able to feed the laborer: not so, the master manufacturer, for when he ceases to pay, the operative starves, and is driven by hunger to crime and insurrection. We have been struck with the following passage of the letters of Wilson, the Ornithologist, who was, himself, in his youth, employed in the trade of weaving, in Scotland.

"An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn and groaning over his emply flour barrel. An old farmer sits in his arm chair, before his jolly fire whilst his joists are crowded with hung beef and gammon, and the bounties of heaven are pouring into his barns Even the article of health is a consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the labors of the field; for health is certainly the first enjoyment of life. *Hagging* down trees is hard work, no doubt; but, taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a manly independent employment."

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are, certainly, in a more fortunate condition in every respect.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Yankee Discoveries and Inventions.—It is stated in the papers that an *eastern man* has discovered that *sweet oil*, rubbed upon brass, furniture, and upon horses, will effectually. prevent flies from soiling the one or biting the other. The discoveries of our eastern friends, who are a *thinking* people, and always *experimenting*, are oft-times of a very beneficial nature, though sometimes they relate to small and apparently trifling matters. Any attempt, however, to relieve that noble animal, the horse, from any portion of the torments to which he is subjected among us, during the warm season, must excite the plaudit of every humane and generous heart.—*Albany Chronicle.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.

MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES.

By some fatality it happened that during this day there were no less than *seven wives*, who took out warrants for the apprehension of their husbands, whom they charged with violence—in every case occasioned by drunkenness.

PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

I have sent you my sixth and probably my last essay, upon the bill to establish Primary Schools throughout the state of Maryland. The attention, which my customary duties necessarily require, has engrossed so much of my time, as to leave me but a short space, for writing upon political subjects. This has caused some inadvertencies to pass, unobserved, by me, until they appeared in print. Those inadvertencies, I presume, are of but little consequence, as they do not affect the force of the arguments used against the adoption of this bill.

Although, as I have stated in the essay herewith transmitted, I do not consider my assumption of the 'terrene superficies' of this state, worth vindicating or contending for, yet I feel it a duty I owe to myself, to state to the public the reasons of my assertion.

Mr. Teackle in an address to the People of Somerset, under the signature of 'One of the Common People,' says in substance, that the second essay of Publicola, is a most 'false and scandalous libel.' He says the falsity consists in the assertion, that 'the actual terrene surperficies of Maryland is 14,000 square miles, according to the geography of J. E Worcester.' The words, 'the actual terrene superficies of Maryland' are taken verbatim from Mr. Teackle's first essay and that J. E. Worcester *did estimate* the *terrene* superficies or as I would rather call it, the habitable superficies of this state at 14 000 square miles, appears from this: he says, that the population of Maryland, in 1820 was 407, 000, and that Maryland has 29 inhabitants to the square mile. If 14,000 square miles, have 29 inhabitants to the square mile, there will be 406,000 inhabitants. This proves, that the author of the geography, considered 14,000 square miles, as the habitable or terrene superficies. To suppose he would say, 'the state of Maryland contains 407,000 inhabitants, or 29 inhabitants to the square mile, and include in this calculation, 4,000 square miles, which (according to Mr. Teackle) are not habitable, would be, in my opinion, to suppose an absurdity. No man of *veracity* and *candour*, after examining into the matter, will say that my essay is *false*. The computation may be *wrong*, but it is not *false*. I would not be guilty of a falsehood, as much as I am opposed to this bill, if I was sure, by that means, I could ensure its rejection by the people. But I believe Mr. T. would say any thing to suit his own views. His creed in politics is, to get into office 'aut per fas, aut per nefas, recte si popis,' honestly if he can, corruptly if he must. Mr. T. seems to be in an error; the words 'the actual terrene superficies of Maryland,' were not intended to be understood as a quotation from the *Geography*, but from Mr. T's own essay. Mr. T. says I attempted 'to refute lemmata, which had been sanctioned by the Legislature.' This is another of Mr. T's false assertions, for I have been told, by a member of the Legislature that, when the Clerk had read a line or two of his report, *Mr. T* himself, moved that so much be considered as the reading of the whole report, which was agreed to, consequently the report was never read before the Legislature.

Mr. T. graciously remarks, that the rest of my 'assumptions are entirely gratuitous and exaggerated,' and that 'the substance of his remarks will apply to your 'Common Farmer.' Now this, we must acknowledge, is a quick way of settling the business, a brief and easy manner of confuting arguments. I might with as much propriety, aver that all his essays are filled with a concatenation of falsehoods, without giving the least shadow of proof or reason for my assertion. The remarks have about as much application to the writings of the 'Common Farmer, as to Hume's History of England. In the next place, Mr. T. applies the epithet '*scandalous*,' to the essay. I have examined the essay over and over again, and cannot discover the scandal he alludes to, and as he has specified none, I shall consider his assertion a falsehood until he specifies the '*scandalous*' parts. Lastly, he calls it a '*libel*.' If he means, it is a *satire*, I agree with him, for I intended a part of it as a satire upon his wild and visionary schemes but if he means to call it a piece of *defamation*, every one who will read the essay, will immediately perceive this assertion also of Mr. T's to be baseless and aggravating.—The manner, in which Mr. T. has gone on and praised his bill and essays, that he has 'not discovered either *ground for amendment*—numerical errors, miscalculations, or erroneous estimates,' (and this too under a fictitious name,) is at once both mean and unmanly. If Mr. T. *can't* see the errors, it is because he is like an immoderately fond mother, who can see no blemishes in her darling son, although he be as ugly, as deformed, as unjust and as deceiving, as this school bill. Finally, Mr. T. asks the people, if they will believe the writings of those who are ashamed to avow their names. I 'guess' I must consider myself included among the number Mr. T. refers to, and I reply, confidently and emphatically, that *I* am not *afraid* nor *ashamed* to avow *my name*, because my name, would not suggest to the public mind, the remembrance of any black and infamous crime, nor any censurable or approbrious animadversion, my name would not remind the citizens of Somerset, of a political Proteus, nor a man, *who after imposing upon their credulity and gaining their suffrages, had ever deserted their interest.* In conclusion, I sincerely thank you, sir, for your kindness in publishing my essays; I must beg the additional favour of publishing the inclosed as soon as practicable. I wish to speak a word or two to a correspondent of yours under the signature of 'Cervantes,' but I will only advise him now to begin his name with an S. the next time he writes.

I defer answering him at present, as I wish to answer his luminous essay, as Hudibras' widow said, 'in its kind.'

I am sir, your obedient servant,

PUBLICOLA.

September 4th, 1826.

For the Easton Gazette.

TO MR. YANKEE,

Sir,

I too have been equally amused, if not edified with your essay, Mr. Yankee, & I too hope I may live to see adopted a system of schools, adapted to the revenues of the State, and commensurate with the wants of the people, alike honourable to Maryland, and beneficial to her citizens. I too, would tender to Mr. Teackle my sincere thanks, and heart felt gratitude, for the zeal, with which he has taken up the subject of education, if I thought it *patriotic*, but *I* have reason to believe Mr. Teackle's defence of his system of Public Instruction, has not been that of the *manly sort*, and I 'reckon' any man possessing the sagacity of a yankee ought to have discovered it. He has most evidently, endeavoured to bend, and twist every thing, to fit his purposes, without attempting to obviate any of the objections urged against the positions he has taken. That he looks forward to the honour of being called the champion of Public Schools, and aims at his own personal aggrandizement, is, I understand, the opinion of many of the most enlightened citizens of the county where he resides. It is said that he has made this School law, his electioneering steed, by the strength of which; he expects to be triumphantly conveyed through the mire of the Canal's, to the one or the other branch of the Legislature. He has circulated his essays, in hand-bills, to all the voters of his county, whom he thought ignorant enough, to be duped by them, and by pleading poverty, and saying "we poor people ought to *stick* together—and by saying to them—"you and I will pay no part of the expense of the Primary Schools, it will all come out of the rich people," he has duped many of the ignorant people 'and carrieth them whither-soever he listeth'—This is the reason I cannot tender to that gentleman *my* sincere thanks and heart felt gratitude, for the zeal with which he has taken up the subject.

You say, Mr. Yankee, you have a 'notion,' at least you have been taught to believe, that there is some little difference between a *square mile* and a *mile square* about as much as between a salt-box and a box of salt, or between a mill-stone and a stone mill—and in *this* difference you *wisely* say consist the errors of 'Publicola' and 'A Common Farmer!!!' Great—This I *guess* is one of your "*wooden nutmegs*"—a mere 'yankee trick,' you wish to pass off, for good sense, on we Marylander's because, you believe us to be as ignorant, as Mr. Teackle represents us, in his essays. *I* have been taught to *believe* that two figures each formed by four right angles, whose sides are equal, must of necessity be equal to each other. This is an axiom in geometry, therefore one *square mile* is equal to one *mile square*.

You have made another blunder in geometry, Mr. Yankee, that is, that *a square*, which is a figure of four equal sides, and formed by four right angles, has no larger superfices than a circle whose diameter is equal to one side of said square. I think Mr. Yankee when Mr. Teackle read this part of your essay he was more than ever convinced, of the superiority of yankee erudition.

You tell us with all the gravity of a Philosopher that districts of 5 miles square each, will allow of a school within *two & a half miles* of the door of every man within each district!!! Please Mr Yankee give us a demonstration of your geometrical problem, and let us know in your next essay, how you dispose of the corners of your districts if you stop at *two* and *a half miles from the centre.* Your humble servant,

A COMMON FARMER.

N. B.—I have never said any thing about *miles square* or *square miles*, in any of my essays, and how you could have attributed to me an error on that score, is to me unaccountable, you say grant Mr. Teackle his premises and his conclusion is undoubtedly correct—I never denied the arithmetical correctness of his conclusion from his premises—And if you will grant me my premises, I will defy you, with all your yankee learning, and Mr. T. with all his Virginian cunning, to find an error in my conclusions.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR GRAHAM,

I have so frequently heard the declarations 'I will not vote for any candidate for the Legislature who is unfriendly to Primary Schools' and 'I will not vote for a candidate who is friendly to Primary Schools,' that I am induced to request you to publish again for the information of the people the 29th and 30th sections of the 'act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools throughout this state.' You will see that the candidates for the next Legislature can, in a legislative capacity, have nothing to do with this act—nor can they be more interested, nor more responsible than any other citizens. This act will become valid, *or void*, as the *people* shall determine by *their votes* on the 1st Monday of October; and cannot be affected by their representatives. If a majority of the people of Talbot be in favour of the primary schools, we shall have the benefit of this law; but if the majority be opposed to them this law will then be inoperative as to *this* county, though in full force in the counties where the majorities are friendly to the act.

'Section 29. And be it enacted, That at the next election of Delegates to the General Assembly, every voter when he offers to vote shall be required by the Judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment, and the said Judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and *if a majority of the said votes in any county shall be in favour of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case the said act shall be valid for such county or counties*, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30th. And be it enacted that if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, *then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.*

A VOTER.

Talbot county.

For the Easton Gazette.

THE MANIFESTO.

"A Queen Anns Voter," as preparatory to the annunciation of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper, the long-looked for candidate in opposition to Mr. Kerr, our present representative in Congress, has sounded his horn and attempted to rouse the old spirit of party.

In order to expose this miserable appeal to party feeling and excite the merited contempt of it, I beg you to give it a full insertion without note or comment.

If the candidates for the assembly, in Queen Anns, will submit to the degradation of being *taken by the nose and tried* by the supporters of Mr. Philemon B Hopper, by the test of the approbation or disapprobation of *him* or any other candidate for Congress or for any other office, and not by *their own merits* and *fitness* for the places they aspire to—why all that can be said is that they will deserve the stigma that will attach to them by such a slavish submission. Are they *freemen* and do they presume to offer themselves to represent the *free* and *enlightened* citizens of Queen Anns County, or are they willing to become the menials of Mr. Philemon B. Hopper and a few aspiring and overbearing individuals? They are left to decide their own characters.

AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

THE PROCLAMATION.

From the Centreville Times.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

MR. SPENCER.

The time is fast approaching, when we shall be called on again to choose a representative to the Congress of the United States, and it seems really strange that while each county in the district is making arrangements and calling in the aid of party for the promotion of the County elections, that we should be perfectly careless about the representative to congress; for I hold it to be more material to have a democrat in Congress than in the state Legislature. The present incumbent, while party spirit was violent, was as warm a partizan probably as any man in the district & as decidedly hostile to the administration of Mr. Madison. His influence was used to prostrate Democracy in Talbot county, and he so far succeeded as to procure his own election as elector of Senate, and aided in excluding every democrat from that body By whom was he supported at the last election. The answer is, generally by the federalists. Who are his advocates at present? The federalists and the half hearted democrats who have grown unpopular with their own party. Some few of the federalists however, we understand, are getting sick on the subject; but although we are told there is no party, I verily believe that if a Democratic candidate was to be brought out, that they would adhere to Mr. Kerr. If there be no party prejudice among them, why not shew their liberality by voting for some democrat? It will be in vain that they shall tell us that there is no party while they stick so closely to their friends. Mr. Kerr says he belongs to no party. I would ask what Democrat did he ever support when there was a Federal opposition and who will he support as Electors of Senate on next Monday? The Democrats of Queen Ann's County wish to see not in word only, but in action that the Federalists are willing to bury the hatchet of party contention. Let them manifest it at the next congressional election. We have had a federalist in the district for two years, now let us have a Democrat the same number of years. If the Federalists do not agree to this, they cannot blame the district which has a majority of Democrats to unite and put a man of their own politics in the place of Mr. Kerr. Queen Ann's County will give to the Democrats a chance, I understand, to vote for a decided Democrat of unimpeachable character, and should they now refuse to support that candidate, the voters of Queen Ann's will forever hereafter feel absolved from the propriety of uniting with all such Democrats, be they caucus or anti-caucus? We have no objection to any course which the Democrats of Talbot & Caroline may think proper to take. Queen Ann's has heretofore been the chief hope of the Democrats of the district, but let it be expressly understood that the Democrats of this county are not so stupid as to be induced to rally round the standard of Democrats, who feel disposed to be democrats when it suits their purpose and no party men, when it is to their interest to be such. If party is to be continued let both sides arrange themselves. If not let it be distinctly understood. The congressional election will test the temper of this district. Let the candidates for the Legislature be interrogated as to their choice of a representative to congress. In Caroline the Democratic party has come out openly on the subject of county elections, and we doubt, will be as decided on the subject of the congressional election.

A QUEEN ANN'S VOTER.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Corinthian has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th July, and to which date she brings papers. On her passage the C. spoke the brig Talisman from Liverpool bound to Boston, and obtained a London paper of the 25th, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

Letters from Liverpool of the 24th, say 'there is a fair demand to day for Upland Cotton, at last week's prices—for other descriptions, there is but little inquiry.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be more gloomy.

Accounts from Manchester to the 23d represent the state of the manufacturers there as still deplorable. An idea was gaining ground that negotiations in their behalf were going on between Sir John Byng and Mr. Peel. No riots and disorders were anticipated, and the hopes of the suffering multitude were placed upon the negotiations with the Secretary of State.

The grain harvest had commenced, the accounts of which from almost every quarter were favorable and auspicious.

The intelligence from the city of Cork is of the most harrowing character—families were to be found which had not tasted food for two days and two nights.

The London Sunday Times of July 23, says, 'We hear that a great dissention has broken out in the Cabinet between Mr Peel and Mr. Canning; the first recommending the immediate relief of the manufacturing districts by pecuniary aid; the latter insisting on the pernicious nature of the precedent. A dissolution of the ministry is talked of as the probable result.'

Most of the persons arrested at St. Petersburgh, appeared to have made sufficient atonement for their fault by the imprisonment they had already suffered, many of them appearing in public at perfect liberty.

At Constantinople in order to keep the people in the favorable temper they had previously manifested, the sultan had caused the price of provisions to be reduced one-half accusing the Janissaries of having made them dear.

Letters from Smyrna of the 22d June, state that several ships come from the Dardanelles saw thousands of dead bodies floating in the sea of Marmora, supposed to have been cast in, in consequence of the revolt of the Janissaries.

The King of Spain was said to have shown marked displeasure on receiving the intelligence of the course about to be pursued by the Emperor Don Pedro, with regard to Portugal. All the Ambassadors were invited to the palace and told that a deadly blow had been aimed at the King and Royal family of Spain, by the constitution conferred on Portugal. He feared the Liberalist party in Spain might attempt similar scenes and even suggested, according to one account, that the European powers ought not to acknowledge the existence of any such Government in Portugal; adding, that for his own part, he protested most solemnly against every step of the proceedings. The King kept the palace in confusion throughout that day, and on the next a Council was assembled, during which the Police Minister opposed the suspension of the King's intended journey and is reported to have said that he would answer for the safety of Madrid with his head.

French Funds, July 22.—Five per cents. 99f. 60c. Thres, 66f. Bank Stock, 20f. 16c

The Mexican government has seized all the property belonging to the late firm of B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. in the territory of that republic.

From the Liverpool Albion July 24.

The aspect of things in the manufacturing districts continues gloomy. Nor can we flatter ourselves, that there will be an early improvement in the condition of our country. The distress among the artisans in the interior is unabated; and it is, we fear, likely to increase. Several extensive manufacturers have, it is stated, resolved to limit the time of their workmen to only four days in the week, in consequence of the demand for goods being almost entirely suspended.—When trade is in the depressed state which this fact indicates, it is not possible, that the thousands of industrious men who have, for several months past, been out of work, can obtain employment to enable them to provide for their own wants and those of their families.—The prospects, it must be confessed is sufficiently discouraging. The bounty of the benevolent and humane has done much to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate poor; but experience has demonstrated, that private charity is perfectly inadequate to supply the necessities of all who are at present pining under horrors little short of those of destitution. Government we are assured, are anxious to do all in their power to mitigate the suffering of the poor; but the evil under which the country is labouring is one which, we fear, "neither kings nor government can cure." Ministers cannot give an impetus to commerce, or revive trade, or impart motion to the looms; and until commerce is quickened, trade revived, and the looms once more in motion, the present unexampled distress in the manufacturing districts cannot undergo any sensible diminution.

By a law which will come into operation on the first of August, all ship-masters will have to give an account, at the Custom-house, of the cargo on board their vessels, previous to being cleared out. To do this is almost impossible; and, if the law be enforced, it will take two or three days to get

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