the surrounding plain to witness the awful scene. Just when the fire was about to be kindled, and the spectators on the tip-toe of expectation, this young warrior, who sat composedly among the chiefs, having before prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd, loosed the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed towards the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude dumb and nerveless with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as an act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly returned to their village. The released captive was accompanied through the wilderness towards her home, till she was out of danger. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was the respect entertained for him, that no enquiry was made into his conduct; no censure was passed on it, and since this transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!

On the publication of this anecdote at Washington, the young ladies of Miss White's Seminary, in that city, presented that brave and humane Indian with a handsome silver medal, on which was engraven an appropriate inscription, accompanied by an address, of which the following is the close.—"Brother, accept this token of our esteem; always wear it for our sake; and when you have again the power to save a poor woman from death and torture, think of this, and of us, and fly to her rescue."

## NEW SURGICAL OPERATION.

There is in the middle of each tooth, as every anatomist knows, a little cavity, in which the fine branches or nerves, passing through the roots of the teeth, are expanded

This expansion of nervous matter is the seat of sensation in the teeth; and when, by caries or decay of the enamel, it is exposed to the influence of external agencies, the patient is generally obliged, on account of the violence of the pain, to have the whole tooth pulled out. An ingenious surgeon from America, lately settled in London, has satisfactorily shown that the diseased part of the tooth, including the cavity above described, may be cut off with the greatest ease and celerity, and that the sound root or roots may be allowed to remain in their sockets. This mode of procedure has been shown and explained to the most scientific surgeons of this town, who have without exception expressed their conviction of its utility. This operation has been performed on more than 200 members of the profession, and they have invariably declared that it occasioned no pain, and that it could scarcely be felt; as their own certificates show. The instrument used for this purpose is very simple; they are a few plain forceps, right angled and straight, with cutting edges, like the common surgical bone forceps, but those edges are made accurately to fit the necks of the teeth, and only the necks; so that, however decayed a tooth may be, the forceps may be safely and easily applied without any risk of breaking the tooth.

Having been thus carefully applied on the neck of a tooth, the edges of the forceps should be held parellel to the edge of the gum, and should be made to press it down a little, in order to get at the neck about a line below the usual height of the gum; the handles of the forceps are then pressed gradually but firmly together, and in a moment the upper part of the tooth snaps off, including the cavity containing the expansion of the nerve, and thus in an instant permanently relieves all pain. The advantages of this operation are—1st. It is painless and instantaneously performed. 2d. The surface of the sound stump remaining in the jaw, presents a firm base for mastication; or for the fixing of an artificial tooth. 3d. What is of the greatest moment, the stump or stumps left in the jaw afford a firm support to the adjoining teeth, and without which support the alveolar process corresponding to the part before occupied by the diseased tooth, and a part of the interstice structure of the jaw, become absorbed; the adjoining teeth in a few years become loose, and ultimately prematurely fall out, as daily experience shows. Mr. Fay has, for his improvement in this branch of surgery, and for other forceps for the perpendicular extraction of teeth, when extraction may be absolutely required received the large silver medal from the Society of Arts; and the instruments, with engravings, will be published in our next volume of the Transactions of the Society.—*London Paper.*

## COMMODORE PORTER.

We learn from the National Gazette that Commodore PORTER has reason to be perfectly satisfied with the deportment & dispositions of the Mexican government, and has become a favourite with the officers and seamen of its Navy. With the marine corps he has had some difficulty, in the settlement of which he displayed his characteristic energy and decision. He confined ten of the officers in the Castle of Ulloa, and sent the common marines to the Island of *Sacrificios*, supplying their places by well disciplined troops from the land service. The government in Mexico, and the authorities and people in Vera Cruz, gave their warmest approbation to the manner in which he suppressed the attempt to resist his authority. It seems that the colonel of the marines was jealous of him as a foreigner, and contrived to excite the corps to a state of complete mutiny; but succeeded with none other. He also was arrested. The natives make fine soldiers, while the officers, who are generally descendants of the Spaniards are not so praiseworthy. The officers of the Navy are, for the most part, of Campeache, and without any mixture of Spanish blood.—These are more tractable in every respect.

Commodore Porter was advancing rapidly in his arduous task of establishing good discipline in the Mexican vessels: and, on the whole, a sensible change for the better had taken place. By the side of the Dutch brig of war, which was at Vera Cruz in the first week of September, the comparison is said to have been greatly in favor of the Mexican ships. The latter are to be kept as much as possible at sea. One of the main objects of the government, and of Porter himself, is to create a navy entirely Mexican—to avoid, whenever it may be practicable, the introduction of any foreign materials.—There is a Naval College, at which all the midshipmen now are. This is an important establishment in reference to the end just mentioned.

*Balt. Gaz.*

*The S. American Service.*—We yesterday received a letter from a friend, a young gentleman, now in Mexico, and who has been for several years past in the service of the Patriot armies of the South, but who now is in the Mexican army. The following extracts may afford some interest to our readers. "You may remember, when I left Philadelphia, with what extravagant anticipations of fortune and glory, I and my two companions embarked for the South. Alas for young men! how wild are their notions! I firmly believed there was a spacious theatre before me, in whose arena I might act a proud, a distinguished, and a profitable part; I was mistaken. I have struggled hard, watched and prayed, but in fortune, I am in a worse situation than I was in yours—my native city—and as for preferment, although I have had the luck to become Colonel of a Regiment of 500 men—*fighting Colonel* as they call it here—I find that the honor will neither mend a wounded leg, or fill an empty stomach, much less a vacant purse. It is true I am in a better situation than hundreds of young men from the United States, who have joined the Patriot service. Many who have entered the service, with sanguine hopes of advancement, in a short time became disgusted; and either by self indulgence and the extinction of their ambition, gave themselves up "to prey on fortune," ruined and worthless, or returned to their native land, to seek their destiny in other pursuits. I would caution every young man who has an idea of making his fortune by coming here, to stay at home. If he merely wishes to fight for the sake of liberty, it is another thing. I have lately seen Commodore Porter—the people look to him with great reliance. He has a hard task before him, but he has commenced it with vigor. He has already established a Naval School."

*Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.*

## WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.

A Memorial has been addressed to Congress by the Woollen Manufactures, lately convened in a meeting at Boston, praying protection for the woolen manufactures of the country. They complain that the improvident speculations of the British manufacturers have deluged this country with British goods; and also that the duty being an *ad valorem* duty, and both the foreign owners and their foreign agents here having the same interest, the goods are appraised in the invoice far below their real value; and thus the act revising the tariff, and intended for the protection of our manufacturers, is evaded. The course pursued by the British manufacturers is, to throw the surplus, after supplying their own market, into the American market, where if sold for cost, they incur no loss; or, if for less than cost, they at least gain the object of depressing our manufactures. They complain, moreover, that under the law revising the tariff, they pay a duty of 30 per cent on the wool they import, which is one third of what is manufactured in this country, while the British manufacturers pay a nominal protection *ad valorem* duty on foreign goods. Indeed our manufacturers, they say, have purchased wool in England, paid duties and charges amounting to 50 per cent, and sold it here at an advance. This and the low price of labor in England, put competition, as the law stands, out of the question.

There being always a surplus of the productions of manufacturing labor in England, that surplus is sent hither, producing the same effect on American manufactures as it would in the British market, if kept at home; and what is worse, the reduction of price is always greater than it should be in the exact proportion of that surplus. In fine, while this course of trade impoverishes our manufacturers, it is not to the gain of the people of the United States; for these sacrifices, say the memorialists, will cease to be made, when American manufactures, being ruined, shall cease to exist. As a remedy for these evils, they pray an entire change in the amount of, and mode of determining, the *ad valorem* duty, or the adoption of a *minimum* duty which cannot be evaded. In proof that something must be done, they cite the fact, that half the machinery of the large woolen factories of New England is idle.

We give these arguments without present comment. They involve many questions which have been much debated, and to which the attention of Congres would be very usefully directed.—*American.*

## WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Mr. Nagle, from Philadelphia, whose advertisement will be seen in another part of our paper, offering to dispose of the right, to use his patent method of rendering Boots and Shoes water proof, placed a pair of Boots in a tub of water in our office 15 minutes before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. With a view of testing the utility of his invention, we took the precaution of putting a piece of writing paper on the soal, inside each boot; these were perfectly dry at the period of writing this article, about 5 o'clock, and upon inserting the hand in the boots we could not discern the least feeling of dampness.

We are assured, by Mr. Nagle, that his leather, is not rendered impervious to water, by any application on the outward surface, but the leather is so prepared, as that the repulsive quality is incorporated through its entire body. The preparation, whatever it may be, imparts to the leather a soft and pliable texture, which conduces to give to Boots and Shoes made from it, an elastic quality.

To those who are fond of the luxury of dry feet, this improvement in the manufacture of leather is certainly highly valuable.

*Balt. Chron.*

## DISCOVERY OF THE JESUITS' BARK.

An Indian in a delirious fever having been left by his companions by the side of a river as incurable, in order to quench his thirst he drank plentifully of the water of the river, which having long imbibed the virtues of the bark that floated on the stream, it quickly dispersed the fever of the Indian. He returned perfectly cured to his friends, and having mentioned the manner in which he was cured, the afflicted flocked in crowds to the holy stream. The more intelligent of the tribe, however, discovered the reason of the medical virtue of the water. In 1640, the lady of the Viceroy of Peru was recovered from a dangerous fever by its use. In 1640, Cardinal de Luga and other Jesuits, spread the reputation of this medicine through Spain, Italy and Rome, and hence it obtained its name.

*Masonic Mirror.*

From Kelly's Memoirs.

*Of a mournful interest is the pathetic tale of Duc D'Aguillon, (a refugee) whom Kelly knew in his emigration.*

"One morning he called on me, and said he had a favor to beg of me. I requested him to command my services; he said, "My dear Kelly, I am under many obligations for your repeated acts of kindness and hospitality to me and my friends; but still, though under a cloud, and laboring under misfortunes, I cannot forget that I am the Duke D'Aguillon, and *cannot stoop to borrow or beg from mortal;* but I confess I am nearly reduced to my last shilling, yet still I retain my health and spirits; formerly, when I was a great amateur, I was particularly partial to copying music,—it was then a source of amusement to me. Now, my good friend, the favor I am about to ask, is that, *sub rosa*, you will get me music to copy for your theatres, upon the same terms as you would give to any common copyist who was a stranger to you. I am now used to privation; my wants are few; though accustomed to palaces, I can content myself with a single bedroom, up two pair of stairs; and if you will grant my request, you will enable me to possess the high gratification of earning my morsel by the work of my hands." I told him I thought I could procure him as much copying as he could do, and he appeared quite delighted; and the next day I procured plenty for him. He rose by day-light to accomplish his task—was at work all day, & at night, full dressed, in the opera house in the pit. While there, he felt himself Duke D'Aguillon, & no one ever suspected him to be a drudge in the morning, copying music for a shilling per sheet; and strange to say, his spirits never drooped, but the transitory peace of mind he enjoyed, was not of long duration; an order came from the Alien Office for him and his friends to leave England in two days; they took an affectionate leave of me. The Duke went to Hamburgh, and there was condemned to be shot. They told me he died like a hero."


## TO TAVERN KEEPERS.

The subscriber being desirous to devote his attention exclusively to the GROCERY BUSINESS, will rent, for one or more years, his large and extensive Tavern, situate in Chestertown, Md. known by the name of the

**Exchange Hotel.**

Which is supposed, by good judges, to be the best stand in the town for a public house of entertainment, being within a short distance of the Court House and other public places.

The United States mail stages for Wilmington, Centreville, Easton and Rock Hall, leaving the Exchange three times a week, viz: Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and returning, arrive in Chestertown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, necessarily ensures to the Tavern a number of passengers and travellers. The beds, bedding and bed steads, which are nearly new, and in good condition, together with a variety of other articles essential to tavern keeping on a large scale, will be sold and disposed of at fair prices.

The Subscriber will also dispose of the residue of his term or contract with the General Government for transporting the United States mail from, and to, the above mentioned places, Rock Hall excepted, together with 4 stages or coaches, and from 12 to 14 stage horses, all in good order and running daily. To a good tenant the terms will be moderate and possession given at any time required.

The subscriber deems it unnecessary to give any further description of the property as it is so well known.

Persons disposed to rent will no doubt call, examine, and judge for themselves. The subscriber also takes this opportunity of tendering the public his warmest thanks and gratitude for the very liberal patronage he has received, and hopes that the same generous encouragement will be extended to his successor at the Exchange Hotel.

CHARLES STANLEY.

Chestertown, Oct, 21 3w

N. B. A considerable number of well disposed gentlemen can easily be obtained at the Exchange Hotel as yearly boarders. C. S.

## PRINTING,

*OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,*

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS


*For the Easton Gazette.*

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

As the law of Public Instruction requires of the Judges of elections, before whom the vote upon this important question was taken, to make returns to the Legislature during the first week of their session, the official statements of the several counties, in the mean time, cannot be had—The following, however, being from the best obtainable information, is believed to be correct.

To wit: For the law, the counties of Talbot, Queen Ann's, Kent, Cecil, Harford, Baltimore including the City of that name, Anne Arundel including the city of Annapolis, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Montgomery, and Frederick—13.

Against the law—Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Caroline, Washington, and Alleghany—6.

It is to be regretted that a single county should have rejected a measure so eminently essential to the welfare, and prosperity of the state; but there is reason to hope, that, when it shall appear to the Legislature that so large a majority of the people, and so vast a superiority of the wealth, have adopted the law, the whole will be admitted to an equal share and participation of all its benefits and advantages—For that purpose it has been announced in various prints, that petitions were in circulation, and it cannot be doubted that such petitions will receive the signatures of the most intelligent and liberal men.

The present is an era peculiarly favorable to the cultivation of letters, and the consequent improvement of the human mind. Education, in fact, is the first favorite in the free states of our hemisphere, and what is most to be admired in the new constitution of the Kingdom of Portugal, lately granted by the Emperor of Brazil, is the magnitude of his munificence upon this subject—the clause in substance is as follows—"*Public Instruction in primary schools shall be gratuitous to all the people*"—And so, in truth, it ought to be, for, as labour is the foundation of wealth, the support of government, and the source of every enjoyment, so does it consist with common justice that the avails of revenues first resulting from that labour should be applied to the *equal extension of useful knowledge, in common schools, to every member of the community*—This principle is too sound, and too sustainable to be assailed by argument, with the smallest prospect of success—and it not only consists with common justice, but the best policy, and true interests of every government, whose beneficent object is to promote the general good, and equally to diffuse the means of happiness through the influence of wise legislation to every individual within the compass of its territory.

It becomes a statesman to test the solidity of this principle, and in the course of his investigation, the propriety of first applying excises, or the proceeds of such taxes as, in *their nature and operation, bear upon the general mass of population* to the extension of 'public instruction to all the people,' will be apparent, and irresistible without departing from that assurance of equity which is interwoven with the tenour and genius of our great charter.

PHILOMATHES.

The following communication was received from a friend who appears to have amused himself with the names of the members of our present Legislature.

[For the Easton Gazette.]

CASTLE, Nov. 1, 1826.

*My Dear Friend:*

What a wonderful incentive to exertion is curiosity! It is a *Boon* to mankind which, I am sure, is not duly appreciated; and, indeed, until lately, I, myself, have been a stranger to its power. Although never before farther from *Lands dale*, the venerated home of my ancestors, than is *Saulsbury* (our county Town,) you find me now, like Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, of the olden time, with no other companions than my servant *Thomas*, (old *Thomp'son*,) clad in *Janes* and *Bennett*-cord, by my side; and the unbelieving *Gibbon*, together with the calculating *Gough* and *Rogers* on the Pleasures of Memory in my pocket, sallying forth and roaming o'er the country, seeking for adventures; having left my fishings and my *Hawkings* in less curious hands.

On my way to *Kent*, the first thing that astonished me was to see, even in a very wet season, a celebrated water-mill relieved of the usual trouble and bustle of a flour manufactory, the water being unable to *Turn er*. Master, says my servant, she needs *Mil lard*; thinking it a pretty good pun, I laughed & passed on. This boy tho', you must know, who cuts as well as *Hughes*, although rather *Brown* is a shrewd *Keene* fellow. Soon afterward I met with a *Mann*, who, by his pack, immediately proved himself to be a *Chapman*; but not liking the *Price* of his merchandise, we parted; and I then crossed a lonely, purling *Brooke*, near which resided a *Smith** a black *Smith*, at a place called *Somer ville* munching an enormous *Crabb*. Having here got my *Gantt* Rosinante well shod, before and behind, I mended my *Speed*; and presently arrived at the *Hall* of the Bishop of the Diocess, or rather *King*, though in appearance he was as plain as the apostle *Peter*; and yet he knew how to *Hitch* his flock, for there was scarcely one among them but who *Hughes** wood and draws water. This worthy prelate made his appearance in his shoes, and not even with his *Tys on*. After refreshing myself, we chaffered for an animal as noble as uncommon in this country—yea, even for a *Campbell*, (of the more delicate sex,) and having mounted my humble companion, with directions not to *Strick er*, we passed *Sappington* on our route to *Montgomery*, where I obtained a delicious *Peach*, although at this very time there was so great a quantity of snow on the ground that I had to apply to a *Sley maker* to enable us to proceed. After leaving the latter place for *Farquhar* we got bewildered, and I thought myself lost to the world as well as to *Hope*; *Norr is* it possible, even at this secure and tranquil moment to describe my heart-rending feelings. But to go on with my story: ignorant of my course, I kept the road, *Wright* or wrong, (and a vastly *Ridgey way* it was,) over hills and dales, where neither wheat, *Rey nor* oats could vegetate; and for what purpose the inhabitants should erect such costly *Barnes* I could not imagine. Passing then through a village, which I ascertained to be *Golds borough*, we directed our steps towards the West, with a view of visiting *Winchester*; but the destinies were against us—we were not permitted to arrive there.—When near the goal of all my ambition, and of all my curiosity, the kind, the faithful *Thomas** fell into a horrible *Pitt*, (if that a pit can be called which evidently a *Denn is.*) visiting that *Bourne* from which no traveller returns—and to remove his mangled corpse from which, it became necessary to procure a *Teackle*, and make other mournful preparations, which *Done*, with a heavy heart and distressed mind, I speedily brought his remains to this impregnable *Hard castle*, where the *Steward* insolently demanded my name and business: *Shaw!* says I, refuse me admittance, and I'll show you (at the same time stripping up my sleeves,) that I am *Arm strong* and

A NEWCOMER.

*There are two members by the name of Hughes, two of the name of Smith, and two of the name of Thomas.

## FOREIGN.

*From the N. Y. Mercantile Adv. Nov* 6.

### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Lewis, capt. Macy, arrived yesterday afternoon from Havre, having sailed on the 29th September, and brought Paris papers to the 28th inclusive.

The papers contain no news of importance, with the exception of a letter from the French agent to the Greek committee in Paris dated at Napoli de Romania July 21st, in which he states that 12 vessels from France and England, laden with munitions, &c. had arrived in safety.

It is stated that Com. Hamilton has communicated to the Greek Authorities, that the British Ambassador at Constantinople is authorised by the European powers to treat with Turkey for a settlement of the differences with Greece, but that the negotiations have been delayed in consequence of the recent difficulties in Constantinople.

A report was received at Tine, that the Turks, to the number of 18,000 were to land at Samos on the 25th July.

An impressment of all able bodied men, was ordered at Constantinople, who were to be brought before commissioners for examination—such as had good excuses were to be set at liberty, and the rest placed in the army.

Another great fire occurred at Constantinople on the 28th of August.

Some detachments of Russian troops were marching for the frontiers of Persia. Some of the Persian officers who had invaded the Russian territory were clothed with English uniforms.

The Emperor of Russia has decreed, that in case of his demise without a male heir, the Crown shall descend to the family of his brother Michael.

The Haytian commissioners who carried the first instalment of the debt to France, left Paris on the 27th Sept. on their return.

The authorities of Dantzic have announced that there is a deficiency of coarse grain in that place and vicinity, and not sufficient for consumption during the winter.—Potatoes had risen 400 per cent—and the poor were threatened with a famine.

Part of the goats imported into France some years since, from Thibet, or Cachmere, were sent to Switzerland, where their cultivation has succeeded well.

The Ganges 74, proceeded from Lisbon Sept. 9th with Sir Robt. Gordon, British minister to Rio Janeiro.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

COTTON.—For the present there is little demand, but we hope that the market will soon resume its wonted activity. The prices during the week were neither below 8 cents, nor above 11 cents. Imports from the 1st to the 8th inst. inclusive, about 890 bales

FLOUR.—Is dull at present. There were no sales during the week, except for home consumption. In consequence of which the prices fell a little. The imports furnished about 2060 barrels. 1st quality, $5 a 5 25; 2d do 2 75 a 3 25; Sour, 2 a 2 25.

TOBACCO.—Only 5 hhds. of that article arrived during the week from Mobile. There were no sales.

☞By Captain Macy, a personal acquaintance and friend of General LAFAYETTE, who will sail from New York for France on the 5th of December, the Editor of the American Farmer intends sending wild Turkeys, American rabbits and partridges, South American Powees, (brought and presented by Mr. Keener, of Baltimore,) and other articles indigenous to our country. He wishes to add the varieties of *Indian corn*—that is, ears of that grain remarkable for colour, texture and size whether large or small. The same attempt was made last year, but so late that the collection was too small to be sent. As the season is now at hand for husking, if the papers will copy this paragraph, it is probable that specimens of a single ear or two, of twenty varieties of corn, might be selected within the time mentioned.

*American Farmer.*

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11029-0389.jpg