Revolution in Portugal.

The military stationed in the north of Portugal have imitated the conduct of their brethern in Spain and Naples, and have proclaimed a constitutional revolution, under which the country is to be ruled by a Cortes to be hereafter elected, the present king remained at the head of the state. The British officers in the service of Portugal refusing to take part in the insurrection, have been displaced, and according to one account, ordered to consider themselves as in a state of arrest. The latest advices from Portugal have been received through France, at which time the troops from the northern provinces were on their march towards Lisbon, but had not reached it. Little doubt was entertained that the revolution would become general, on their arrival. The following letters and papers detail the proceedings of the insurgents and the Portuguese regency :—

OPORTO, Aug. 25.

"Every thing having been privately arranged on the 23d inst. between the civil and military authorities, yesterday at half past 4 A. M. the castle at the mouth of the Douro, announced by a royal salute, the day destined to give liberty to Portugal. At day break the troops of the line and militia assembled under arms, and the officers proceeded to form a military counsel which published two proclamations, (No. 1 and 2); half past eight they marched to the Pradra Nova, and posted themselves in front of the public hall; the governor, bishops and other authorities having arrived, the proclamations were read in their presence, and it was universally agreed on to establish a provincial government, with a power to call the cortes, for these to form a constitution; this agreement was sworn to by all, in the following form (No. 3.) The same was published to the people and troops, who welcomed the intelligence with long and repeated shouts of long live King John VI.—Long live the cortes and constitution.

In the evening the authorities attended the national theatre, and were greeted with the same acclamations. Every thing was conducted in the greatest harmony and good order Not a drop of blood spilt, nor even a dissenting voice. All appear content, and every thing is going on as before. The government paper which had risen to 27 per cent. discount is now current at 25, and bids far to go lower, as our cause cannot but prosper. The foreign officers in the Portuguese service were all placed under temporary arrest, but treated with the greatest politeness, and paid up to the day. General Blunt is at Ponte de Lima, and two officers have been sent to intimate his arrest to him. The oaths of fidelity to the cortes are pouring in from all the towns and villages in these three provinces" Another letter of the 28th of August, from Oporto, contains the same account, with more ample details of the taking of the oath, &c. It thus concludes; "Troops are arriving from all the towns and villages in this part of the kingdom. With the exception of Guimareas and Viamera, which do not chuse to take the oath, all the towns as far as Coimbra, it is said, have declared for the provisional government."

LISBON, Aug. 31.

The revolt of the troops has taken place at Oporto, three regiments of the line and two of militia. The English officers were arrested but soon liberated, after being thanked for their past services, saying that as this affair was between themselves and government, they required their aid and assistance no longer. The constituted authorities, with the bishop, merchants &c. &c. have taken the oaths required of them. Last Saturday was the day of the explosion. All was quiet at Oporto. The advanced guard was yesterday at Leira about 60 miles from Lisbon. Nothing has been done here by the Regency but the issuing of a proclamation. The Oporto proclamation was a spirited composition.—The Regency one was torn down the other night, and the Oporto substituted in its place. Yesterday the police were very busy in defacing it. No letters were allowed to come from the post office yesterday, consequently we are all in the dark. The Creole, they say, is to take out Pamella; before this business he had declined going in her. Three frigates are preparing, supposed to carry off the Regency at a moment's warning. It is supposed the Spaniards are at the bottom of this business and that Portugal will become a province of that country. All is quiet at present here; no movements of troops, and no dependence on any one. Regency is allowed till to-day to accept the new constitution. The king is to be respected. They have paid the troops here.

P. S. The Regency are certainly going to the Rio. The frigates are to take them and the Count Palmella goes in the Creole packet.

HALLOWELL, Oct. 21.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.

On Sunday last a storm commenced moderately from the North East; during the whole of that night and the greater part of Monday, it rained like one incessant shower, and the quantity of water which fell was immense. Our river rose with unexampled rapidity. At Augusta below the bridge, its perpendicular rise was 12 feet, and in this town above 10. Considerable lumber was carried away from the wharves at Augusta and this town, and a quantity of mill logs from Gardiner, but we have not learnt that the damage on the Kennebec is very extensive, although we have reason to fear that much injury has been done to the roads and bridges, since the mail from Norridgewock, which was due on Tuesday, had not arrived when our paper went to press. It is reported that all the mills and bridges on Sanday river, had been swept away, together with many cattle and sheep on the intervals; and that one of the mills contained four thousand yards of cloth, one thousand of which had been recovered. We trust that the accounts received are exaggerations, and that the mischief is not in reality so extensive. We hear that the bridge over the Androscoggin, and about 200 feet of bridge connecting the towns of Brunswick and Topsham, have been carried away, together with some of the mills and many mill logs of that place. It is asserted that Sandy river rose 20 feet and the Androscoggin 25 feet perpendicular height. We fear that the damage done to bridges and private property on the smaller streams as well as on the rivers, is of considerable magnitude.

An over zealous writer in one of the Philadelphia papers has thought it practicable, at this late period, to rouse the people of Pennsylvania to vote for electors adverse to Mr. Monroe. The reasons he assigns are, that the President is the holder of slaves, and that "he enforces, with all his official influence, the pernicious doctrine of the extension of slavery into the new states which are to be admitted into the union." If the first were any ground of disqualification, it would exclude every prominent individual, south of Pennsylvania, from being a candidate. We hazard but little in pronouncing the second imputation totally destitute of foundation, in the general form in which it is preferred; and most probably it is without any truth in its composition. Whatever may be the personal opinion of the President upon the subject, we have never before heard that he has condescended to distinguish himself as a partizan, instead of moderator, upon a point of contention, which has produced so much dangerous animosity, and is likely to generate so much more. Nor could he have done it, without the fact being generally known.

Fed. Rep.

Republican Star,

AND

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, October 31.

CENSUS FOR 1820.

To the politeness of Mr. John Helsby, Jun. we are indebted for the following enumeration of the inhabitants of this town, viz:

Males, 516—Females, 478—Blacks, 626—Total 1,620.

Easton-Point contains 46 Males—53 Females, and 35 Blacks—Total 134.

The following, though originally published in Massachusetts, is not the less well calculated for Easton. The *picture* of some *few* of the miseries to which printers of Newspapers are subjected, are well drawn.

"The inquisition has its terrors, the stake has its agonies, the gibbet is frightful, the guillotine fills us with dread, and our feelings recoil from the severity of many other kinds of punishment; but there is none more sickening and appalling than the attempt to collect Newspaper accounts. In this business, trouble, disappointment and loss rise up and meet you in every quarter. If you advertise for a settlement the gentle reader thinks you are punning, for he cannot conceive that a *Printer* should ever want *money*, or any thing to subsist upon. If you consent to wait for those indebted, to call and settle, it would require a much larger measure of patience than was given to old Job, or it would be frequently exhausted, and require new supplies. If you undertake to present your bills to the scattered patrons of a Country Newspaper, (the travel for which would be more tedious than a pilgrimage to the holy land,) you are overwhelmed with difficulties of every description.—Perhaps not one in ten can be found at home, if you call every other week during the year, and if at home they "haven't the money now, but will forward it in a few days," (taking especial care never to think of it again,) or if they have the money, they are much surprised that you should call on *them*, who merely subscribed to the paper for the purpose of encouraging its circulation; but if *they* must pay for it, they must have a receipt to the present time, and order the paper discontinued. Others will tell you that the Bill does not amount to five dollars, that they have not any property that is subject to seizure, and that "you may collect your debts the best way you can."

What can be done? Are mankind entirely destitute of honor and honesty? Is the laborer unworthy his hire? Or, do people suppose that printers can subsist upon the air, command paper to come down from the clouds, ink to rise up from the sea, and workmen to arrive from the moon; or, that Symmes will fix a windlass for printers to draw up, from the centre of the earth, types already cast? If these things be not expected, will it give offence, if we once more earnestly request each and every person who knows himself to be indebted to this establishment, for papers, advertising and job-printing, to settle the same without delay, as we shall consider all those who do not comply with this request, as unfriendly to the establishment and augmenting our troubles."

SPAIN.

We have it from such authority as satisfies us of the fact, that the king of Spain has ratified the treaty with the United States, for the cession of the FLORIDAS; we are also satisfied that the ratified treaty is now in the U. States, and will be submitted to Congress, immediately on its assembling next month.

The manifesto, the tyrannic and warlike manifesto of the emperor Alexander on Spainish affairs, which we lately published, has been explained to the entire satisfaction of the Spanish King and Cortez. The emperor is understood to have declared, in his explanatory state paper, that his first manifesto was predicated on the belief that *the Army* had usurped the authority of the kingdom, and dictated to the people by force of arms the present established form of government; but that subsequent advices having conveyed a more correct statesment, and his imperial majesty being satisfied that the change in the government has been the act, not of the army, but of *the Nation*, he is now entirely reconciled to the change, and hopes the constituted authorities and the Spanish people may enjoy prosperity and happiness under the newly established order of things—These explanations and congratulations have been received in the most friendly spirit, and the best relations of friendliness are established between the two governments.

Dem. Press.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

When we spoke, a few days ago, of the possibility of a compromise, at the next session of Congress, on the subject of the Tariff of Duties on Imports, it is probable we did not accurately express our meaning, as we perceive from the construction put upon our language by the National Gazette of Saturday, that it was misunderstood. We did not suppose that either of the three great branches of National Industry was to consent to *compromit* its essential interests. We hoped it would be discovered that their interests were the same, as we believe them to be, and that they could no more prosper separately, than the blood, bone and muscle of the body could subsist independently of each other.

It may be, that the present tariff requires amendment in some particulars, and is susceptible of it in others, of such a nature as will be beneficial to those branches of manufactures which do not need the aid of excessive bounties to encourage them. We wish it to be understood that we have no wish to see foreign importations burthened with taxes and restrictions, which are indirectly levied on the pockets of the universal class of consumers, for the exclusive benefit of such manufacturing establishments already in being, or proposed to be erected, as cannot be supported without such artificial aid. We cannot believe that manufactures can be valuable to any community, in time of peace especially, which do not spontaneously spring up, and flourish without the aid of bounties and premiums At the same time, we certainly should not think of objecting to an augmentation of duties, recommended by other considerations, because it would have the effect of rendering more profitable the home manufacture of the articles thus taxed. We will go a step further: we would vary the existing duties, for the benefit of manufactures, in any manner that would not injuriously burthen the two other interests. Thus far, and no further, we are persuaded, will Congress ever go; and thus far we hope they will go at the next session.

The agriculturists and the merchants, in their proceedings during the present recess of Congress, have avowed dispositions friendly to the growth of home manufactures, provided they be not taxed for their support: the manufacturers disavow the wish to aggrandize themselves at the cost of the two first classes. If the representatives of these parties come together in Congress with the dispositions they profess, we do not see why they may not fall upon such a plan of legislation as shall be "beneficial at once to commerce, to manufactures, and to the revenue."

NORFOLK, Oct. 23.

Launch of the Delaware

SHIP OF THE LINE.

Another star is added to our naval constellation—another stripe for the enemies of our country is displayed—another bulwark of liberty is erected. On Saturday morning at half past TEN o'clock, the elegant ship of the line, the DELAWARE, embraced her destined element amidst the roar of cannon and musketry, the acclamations of thousands of anxious spectators, and the inspiring sound of martial music. Not an accident of any kind occurred during the anxious moments of preparation for this cheering scene—all was perfect system and regularity, and she glided with the gracefulness of a swan into the watery element, which received her safe and sound into its mighty bosom. Nothing could exceed the ease, the elegance and grandeur with which she made her transit.

We may congratulate our country on the acquisition to its naval force of one of the finest and best ships that ever floated. This is no assertion of our own, but the opinion of the most experienced judges. The Delaware is of the largest class of ships which have been constructed for our navy, of which there are only two others of the same size yet built—the Ohio and the North Carolina; and we mention it to the honor of Mr Francis Grice, Naval Contractor, and his assistant Mr. Preston, that she is in several respects more perfect (as far as comparison can be drawn between specimens which might be held up as models of naval architecture to the world) than either of those vessels. The whole operation of launching was conducted under the immediate inspection of these gentlemen, and in a style which in the estimation of all who witnessed it, does infinite credit to their skill and judgment.

The scene which this interesting occasion conjured into view was grand and enlivening beyond any thing we have ever beheld. The steam-boats Virginia, Richmond, Petersburg and Sea-Horse, were all present and crowded with spectators, amongst whom were an immense number of ladies. The frigate United States laying at the Navy Yard—the Alert, store ship, and several merchant vessels were also animated with vast numbers of the assembled population: and the Navy Yard hospitably received as many as chose to seek situations within its walls to behold the gratifying and imposing spectacle. The number of spectators, in the aggregate, could have been but little short of 20,000, a large proportion of which were Ladies, and amongst which were a vast assemblage of visitors from all parts of the country round for more than 100 miles distance.

The U. S. Frigate Guerriere was decorated in honor of the occasion with numerous national and other flags, and responded to the salute which was fired from the Navy Yard as the ship glided from the Stocks.

Abundant refreshments were provided by the Officers and Master workman of the Yard for those of the immense multitude of spectators who chose to partake

A Dinner was also given by the Commodore to a select party of Citizens and Officers, at which, among others, the following Toasts were drank:—

By Mordecai Cook.—The United States ship Delaware now in our waters, may she reach the most distant shore in triumph.

By Capt. McPherson, of the U. S. Navy. The Army of the U. States though few in number, brave in character—3 cheers.

By Doct. Boyd, of the U. S. Navy—The U. S. ship Delaware, may she be a proud bond of union between the sister Republics, Virginia and Delaware—3 cheers.

By Col. Constant Freeman—May Virginia ships, and Virginia women be well manned—12 cheers.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.]

VERY IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Extract of a letter from Salem, to a gentleman in Boston.

SALEM, Oct. 13, 1820.

"It gives me pleasure to comply with the request conveyed in your letter of yesterday, and I hope the information may be gratifying to Mr. —— whom I remember with pleasure. My friend left Pernambuco, Aug. 24. About eight or nine days previous to his sailing it was whispered that a revolution had broken out in a province to the southward, near Minas. The governor, who is very despotic, tried hard to repress the report A body of about 200 troops were marched southward with orders to unite with the revolted province. The troops at Paraiba, were also directed to proceed to the same destination.

"My friend represents the people as in a state of great discontent and ripe for a revolution, and gives it as his own, and the opinion generally of those with whom he communicated that a revolution must ensue. A fleet of 10 sail under convoy of a 20 gun ship, which he says is called the 'Sam Gualter,' sailed for Lisbon on the 15th August, when under way the Governor sent orders to the Commodore, that in case he should find a revolution had taken place in Portugal, to proceed to England with the fleet. The governor had issued an order forbidding under severe penalties the circulation of a report, that Marshal Beresford had taken in his ship, the king's treasure to England.—Great jealousies exist between the native Brazilian troops and those from Portugal, and hence the revolutionists thought the troops could not be brought to act"

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

By the following it will be seen that the result of the late Election in Pennsylvania has encouraged an opposition to Mr. Monroe; and it is understood Mr. Clinton is the opposing candidate in view. The opposition appear not to be confident of success; and it were madness to be so. The late election does not decide the political character of Pennsylvania; and even if it did Mr. Clinton would *never be President of the United States.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA UNION OF OCTOBER 20.

"ANTI-SLAVERY.

"Electors of President and Vice President.

"The citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia and of the adjacent counties, who are opposed to the extension of slavery, and in favor of a public declaration of the sentiments of Pennsylvania upon this momentous question, are invited to assemble at the Mayor's Court Room, on Saturday afternoon the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock for the purpose of agreeing upon an Electoral Ticket to be supported at the approaching Election, against the Ticket agreed upon at Lewistown."

[The ticket agreed upon at Lewistown is the Republican ticket, and is pledged to vote for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.]

Politics of Europe.

FROM A LATE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The continental despots begin to tremble they shake for fear! Naples terrifies them and Spain convulses their minds. Their cursed maxims are promulgated; they talk of force; they would suppress reform by power, lest reform should reach the wretchess who minister to their follies and induce them to throw off the yoke. It is said that Austria, with unblushing front, has applied to our government for a loan, that it might quell the spirit of the freemen of Naples, and bind them again in chains. Russia bullies Spain; she talks wildly of revolutionary horrors: as if the horrors of slavery, serfship, and vassalage, were blessings to man. There are horrors to be dreaded in revolutions; and the way to avoid them is, *to restore the people to their just rights.* They will no longer be deceived. If England were to assist in this infernal crusade, the wrath of heaven would arrest her career; the curses of Europe would alight upon her; she would become an object of hatred and contempt; and, though she might obtain the praise of tyrants, she would bear the pain of ignominy, and disgrace would blot her escutcheon. Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the debasement of England, than that the rulers should dare to insult her with proposals to assist them in their misdeeds. Instead of behoicing with delight bigotted and slavish nations conquering the vices of their governments, by reason, and not by force; overturning anarchy and despotism, and establishing on their ruins liberty and peace, they avow themselves to be the foes of reformation, and invoke assistance to stifle the just rights of man in society. They may raise their banners and summon to the field the base and selfish, but no good man will join in a crusade against a nation because it has broken its fetters and cast off its bonds. Happiness would dwell in palaces, and thrones would be stable, if wisdom pervaded the councils of kings, and philosophers corrected their designs.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of the Navy arrived in this city on Thursday.

Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE BOMFORD, who was arrested for not attending the court martial lately convened in Washington for the trial of colonel Gale, had his sword restored to him yesterday, by order of the Secretary of War; it appearing that his attendance at the seat of government would have been incompatable with the interests of the service in which he was previously engaged.

Georgetown Messenger.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.

A coroner's inquest was held by Lambert Thomas, Esq. on Saturday last, in the prison of Baltimore county, on the body of *John* alias *Charles Mifflefon*. He was committed, on the 1st of October, as the supposed murderer of Thomas Hungerford, of the state of Virginia. On the 19th of this month he showed a considerable perturbation of mind; &, calling to him a fellow-prisoner, confessed to him the perpetration of the crime for which he stood committed! The verdict of the jury was, that "he had come to his death by the hand of God." The attendant physician is of the opinion that his mental, more than his bodily infirmities, were the cause of his death.

OCTOBER 28.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED

Queenstown, Md. 26th Oct. 1820.

Yesterday we had, perhaps, the most awful visitation of Providence, by fire, that ever befell so small a village as ours. The fire broke out in a wooden building, separated from the one where I lived by a 10 feet alley—the flames communicated to ours almost instantaneously, and so rapid were their progress that in less than one hour from the first alarm, the house occupied by Mr Betton, where they commenced, together with mine and my kitchen, Mr. N. M. Hobb's dwelling, back building and meat house, Mr. Gerald Coursey's dwelling, kitchen and meat house, and Mr. Lowe's Shoe shop, were all consumed, making in the whole, taking Betton's kitchen and shop, 12 houses.

The steam boat Norfolk, on her passage from this city to Norfolk on Monday last passed two hundred and fifty three sail of vessels, all bound up the bay.

Several papers have mentioned the appearance of a Comet *in a south west direction*, and about *ninety degrees above the horison!*

We learn from the New-York papers that "the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, Landlords, Tenants, &c." of that City, are preparing a Memorial to present to Congress, on the subject of *Public Sales.* They pray for a duty of *ten per cent.* to be imposed on all sales by Auction excepting real estate, shipping, and such as may be directed by civil process.

FLORIDAS.

A practice is now pursued in these territories, which may produce injurious consequences. Slaves who are convicted of crimes in several of the British colonies, and ordered to be transported, are carried by speculators and sold in the Floridas. In the course of time the Floridas will become a second Botany Bay if the practice is not discontinued.

Bost. Gaz.

VEGETATION IN COLD CLIMATES.

The following is a calender of a Siberian or Lapland year:

Snow melts	June 22d.
Snow gone	July 1st.
Fields quite green	do. 16th.
Plants at full growth	do. 17th.
Plants in flower	do. 25th.
Fruits ripe	Aug. 2d.
Plants shed their seed	do. 10th.
Snow	do. 18th.

From August 18th to June 22d, snow and ice. Thus it appears, that from their first emerging from the ground to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer and autumn are crowded into the short space of 56 days.

Sweden, which in common years used to import 500,000 tons of corn, and in bad years one million, does not now import any foreign grain; and, in good years, exports a considerable quantity. Such is the progress that agriculture has made in that country within ten years.

CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio.) Oct. 7.

PIGEONS, in number exceeding all calculation, have for several weeks, been collected on the waters of Sciota, Brush Creek, a few miles east of the Furnaces, in Adams County. Their roost extends over an area of ground about a quarter of a mile in length and breadth. To this place they collect in the evening; and in the morning, they rise in a cloud, and literally darken the air. To persons a mile distant their noise when on the roost, seems to resemble the sound of a distant water-fall. The trees and shrubs which form their roost are bent to the ground by their weight. They are destroying the white-oak most, which is abundant in that district of country, and fears are entertained that the fields of ripening corn will not escape their ravages. Many of them have been beaten down with sticks and caught in the night, by the surrounding inhabitants.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.

On Monday last, the sum of 35,000 dollars in foreign gold was deposited at the Mint in this city, for the purpose of being recoined into American currency.

GREAT DISPATCH.

The sum mentioned in yesterday's paper, as having been sent to the mint for recoinage, was erroneous. The amount was $350,000 in foreign gold, and we understand that it was deposited in the Mint on Monday, coined into half eagles on Tuesday, deposited in bank on the same evening, and forwarded on Wednesday, by the citizens line to Boston.

Phil. Freeman's Journ.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday a small pleasure boat belonging to the Washington 74, was upset and sunk in the river, by which accident a man named *Johnson*, and also a black boy belonging to the Washington, were drowned.—Lieut. Montgomery, also on board, saved his life by swimming to a horse boat belonging to the ferry from Catherine slip.

N. Y. Columbian. Oct. 17.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.

A letter from Buffalo to the 17th inst. states that a dreadful gale was experienced on Lake Erie, the preceding week, which was more violent than ever before experienced there—Two large schooners were lost, and it was feared all on board perished. The steam boat Walk in the Water, which plies on the lake, had buffetted the storm without injury. Some of the vessels at Buffalo were driven ashore and bilged.

Mer. Adv.

The steam boat Telegraph, captain Armstage, on her passage from St. Louis to New-Orleans, took fire about two hundred miles above Natchez, on the 18th Sept. and burnt to the water's edge—most of her cargo and machinery saved.

The editor of the London Times recommends the attentive perusal of the 35th Psalm, from the 11th verse, every line of which is remarkably applicable to the situation of the Queen.

Have not to do with any man in his passion—for men are not like iron, to be wrought upon when they are hot.

DIED—In this county, at the residence of his Father, on Sunday the 22d inst. Mr. *Richard Dawson.*

——, In this town, on Monday the 23d inst. Mrs. *Elizabeth Flemming*, consort of Mr. John Flemming.

——, In this town on Tuesday, 24th instant, Mrs. *Rebecca Tarr*, consort of Mr. Peter Tarr.

——, At Savannah, of the fever, on the 16th inst. Mrs. ELLEN GLASCO, the pious, enlightened and benevolent lady—the tender friend and affectionate wife of Thomas U. P. Charleton, Esq. Mayor of that city.

——, On Wednesday evening 17th instant, after a short indisposition, Mr. *Charles Sower*, editor of the Star of Federalism, Fredericktown.

——, At Charrette village, in Missouri on the 26th September last, Col. *Daniel Boone*, the first settler of Kentucky, in the 90th year of his age.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, administrators of Hugh Sherwood, against Samuel Robinson, will be sold on Saturday, the 18th of November, on the Court House Green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit: A tract or part of a tract of land, called Clay's Hope, containing seventy acres, more or less, eight head of cattle, two head of horses, sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Groome against William O. Vickers, will be sold at Easton, on the Public Square between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, for cash, the following property, to wit: All the legal and equitable right and title of the said William O. Vickers, in and to part of a tract of land called "Moorfields," containing two hundred and thirteen acres—seized and taken to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 3w

Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias to me directed, at the suits of William Cooper use of Haley Moffett, of Stewart Redman, of John W. Sherwood, of Haley Moffett, against William J. Beattie, Edward R. Wooters, and Richard L. Austin, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Tuesday the 21st day of November next, on the public square in Easton, between twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: All the right and title of him the said William J. Beattie, in and to a negro boy named Jacob, about three years old—seized and will be sold to satisfy the above fi. fa's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 31 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed at the suit of the state, use of John W. V. Newnam against Hugh Orem, will be exposed to public sale for cash, on the Court House Green, on Tuesday the 31st instant, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock, the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Fox Hole, part of a tract of land called Fox Harbour, part of a tract called Eason Addition, and a tract called Long Point, containing two hundred and thirty-six acres—taken and sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

oct 10 4w

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase property of any description heretofore belonging to Hugh Orem, of Tread Haven, or Third Haven Neck, commonly called and known by the name of Ferry Neck, in Talbot county, the same having been legally conveyed to the subscriber. Should any person or persons purchase any part or the whole of said property, they will do it at their own risk.

WILLIAM RIDGAWAY.

oct 31

Wanted as a House Keeper,

IN a family not far from Easton, a middle-aged woman who can be recommended for her care, integrity and acquaintance with household affairs and the management of a small dairy. Inquire at the Printing Office.

oct 31 3w

For sale,

THE FARM lately belonging to James Battie deceased. For terms apply to

WM. J. BATTIE

Centreville, sept 13 w

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