General Republican Star and Advertiser.

VOL. XXXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1830. NO. 48...1515.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
BY
THO. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum payable half yearly in advance.—No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements ar inserted three weeks for *One Dollar*, and continued weekly for *Twenty-Five Cents* per square.

SALE OF LANDS.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th day of August next, will be sold on the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, the following lands, late the property of Lloyd Nicols deceased, consisting of a neat FARM, adjoining Mount Pleasant House, and sundry valuable WOOD LOTS, all within about three or four miles of the Town of Easton.

That is to say:—One Farm of about 123½ acres of cleared arable land and fine meadow, with about 98 acres of Wood and Timber conveniently annexed; having on it a small wooden Dwelling House, with a Barn and Granary.

The land is a kind soil, and containing an excellent body of Meadow and Marle, is capable of being made highly productive and valuable—perpetual streams of flowing water pass thro' it, and it is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of crops and stock; the situation is high and healthy, the neighbourhood very excellent, and it is a convenient distance from Easton, the Third Haven Creek and the Choptank River.

Also sundry lots of wood land consisting of a bout 10 acres each—many of them finely timbered, and the others having good portions of timber and generally heavily wooded. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to view these lands as now laid off—they are worthy the attention of Farmers and Speculators.

Also, on Friday following, being the 20th August, will be sold on the premises several lots in the town of Easton on Harrison Street near the old Market House.

Terms of Sale.—The purchasers are to pass bonds with approved security bearing date from the sale, to pay one feurth of the purchase money in nine months from day of sale with interest on the whole purchase money from the day of sale—another fourth part in eighteen months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of purchase money unpaid—another fourth part thereof in twenty-seven months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—and the remaining fourth part thereof in thirty-six months from the day of sale with interest on the whole balance of the purchase money unpaid—conveyances to be executed upon the payment of the purchase money and interest. Possession given to purchasers upon execution of their bonds. For further information apply to

SAMUEL T. KENNARD, Agent.

june 29 8w

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a sufficient authority granted in a Deed of Indenture, passed by Jenifer S. Taylor to the President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale for cash, at Abraham Griffith's Tavern in the town of Denton, on TUESDAY the twenty first day of September next, all that LOT OF LAND which Jenifer S. Taylor purchased of Anthony Ross, said to contain twelve acres of land more or less; and which is lying on the road from Denton to the Three Bridges, and adjoining lands of James Sangston and Edward B. Hardcastle, Esqs. and others. Sale to be between 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Directors,

JOHN BOON, Agent
the Bank of Caroline.

Denton, July 20 10w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

THAT commodious and agreeable Messuage the residence of the late Mrs. Rachel L. Kerr, situate in the centre of Easton.

Possession may be had immediately or as soon as some inconsiderable repairs can be finished; and the terms of a sale will be made accommodating whether offered in cash, upon a reasonable credit, in Stocks or assigned debts.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, July 20 w

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for officers' fees for the years of 1828 and 1829, are hereby notified that no longer indulgence can possibly be given, as I am determined to close the collections of said fees as the law directs. I have given my deputies the most peremptory orders to execute every person who may neglect this notice. I would also take the liberty to inform those persons who owe fees for the present year, (1830) that the same has been due for several months past, and payment is expected immediately for the same.

WM. TOWNSEND, Shff.

july 20 w

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

July 7, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Banking House in Easton on the first Monday (2d) of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders, thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year agreeably to the charter.

By order,

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Cash'r.

july 13 3w

LATE BANK OF CAROLINE.

July 3, 1830.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that an Election for seven Directors to manage the affairs, in closing said Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House in Denton on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

By Order of the Board of Directors:

JOHN BOON, Agent.

july 6 4w

SCHEME, No. 7, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, to be drawn on the same approved mode as No. 6, and to take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., under the superintendence of the commissioners appointed by the governor and council.

HIGHEST PRIZE 5,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	prize	of	$5000	is	5000 Dollars.
1	prize	of	1000	is	1000 Dollars.
1	prize	of	500	is	500 Dollars.
1	prize	of	300	is	300 Dollars.
1	prize	of	200	is	200 Dollars.
5	prizes	of	100	is	500 Dollars.
10	prizes	of	50	is	500 Dollars.
10	prizes	of	20	is	200 Dollars.
35	prizes	of	10	is	350 Dollars.
100	prizes	of	5	is	500 Dollars.
100	prizes	of	4	is	400 Dollars.
3600	prizes	of	3	is	10,800 Dollars.
3865	prizes, amounting to				20,250 Dollars.
5135					

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes all payable in CASH, which as usual at Cohen's Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, $3 | Quarters, 75 cts.
Halves, 1 50

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

*** Orders either by mail, (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS, Baltimore.

july 13 3w

☞ The Register, containing the official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

BALTIMORE Tin Ware Manufactory,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Tin Ware, Tin Plate, Wire, &c.

JAMES CORTLAN, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he still continues at No. 10 Baltimore street, Baltimore, where he is now permanently established, and having enlarged his store and manufactory, he hopes to be enabled to keep the most extensive assortment of all kinds of TIN WARE, BLOCK TIN WARE, TIN PLATE, 1-3 X, IX, IXX, SDX, SDC, DX, DC, and WIRE, from No. 6 to 16, constantly on hand. He hopes to be enabled to fill the most extensive orders without delay. He would particularly invite country merchants to an examination of the prices and quality of his tin ware, &c. all of which he is confident will please. He will use every exertion to give satisfaction to his customers, and all orders punctually attended to, as if on personal application.

☞ Pittsburg Gazette, Cincinnati American, Wheeling Compiler, Richmond Enquirer, Norfolk Beacon, Easton Star, Cambridge Chronicle, Elkton Press, Frederick Examiner, will publish the above once a week to the amount of one dollar, and charge this office.

july 20 w

A CARD.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a situation immediately, as governess in some respectable private family.

N. B. For further information, enquire at this office.

july 20 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the continued solicitations of my friends in the different districts of this county, and in accordance with my own wishes, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, at our ensuing October election.—Should I be so fortunate as to obtain so much of your confidence as to give a majority of your votes, I should ever feel grateful for the same; and do pledge myself to discharge the duties incumbent on said office to the best of my ability, with fidelity, impartiality and justice.

The public's obedient servant,

JOSHUA M. FAULKNER.

St. Michaels, June 22—w

SHERIFFALTY.

JESSE SCOTT respectfully presents his thanks to the free and independent Voters of Talbot county, for the liberal support extended to him on a former occasion; and now solicits their suffrages for the next Sheriffalty.

june 29 w

SHERIFFALTY.

WM. E. SHANNAHAN solicits the suffrages of the Voters of Talbot county at the ensuing election for the Sheriffalty.

june 15 w

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAROLINE COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens:

Through the solicitation of my friends in the different Districts of this County, I am induced to offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the next Legislature of Maryland. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, at the ensuing October Election I pledge myself to discharge the trust thereby reposed in me, to the best of my ability.

The public's obedient servant,

JACOB CHARLES.

Federalsburg, July 6—w

General Camp Meeting

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

THE General Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Talbot Circuit, will be held in Haddaway's woods on the Bay Side, in said County, three miles above Haddaway's Ferry: to commence on Thursday Evening 19th of August.

The Camp Ground is situated within a quarter of a mile of the Bay, affording peculiar conveniences to those who may come by water,—the situation is very healthy,—and arrangements are making for a sufficient supply of excellent water.

july 20 w

TAILORING.

JAMES L. SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY takes leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has recently furnished himself with the *latest fashions from Europe*, and having obtained some *first rate Journeymen*, is prepared to accommodate those who have heretofore so generously patronized him in the Tailoring business.

Easton, June 15 w

JOHN L. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Frame House opposite the Miles River Road, formerly occupied by Joseph Parrott as a Carriage Shop, and has supplied himself with an

Excellent stock of well

SEASONED TIMBER

AND A FIRST RATE WORKMAN,

And is prepared to execute all orders at short notice, in the following branches:—Cartwheel Wright, Plough Stocking, or Cradling of Scythes.

may 4 w

FOR RENT,

THE Store Room and Cellar, opposite the Union Tavern. Possession immediately. Apply at the Star Office.

july 20

From the Journal of Health.

THE INVALID FROM HOME.

Unquestionable as are the benefits to one's health obtained by change of climate and travelling, they are often neutralized by a neglect on the part of the invalid of the common precepts of hygeine. For the guidance of all such travellers, we give the following rules which we earnestly commend to their serious attention.

As regards a single individual, it may be safely asserted that, if not too feeble, nor suffering from a local malady, which would render the exercise too painful, travelling on horseback is to be preferred to any other mode of conveyance.

When a person travels in a carriage, it is desirable to secure a free introduction of air, without his being exposed to a draft or current. It is very beneficial to change the posture frequently, that is, to sometimes sit and sometimes to recline, so as to prevent the fatigue and other unpleasant consequences which would follow a jolting or shaking in one direction.

If possible, the transition from long seclusion in a sick room or house, to going a journey, should not be abrupt. Moderate exercise should be taken for some days beforehand.

Excursions, the object of which is health and the prolongation of life, must not be too fatiguing. The standard here will, however, depend on the state and constitution of the person, and the temperature of the weather. Progression on the road just enough to give change of scene, and to induce that degree of fat gue productive of sleep, will be sufficient. Hence a distance of from twelve to twenty miles a day will often suffice—at any rate to begin with.—One ought, above all things, to avoid travelling in the night time, which, by interrupting the necessary repose, checking perspiration, and exposing the body to unwholesome air, is always prejudicial. By respecting nocturnal rest, one may accomplish twice as much in the day. Even in the case of invalids, compelled for want of private carriages to avail themselves of stages and steamboats, this rule can still be adhered to—since it is in their power to stop at a suitable house in the evening, and prosecute their journey by the next day's conveyance.—Nothing can be more absurd, and, in some cases, more injurious to health, than the rapidity with which journeys are commonly made; as if the fate of the republic depended on a certain traveller arriving at a given place in a certain number of hours; and when he arrives there he has, perhaps, nothing to do, and wishes himself again upon the road. When the weather is fine the traveller may, with advantage, walk a mile or two, so as to obviate the stiffness from sitting long in a carriage.

People, especially valetudinarians, must not imagine, as is so commonly done, that because they are travelling they can eat and drink more than when they were at home. The reverse opinion is a correct one. The motion in travelling is of itself a stimulus, and hence less stimulating nourishment is then required than in a state of rest. There is hardly any advice more pernicious than that frequently given to those fatigued after a day's journey, to drink a glass of wine, or spirits and water, or the like, to recruit the strength, which can only be suitably renovated by sleep. Such a practice, of which a hearty supper forms part, is of itself competent to produce indigestion, feverishness, and disturbing dreams. The meals of an invalid traveller, or indeed of any person on the road, ought to be of light nutritive food, in moderate quantities, taken early in the morning, or after a ride of eight or ten miles, and early in the evening, after the day's journey is completed; so that some time shall elapse between this last repast, which is both dinner and supper, and the hour for retiring to bed. In the long days of summer, a rest of at least two or three hours is required, during which the invalid can take repose, by reclining on a couch or settee, or indulging in a short sleep. If any aliment be taken at this time, it ought to be a simple beverage, such as a glass of lemonade, or of buttermilk, or milk and water, with a crust of bread or simple biscuit.

In the choice of food, when travelling it is a good rule to use the common fare of each country or region, provided it be such as general experience shows to contribute to the true nutrition and health of its inhabitants. Food readily obtained, and such as cannot be easily adulterated, is to be preferred. Hence it is safest to use milk, eggs, well-baked bread, plain roasted or boiled meat, and ripe fruit in small quantities. This last is still safer when eaten with bread. As a general rule, the wines on the road are bad, and will often be found to disorder the regular drinker of them. Simple water is, after all the beverage best adapted to all classes and descriptions of persons. Should this fluid be impure, or have an unpleasant odour, as sometimes happens in particular districts of country, it may be rendered sweet by mixing about a table spoon full of finely pulverized charcoal with a pint of water, then stirring it well round; and after it had stood for a few minutes, let it run slowly through filtering paper into a glass. A limped and perfectly pure fluid is thus obtained. The charcoal powder may be carried on a journey in a small bottle well corked.

Pains ought to be taken to select a bed room for the night which has not been recently painted, or white-washed or wet-scrubbed the same day. It is especially important to see that the sheets are perfectly dry.—Should there be the least dampness felt, they ought to be aired before a fire, or, when practicable, a warming pan passed frequently between them. Many a fatal cold has been caught by neglecting this advice. An additional precaution will be found in carrying with one a thin flannel shirt—supposing that such an article of apparel be not habitually worn. With the same view, some persons take with them what are called sleeping trowsers' of linen or cotton, which enable them to dispense with sheets entirely, if there be a suspicion of their dampness.

An experienced writer and judge of all such matters, recommends the traveller to lock the door of the apartment, to prevent intrusion during the sleep; and he adds, 'I always carry with me a small auger, by which I can fasten a door when there are no bolts, or where the lock is deficient.'

It is prudent to regulate the day's journey, so that the best public house may be reached by sunset, or before night fall at the latest.

This timely arrival is especially adviseable in districts of country in which fevers are prevalent, or during the autumnal months. On such occasions, sitting at an open window or in a current of air, which is at all times to be avoided by the traveller after night fall, is particularly perilous. The windows of the sleeping room ought to be kept closed after sundown; and if there be the least coolness and dampness in the air, a small fire should be lighted an hour or two before bed time. In marshy districts mosquetoes are apt to abound, and would entirely deprive the invalid of rest, if he were not protected by a piece of gauze or leno, making what is called a mosqueto net. Such an article ought always to be in the trunk of a traveller, who is on the road in warm weather, even though he be not on the sick list, if he do not wish to be kept awake the greater part of the night by the bites of this most tormenting insect.

Cleanliness is doubly necessary to the traveller, and is preserved by regular washing or sponging with either tepid or cold water, or salt and water, according to the prior habit of the individual, or the state of his skin at the time. He must not practice it, if the skin be cold after free perspiration, nor immediately after a meal.

Amid all this attention to the body, we must not neglect the mind. Cheerfulness is to be encouraged by all proper means. A few good books will, occasionally, be a salutary resource to the traveller, during the evening, or when detained by bad weather.

The fourteenth report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, Conn. presents encouraging and interesting details concerning that institution.

It appears that the whole number of pupils in May last was 119, the greater part of whom are supported by the legislatures of the New England states. We are gratified to learn that Connecticut has extended her liberality to these unfortunate persons still farther, and that the present provision will probably be sufficient to educate all of the present generation who are capable of instruction, so that only the small annual increase need be provided for. We are surprised to find that Rhode Island is the only state north of the Potomac, which refuses to join in this work of benevolence, unless Delaware be still an exception. The report urges anew the importance of more particular inquiries concerning the nature and origin of this defect, which we hope will meet with attention.—It appears that the instruction of the deaf and dumb is exciting increased attention in Europe, and that the improvements making there are in the same spirit with those of the able Principal of the American Asylum, who, we regret to learn, is about to retire from it, although, we trust, he will not cease to labor for the improvement of a system which we question whether any other man living is so capable of bringing to perfection. We rejoice to hear, however, that his place is to be supplied by Mr. Weld, whose talents and practical skill have been so fully proved in the Asylum at Philadelphia, and to whom the authorities of New England will therefore have reason cheerfully to confide their pupils. We are glad to see, also, that the Directors have adopted the important principle, that the head of such an institution ought to be occupied in the general supervision of the institution, and to learn that they have passed a series of regulations assigning to him those general and important duties which are expected of such an officer in foreign schools of almost every land, in place of the details of instruction in a class. It is an example worthy of an institution which holds so high a rank, and we trust it will be followed. It is indeed surprising, that while it is deemed necessary that every factory should have a superintendent, whose only business is to see that all parts go on in harmony, it is deemed quite unnecessary to superintend, in the same manner, the incomparably more important fabrics of intellect and character in our large schools; and until we adopt this division of labour, their success must always be hindered, and their progress in improvement retarded. As one example of the result, we recollect a gentleman of our acquaintance, who had occasion to inquire more minutely into the system of instruction in one of our great schools, was told by some of the assistants that they pursued their own plans, and did not know minutely the course adopted by others, nor yet by the principal, except in general; and that he was equally unacquainted with their methods, and all from the simple unavoidable difficulty that each was 'continually occupied with his own class or branch.' The report of the Asylum also contains a summary of the important improvements in Sicard's system made by the late Principal, and mentions the gratifying fact, that the American Asylum has been instrumental in introducing an improved system of instruction into two of the English schools. We have not yet had time to examine the composition of the pupils, or compare them with those of former years.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES.

Adventure with a pirate.—In the year 1825, as nearly as I can recollect, Captain Sloat of the American armed schooner Grampus, stationed at St. Thomas, captured a celebrated pirate, that had been outlawed for some years, in the following manner. The name of the pirate I cannot now remember.

Captain Sloat, having heard that the pirate was somewhere along the South side of Puerto Rico, purchased or hired a small sloop that had just arrived at St. Thomas, from thence loaded with tobacco and coffee. As soon as she had discharged her cargo, he put two lieutenants, and thirty-five men on board, well armed, with four or six small six-pounders, with orders immediately to proceed to the same place she would have returned to, had he not engaged her, retaining one or two of her former crew as pilots. On her entering the small harbor, the pirate discovered and knew her, and made all possible sail to prevent her communicating with the shore before he captured her, expecting to find specie or dry goods, in return for the tobacco and coffee that she had taken to St. Thomas.

As he approached the sloop to nearly a short parallel distance, he showed symptoms of suspicion on discovering the guns (all the hands were concealed but the pilots:) he then had too much headway to escape, which he attempted by wearing: but the sloop got outside of him, and gave him a discharge of musketry, which was kept up with all the vigor possible, killing eleven of his crew; the remainder laid flat down, and refused to assist in either fighting or navigating the vessel: their sole anxiety was to escape from the shower of balls that was passing over them. Under these circumstances, the pirate displayed the most astonishing coolness and indifference to his life, which called forth the unqualified admiration of the officers and men opposed to him. Lieut. Magruder, the second in command, (the first was Lieut. Prendergast, informed me that he saw the pirate, alone on his legs, stearing his vessel, (a small sloop or schooner,) occasionally running forward to get up his squaresail, haul it up a little, then return to his helm, get the vessel's head right put the tiller between his legs, load his fusee, and fire it; again run forward, get up the squaresail a little more return to his helm, load again, and so on, until he got up the sail, and discharged his gun fourteen times; when he at last succeeded, unassisted, in outsailing his opponents and running his vessel on shore, when the seventeen of his crew leaped overboard. Some of them were killed and wounded before they reached the shore. I am not certain whether the six pounders were fired or not, but the pirate escaped unhurt.

The firing alarmed the country; the magistrates ordered out the militia, and had them stationed as quickly as they assembled, to assist in taking any of the pirates that might land. The Americans soon followed, and succeeded in taking or killing all but the chief, of whom for a short time they lost all trace, until they fell in with a herd, in great distress, who complained of a man, with a curious hand, three fingers growing together, having compelled him to exchange clothes, and to give him up the charge of the cattle, which he was now driving towards the interior, in his assumed costume. The pursuers immediately knew this to be the one they were in search of, and recollected having more than once passed him, without suspecting who it was, so well did he act his part, and such unconcern did he show. In a short time they again discovered the pretended herd. Two or three of the foremost in the pursuit attacked him. He made a wonderful defence. One or two attacked him with swords for some little time; while a third, seeing how obstinately he fought, fired his blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, at him, which took effect in his shoulder and knee. He nevertheless continued to fight with his other hand, until the one who fired at him struck him with the but end of his blunderbuss on the ribs, a most severe blow, which brought him to the ground. They even then had difficulty in securing him.

He and the other prisoners were sent to St. Johns, the capital of Puerto Rico, to be tried. The Americans returned to St. Thomas, after being in great distress, from the leaky state of the sloop, and the heavy rains that fell during this expedition. The deck, as they expressed it, leaked like a riddle. After their return, Captain Sloat determined to visit the pirate, and sailed to St. Johns, Puerto Rico. He was admitted to the *cachot* where the pirate was confined, thirty feet below the level of the sea, in the Moro Castle. He found him quite composed, and busily employed in taking all the possible care he could of his wounds, although he was then under sentence of death. Captain Sloat informed him that he visited him in consequence of the account his officers gave him of his dauntless courage, and cool presence of mind under danger that had appalled all his companions, and also his wonderful exertions in working his vessel alone as he had done. Captain S. expressed his regret that such qualities should have been so badly applied. The pirate said, he had been so long accustomed to be fired at, it never gave him the least concern. He had a firm conviction on his mind that he would not be touched. He mentioned further, that that consciousness kept him always cool and collected in action.

He once determined on quitting his mode of life and becoming a citizen of the United States; but that, a few days after sailing from St. Domingo with that intention, he was wrecked on that Island, in the hurricane of 1819. He was the only one saved on board: but he lost the vessel, cargo, and specie, of great value, which was his all. This reduced him to a very low and desperate state, obliging him to associate with a few lawless characters like himself. They embarked in small vessels or boats, & captured whatever vessels they could. He mentioned having killed above four hundred persons with his own hands, during the preceding eight years that he had been outlawed; but he declared that never to his knowledge, had he killed a native of Puerto Rico, his birth place. He appeared touched by Captain Sloat's sympathy, and declared he had created feelings in his breast he thought never could have existed. He made an unreserved confession of all that he had done himself, but would give no information that would lead to the detection of others, although he had himself in a manner been betrayed, the particulars of which I cannot recollect. When he was taken out to be shot, there was not the least concern visible on his countenance. He fell without a struggle; and all the companions of his lawless life who had been taken were similarly condemned and underwent the same fate.

[Nat. Intel.

The family of the late African Prince Abduhl Rahhaman have arrived at New York from Natchez. They consist of eight children and grandchildren, three of whom are adults, who have been ransomed for the sum of $3100. The Colonization Society have generously offered to convey them, free of expense, to Liberia, in the vessel which is announced to sail from Norfolk on the 1st of October, and to provide for their immediate wants after their arrival in the Colony.

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