General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

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THO'S. PERRIN SMITH.

TERMS

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

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. 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

Collector's second Notice.

THE Subscriber, desirous of completing his collections within the time the law prescribes, earnestly requests all those, who have not settled their Tax, that they will no longer defer the payment thereof. The Collector is bound to make his payments to those who have claims on the County, in a certain specified time, which has nearly expired and is much pressed for the same; therefore, those in arrears, must now be prepared to settle the amount of their tax this present fall,—or in case of their neglect to do so, the law shall be his guide.

BENNETT BRACCO, Collector.

oct 19 w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, Ss. } PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto: I do hereby refer the within application of *Henry Harris*, for the benefit of the said act and the supplement thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court—and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next, for the final hearing of said application of the said Insolvent Debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline County, at the Court-house in the Town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them; and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be published in the Easton Star, once a week for three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March. Given under my hand this 16th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.—Witness my hand.

PETER WILLIS.

True Copy.
Test,—Jo. Richardson, Clk.

nov 9 3w

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Caroline County, Ss. } PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry Insolvent Debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto: I do hereby refer the within application of *Thomas Sandsbury*, for the benefit of the said act and supplements thereto, together with the schedule, petition, and other papers, to the Judges of Caroline County Court—and I do hereby appoint and fix the first Tuesday after the second Monday of next March, for the final hearing of said application of the said Insolvent Debtor, and for his appearance before the County Court of Caroline County, at the Court-house in the Town of Denton on said day, to answer such allegations as may be made against him, and such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by his creditors, or any of them; and that he give notice by causing this order and discharge to be advertised in the Easton Star, once a week for the space of three successive weeks, at least three months before the first Tuesday after the second Monday of March next.

Given under my hand this 16th day of October, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

PETER WILLIS.

True Copy.
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nov 9 3w

Pork and Corn Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county wish to purchase a quantity of Pork and Corn, and request those disposed to furnish, to leave written proposals, stating the price and quantity offered, at the Store of the Subscriber, on or before the 25th inst. which will be attended to.

LAMBERT REARDON.

nov 9 3w

To Bricklayers and Carpenters.

THE Committee appointed to superintend the building of a new brick Church in St. Peter's Parish, in this county, will receive written proposals for the Brick and Carpenters work on or before the first of December next. The proposals to be left with Mr. S. T. Kennard in Easton, who will previously give the applicants the necessary information with regard to the size of the house, mode of finishing &c.

nov 9 4w

REUBEN T. BOYD, TAILOR,

EASTON, NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF THE BANK,

ADOPTS this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends and customers, for the generous and kind support which he has obtained, since his commencement here in June last. He begs leave to inform the public that he is still anxious to serve them in his avocation and hopes from the neatness, fashion and elegance of his work, as well as his assiduity in business, to merit an increased portion of public patronage.

nov 2 3w

REMOVAL.

Clock & Watch Making.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the stand lately occupied by Mr. John Wright, and next door to the store of Mr. John W. Jenkins, where he has on hand

AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF

MATERIALS,

which he will manufacture at the shortest notice and on the most accommodating terms for CASH.

He returns his thanks to his old friends for their favours since he has been in business, and assures them that no exertions on his part shall be wanting to ensure a continuance of the same.

The public's obed't. serv't.

JAMES BENNY.

nov 9 3w

CHEAP BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber grateful for past favors, takes this method to inform the Public and his friends in particular, that he has again visited Baltimore and returned therefrom with

A large, cheap and general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which he can offer to the community as cheap as any house in this place or on this Shore. The Subscriber has also furnished himself with the first quality materials and is ready to furnish Ladies and Gentlemen with articles in his line at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

The public's ob't servant,

PETER TARR.

opposite the Market-House, Easton, Md.

nov 9 3w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Mr. Thos. S. Cook, and next door to Dr. Thomas H. Dawson's drug store, most respectfully begs leave to inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore

With a full and complete assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

equal, if not superior to any ever offered to the public in this place; and from having the best of workmen in his employ, he feels confident that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all who may please to favour him with their custom. He has also on hand

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

MEN AND BOYS' CAPS

of various kinds—and as he is determined to sell low; those persons wishing to purchase articles in his line, would do well to give him a call, view his assortment and judge for themselves.

JOHN WRIGHT.

nov 2 w

N. B. J. W. Takes the present opportunity of returning his thanks to his old customers, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure a continuance of their favours.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST PURCHASED A LOAD OF

80,000 Cypress Shingles,

In BUNCHES of Superior Quality,

Which he will sell cheap, for Cash only.

☞Persons sending orders will be good enough to accompany them with the money, otherwise the Shingles will not be delivered.

WM. H. GROOME.

nov 2 eow8w

The people of the north-western counties of Virginia have been for some time past earnestly engaged in discussing the question of a separation of those counties from the State of Virginia, and of uniting them to Maryland. On the 1st instant, a general meeting of the citizens of Ohio county was held on the subject at Wheeling, when the proposal was freely considered and a resolution unanimously adopted, providing for the appointment of a committee to ascertain and report at a future meeting the views and feelings of the people comprehended within the counties contemplated to be ceded. An account of these proceedings will be found below. The subject has now been seriously taken up, and we look with no little interest to the issue. Should the result of the inquiries of the committee lead to a formal application to the Assembly of Virginia to authorise the cession, and should that application be crowned with success, we think there can be no doubt of a welcome reception on the part of Maryland. In various points of view the cession would be highly desirable and advantageous, as well to the state at large as to our own city in particular. [Bal. Am.

From the Wheeling Compiler, Nov. 3.

CESSION TO MARYLAND.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Ohio county, convened at the Court-house of said county, in Wheeling, on Monday the 1st day of November, in pursuance of a notice previously published, in order to deliberate upon the propriety and expediency of making an application to the General Assembly of Virginia to permit so much of the said State as lies north of a line drawn due west, from the south western corner of the State of Maryland to the Ohio river, to be ceded to Maryland, Peter Yarnall, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Samuel H. Whitehead appointed Secretary.

After the meeting had been addressed by a number of gentleman relatively to the object in view, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to take measures, by correspondence and otherwise, to ascertain the views and feelings of the citizens of Virginia, inhabiting north of the line above described, in reference to the cession above-mentioned; and to make report thereupon at a meeting to be held in Wheeling on the first Monday in January next:—

Whereupon, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen, as said committee, viz: Moses W. Chapline, Esq Morgan Nelson, Esq. Dr. Z Master, Archibald Woods, Esq. and Samuel Sprigg, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers in Wheeling, Wellsburgh and Clarksburgh.

Resolved, That this meeting do now adjourn to meet again at the same place, on the first Monday in January next.

PETER YARNALL, Ch'n.

S. H. Whitehead, Sec'y.

At the request of A. McClean, Esq. we insert the preamble and resolutions submitted by him to the meeting on Monday last. The preference for a connection with Pennsylvania, indicated by Mr. McClean, was universally and decidedly disapproved by the meeting. A motion to adjourn without adopting any resolution, made by Mr. Atkinson, was also rejected with great unanimity. Mr. McClean's proposition, which was rejected by the adoption of a substitute offered by Mr. Sprigg, was as follows:

Cordially subscribing to the doctrines set forth by the great founders of our republic, That all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, of which when they enter into a state of civil society they cannot be justly divested; that all rightful foundations of government are laid in the consent of the community for which it is established; that its only egitimate objects are the safety and happiness of the governed; that when these ends fail, the people have an indubitable right to alter or abolish it, and institute a new form more congenial to their interest and promotive of their welfare; and that whenever the exercise of these rights is obstructed, controlled or frustrated by any power short of a majority of the freemen composing the political association, such contravening power erects itself into a tyranny, and the aggrieved no longer owe allegiance to a government thus constituted and thus administered—We, the citizens of Ohio county in public meeting assembled, having, in common with our fellow citizens of Western Virginia and other portions of the commonwealth, long struggled for the acquirement of our just and incontestable rights, withheld by an arrogant oligarchy of the state, and patiently endured our wrongs while any hope of redress remained, finding in the ratification of the present aristocratic and unjust constitution, all prospect of relief banished. Do solemnly assert our right to withdraw from a government which treats us as aliens and denies us an equitable proportion of power in its administration, according to the free population of our territory, and either to set up a government of our own, or unite with some other state, the habits of whose people and the principles of whose constitution are more analogous to those which prevail among ourselves, as the one or the other course shall appear most eligible.

After this general declaration of rights, the measures submitted to the deliberation of this meeting are matters entirely of expediency.

The slight opportunities of familiar intercourse which necessarily subsists between the citizens of Maryland and those of the district now proposed to be ceded to that state, being unfavorable to unity of feeling and similiarity of habits; the extreme irregularity and scattered condition of the geographical boundaries and territory which would then compose the state; the unequalled representation in the house of delegates and arbitrary allotment of Senators with regard to population in the respective sections east and west of the Chesapeake Bay, added to the restrictions on the exercise of suffrage—evils, against which in the late constitution of our own State, our most sturdy opposition was directed—all forbid the adoption of the proposition for annexing us to Maryland. Wherefore,

Resolved, That said proposition be rejected.

But the local situation and geographical form of the counties of Ohio and Brooke; the frequent and social friendly intercourse between their citizens and those of the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, begetting a similitude of manners and customs; and the general accordance of political principles between them conspire to render an amalgamation with the people of that state more natural and desirable.

Yet this meeting is of opinion that the expression at this time, of any determination on the subject of a cession of any portion of Virginia to the jurisdiction of another state, whatever may be the existing anomilies and grievances of our present system of government, would be injudicious and premature.

But, as it may not be improper to keep the matter in view, and take some suitable opportunity of publicly discussing it and comparing sentiments on a topic of such magnitude;

Resolved, That a public meeting be held at —— on the —— day of —— next, at which the citizens of Brooke and Ohio are respectfully requested to attend to consider of a proposition for applying to the proper authorities for leave to annex those two counties to the state of Pennsylvania.

Nevertheless, as it would seem pusilanimous and dastardly to abandon our friends in the hour of difficulty and distress, to seek for ourselves a separate remedy or relief—We declare that if Western Virginia, in a body from the Blue Ridge or other line of demarcation, shall manifest a resolution to secede from the East and erect a distinct and independent government for themselves, we are ready to co-operate with them, and relinquish the project of throwing ourselves into the arms of any other State.

☞A MEETING will be held at Elizabeth Town (Flats of Grave Creek,) on Saturday the 13th inst. for the purpose of considering the expediency of a cession of so much of the State of Virgania to Maryland, as would fall north of a line running westward from the south west Corner of Alleghany county, in the State of Maryland, to the Ohio River, or to such branch of the Little Kenawha, as, being followed, would furnish a natural boundary between the section proposed to be ceded, and the parent state.

[Wheeling Compiler.

THE BAG OF GOLD.

A TALE BY AN OLD CARDINAL.

There lived in the fourteenth century, near Bologna, a widow-lady of the Lambertini family, called Madonna Lucrezia, who, in a revolution of the state, had known the bitterness of poverty, and had even begged her bread; kneeling day after day like a statue at the gate of the cathedral; her rosary in her left hand, and her right held out for charity; her long black veil concealed a face that had once adorned a court, and had received the homage of as many sonnets as Petrarch has written on Laura. But fortune had at last relented; a legacy from a distant relation had come to her relief; and she was now the mistress of a small Inn at the Appennines, where she entertained as well as she could, and where those only stopped who were contented with a little. The house was still standing when in my youth I passed that way, though the sign of the White Cross,* the cross of the Hospitallers, was no longer to be seen over the door; a sign which she had taken, if we may believe the tradition there, in honor of a maternal uncle, a grand-master of that order, whose achievements in Palestine she would sometimes relate.

A mountain stream ran through the garden; and at no great distance, where the road turned on its way to Bologna, stood a little chapel, in which a lamp was always burning before a picture of the Virgin, a picture of great antiquity, the work of some Greek artist. Here she was dwelling respected by all who knew her, when an event took place which threw her into the deepest affliction. It was at noon day in September, that three foot-travellers arrived, and, seating themselves on a bench under her vine-trellis, were supplied with a flagon of Aleatico by a lovely girl her only child, the image of her former self. The eldest spoke like a Venitian, and his beard was short and pointed after the fashion of Venice. In this demeanor he affected great courtesy, but his look inspired little confidence: for when he smiled, which he did continually, it was with his lips only, not with his eyes, and they were always turned from yours. His companions were bluff and frank in their manner, and on their tongues had many a soldier's oath. In their hats they wore a medal such as in that age was often distributed in war; and they were evidently subalterns in one of those free bands which were always ready to serve in any quarrel if a service it could be called, where a battle was little more than a mockery; and the slain, as on an opera-stage, were up and fighting to-morrow. Overcome with the heat, they threw aside their cloaks, and with their gloves tucked under their belts continued for some time in earnest conversation.

At length they rose to go, and the Venetian thus addressed their hostess. 'Excellent lady, may we leave under your roof, for a day or two, this bag of gold?' 'You may,' she replied gaily, 'but remember, we fasten only with a latch.—Bars and bolts we have none in our village, and if we had, where would be your security?' 'In your word, lady.' 'But what if I died to-night? where would it be then?' said she laughing. 'The money would go to the church, for none could claim it.' 'Perhaps you will favor us with an acknowledgement.' 'If you will write it.' An acknowledgement was written accordingly, and she signed it before Master Bartolo, the village physician who had just called by chance to learn the news of the day; the gold to be delivered when applied for, but to be delivered (those were the words) not to one—nor to two—but to the three; words wisely introduced by those to whom it belonged, knowing what they knew of each other. The gold they had just released from a miser's chest in Perugia; and they were on a scent that promised more. They and their shadows were no sooner departed, than the Venetian returned, saying, 'give me leave to set my seal on the bag, as the others have done;' and she placed it on a table before him.

But in that moment she was called away to receive a cavalier, who had just dismounted from his horse; and, when she came back, it was gone. The temptation had proved irresistible; and the man and the money had vanished together.—'Wretched woman that I am!' she cried, as in an agony of grief she fell on her daughter's neck, 'what will become of us? are we again to be cast out into the wide world? Unhappy child, would that thou hadst never been born!' And all day long she lamented; but her tears availed her little.—The others were not slow in returning to claim their due: and there were no tidings of the thief; he had fled far away with his plunder. A process against her was instantly begun in Bologna, and what defence could she make—how release herself from the obligation of the bond? Wilfully or in negligence she had parted with the gold; she had parted with it to one, when she should have kept it for all; an inevitable ruin awaited her. 'Go Gianette,' said she to her daughter, 'take this veil which your mother has worn and wept under so often, and implore the Counsellor Calderino to plead for us on the day of trial. He is generous, and will listen to the unfortunate. But, if he will not, go from door to door, Monaldi cannot refuse us. Make haste my child: but remember the chapel as you pass by it. Nothing prospers without a prayer.'

Alas! she went, but in vain. These were retained against them; those demanded more than they had to give; and all bade them despair.—What was to be done? No advocate and the cause to come on to-morrow? Now Gianette had a lover, and he was a student of the law, a young man of great promise, Lorenzo Martelli. He had studied long and diligently under that learned lawyer, Giovanni Andrea; who, though little of stature was great in renown, and by his contemporaries was called the Arch-doctor, the Rabbie of Doctors, the Light of the World. Under him he had studied, sitting on the same bench with Petrarch; and also under his daughter Novella; who would often lecture to the scholars when her father was otherwise engaged, placing herself behind a small curtain, lest her beauty should divert their thoughts; a precaution in this instance at least unnecessary, Lorenzo having lost his heart to another. To him she flies in her necessity; but of what assistance can he be? He has just taken his place at the bar, but he has never spoken; and how stand up alone, unpractised and unprepared as he is, against an array that would alarm the most experienced? Were I as mighty as I am weak,' said he, 'my fears for you would make me as nothing. But I will be there Gianette; and may the friend of the friendless give me strength in that hour! Even now my heart fails me; but, come what will, while I have a loaf to share, you and your mother never shall want.—I will beg thro' the world for you.'

The day arrives, and the court assembles.—The claim is stated, and the evidence given.—And now the defence is called for—but none is made; not a syllable is uttered; and, after a pause and a consultation of some minutes, the judges are proceeding to give judgment, silence having been proclaimed in the court, when Lorenzo rises and thus addressed them: 'Reverend Signors, young as I am, may I venture to speak before you? I would speak in behalf of one who has none else to help her, and I will not keep you long. Much has been said, much on the sacred nature of the obligation—and we acknowledge it in its full force Let it be fulfilled, and to the last letter. It is what we solicit, what we require. But to whom is the bag of gold to be delivered? What says the bond? Not to one—not to two—but to the three. Let the three stand forth and claim it.' From that day (for who can doubt the issue?) none were sought, none employed, but the subtle, the eloquent Lorenzo. Wealth followed fame; nor need I say how soon he sat at his marriage feast, or who sat beside him.'

GOLD MINING.

We have conversed with an intelligent gentleman who has lately returned from the mining districts of North Carolina, and obtained a few statements concerning the results of his observations and inquiries, that we might aid a portion of the public in forming correct general opinions on a branch of speculation which is proverbially tempting and dangerous.

The mines of North Carolina are chiefly wrought in the three ranges of counties between Frederick and Charlotte, which lie in a direction about Northeast and Southwest, corresponding with the general line of the coast. The first discoveries were made near the South Carolina boundary; but as it was soon discovered that the veins all ran in a very straight course between the points of the compass abovementioned, works were established at numerous places above.—The most profitable business has been done in the counties of Mecklenburg and Gabarras. The most labour has been bestowed in Mecklenburgh and Davidson counties. The surface mines, which are of very inferior importance, require no other labour than that necessary in washing the earth in rockers, or large inclined troughs, with mercury, by which process the metals are brought into contact, and afterwards found amalgamated at the bottom. Heating the amalgam in a retort separates them.

The vein mines, which are generally the most important, are the most uncertain and hazardous to the worker. They in some cases afford a supply of ore upon or near the surface; but generally excavations are to be made to some depth before any thing valuable is obtained. One or two mines were mentioned by our informant, which had been worked to about the depth of 90 feet, and he thought none had as yet been excavated beyond 100 feet. The quartz rock is always an indication of gold in that region, and the metal is always found in it. The veins of quartz are generally thin, frequently connected with iron ore, pyrites, &c. and sometimes interposed between slate rocks.—They run nearly from Northeast to Southwest, as before remarked, with such precision, that the veins may often be traced by the compass.

The whole mass of quartz rock dug from the mine, sometimes containing a quantity of other rock, is taken to the mill, pounded, and ground extremely fine. The mills are of different descriptions; some with rollers working in a trough, very closely, round a perpendicular axis; some with a large wheel rolling and revolving in a large circle, much like the old-fashioned cider mill. These are all supplied with quicksilver, in contact with which the rocky and metallic matter is brought, as intimately as possible, for the ore being reduced to an almost impalpable powder, is suspended in the water which gradually flows in, and after passing slowly round, runs slowly out. Much of the gold is dispersed in the ore in such minute grains as to be visible only by the aid of a magnifier; but most of it may be extracted by this process, if skilfully performed, for the quicksilver seizes every particle of the precious metal it touches, and by amalgamating with it retains it in the trough. To separate the amalgam from the unamalgamated quicksilver, the whole is pressed in a wet deer skin, and thus the latter is forced through the pores. The amalgam is then placed in a retort, and exposed to heat, by which means the quicksilver is distilled, and the gold is left pure, retaining the form and size which the amalgam had in the retort, but rendered porous by the process. The gold is in some cases cast into bars or ingots before it is sold.

Now, these details appear very intelligible, and the road to wealth through a North Carolina sand field may seem to the inexperienced a very direct and plain one. It is a fact, however, that many who have been tempted to walk in it, have changed their course. Some of the reasons on which they have founded this change, we are informed, are the following:—

It is very seldom that rich ore is to be found on the surface, and of course some digging is to be found on the surface, and of course some digging is to be done. This is often continued from day to day, hope being sometimes delayed even for weeks, but the enterprising are not to be disheartened at paying a few more day's works, while they think they soon are to draw on an inexhaustible bank of gold. That bank has as yet been seldom hit upon. In short, out of the counties of Davison, Mecklenburg and Gabarras, most of the veins are worked at a loss. In Burke county one company, after spending about $20,000, renounced gold mining. Other companies have also given it up and numerous individuals who are met with in that part of the country, are described as having got through very long and marked attacks of the *gold-hunting fever*, and survived the crisis with little left but life. It is generally considered, however, that such individuals are least exposed to it for the future.

It is generally understood that gold, obtained at the expense of from 85 to 93 or 94 cents per dwt. costs as much as it is worth. In the county of Burke, it is said about ten mines are wrought without any loss. The chief part of the diggers, however, on an estimate, pay not less than $1 50 for every dwt. of gold they obtain. In the hearing of our informant, it was asserted that none in that county made money; but this was contradicted by another person, who stated, as a fact within his own knowledge that one man had actually worked a mine at a gain—having accumulated, when he ceased operations, at least fifty dollars.

A mill costs but about $200; but if a new mine is to be opened, the ore must all be transported to it, and it may be distant.

The country is miserable, and most of it does not afford what may be considered the comforts of life, out of the principal towns.

Intelligent men find, that facts show gold mining in North Carolina to be as hazardous as a common lottery—there are more blanks than prizes; and if a quarter of the money there laid out and lost, by many an individual, had been judiciously applied in a store, a farm, or almost any ordinary employment, it would almost certainly have yielded a sufficient support for his family.'

'A copper-miner,' says a Peruvian proverb, 'will grow rich, a silver-miner may and may not, a gold-miner will loose.'

[N. Y. Daily Adv.

Coincidence.—The 28th July, the date of the fall of the Bourbons, was the anniversary of the fall of Robespierre.

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