FOREIGN.

From the Paris Constitutionel, Sept. 13.

ZANTE, Aug. 18.—(Private letter.)—On the 11th inst. a vessel arrived from Marseilles, after a passage of ten days, having on board M. Rabaud and other French Philheles, who set out on the same day for Nauplia. M. Gordon, who arrived on the same day at Zante, from Nauplia, set out next morning for that city.

Col. Petta, a Greek, brought up at Paris, has just formed in concert with another Cephalonian Chief, a corps of 500 Cephaloniotes and Zantiotes. The soldiers appointed their own officers. The regiment is to be called the Ionian Corps.—These brave and tried soldiers are to march immediately against Ibrahim.

Ibrahim, informed of the discord which prevailed among the Greeks at Nauplia, advanced on this city with his army; but Caraiscaki succeeded in reconciling all parties, and from every quarter of Greece troops assembled there to attack Ibrahim after having laid in ambush for him in the defiles of Parthenia (Cani-Scala,) where they gave him battle; they fell upon his troops, put them in confusion, and obliged them to retreat to Tripolitza, four leagues distant, with the loss of 3000 men, and all their baggage and ammunition. The Greeks lost only 500 men on the field of battle. Animated by this victory, they marched on to Tripolitza and laid siege to it. Ibrahim is surrounded in this place, and will probably be obliged to fall back in the utmost haste on his fortresses.

Letters from Nauplia state that this battle took place on the 18th, and that the immortal garrison of Missolonghi was actively engaged in it.

Whilst Ibrahim marched on Nauplia, Reschid Pacha attacked Athens, but he was repulsed by Gouras and obliged to retreat.

SLAVE TRADE.—The horrid traffic in human flesh is still prosecuted with activity on the Coast of Africe. It is said that a Brazillian vessel of war has taken into Rio Janeiro an English and a French vessel, for a breach of the slave-trade laws. The English vessel was a prize to the Redwing sloop of war, which she had captured with slaves on board, in the river Wyddah, on the coast of Africa, on board of which she put her second Lieutenant and some men, and, as a matter of course, took her papers on board the Redwing. The imperial Brazillian vessel falling in with her made a prize of her, on the plea of want of papers, and is actually carrying on a prosecution against all on board as pirates!—The matter has been taken up by Lord Ponsonby. The French vessel is a schnr. taken at Porto Cabinda, without papers, but the master states he was bound from Nantes to Martinique.

Sierra Leone, June 10.—We have this week the painful reflection of announcing the arrival of another slave vessel, the Portuguese schooner La Fortune, taken by his Majesty's ship Brazen, taken off Prince's Island, having on board at the time 245 of the unfortunate natives of this continent, 45 of whom died on their passage hither, leaving 200 wretched survivors, afflicted with diseases, generally prevailing on board those floating receptacles of misery. The extent and audacity with which this inhuman traffic is now carried on, is indeed but too painfully brought to our notice, by the number of its victims that in the last few weeks have been captured by the squadron, and sent here for adjudication. In the last cruise of the Maidstone, she fell in with a French frigate built ship, which had on board 700 victims, 300 of whom, in consequence of their crowded state, had afterwards been transferred to another vessel; and when Capt. Videll of his Majesty's surveying ship Barracouta, was in the river Bonny, a few weeks ago, no less than ten slave vessels were lying at King Paupel's as he is called, seven of which were under the white flag, furnished with French papers and navigated by Frenchmen; the other three were Spanish.

PORTUGAL.—Nothing had transpired in this country, since the discovery and defeat of the late intended insurrection. The Portuguese official account of this plot referred in terms to the assistance promised the conspirators by the government of Spain.

The Greek committee at Paris have made a statement, by which it appears that Lord Cochrane sailed from Falmouth in the sloop Porcupine of 20 guns, manned by 120 Englishmen, and was joined by two steam boats, each carrying four 24 pounders, and 2 mortars carrying a hollow ball of 68 pounds. In July, he was to be joined by two French corvettes carrying 20 to 24 guns, manned by Dutchmen, who were engaged when Lord C. was in Netherlands.

CARTHAGENA, SEPT. 26 1826.

"We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, & proceeded in a man of war for Porto Cavello and La Guayra. The object of this mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of government, he intends to yield to their wishes.

"Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred men & to hang a good many. They mustered and said, "Long live Ferdinand," &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."

The project for opening a ship canal to Paris is expected to be carried into effect.

The king of Spain has appointed Gen. Rodil a Field Marshal, in consideration of his bravery in the defence of Callao.

The frigate built at Marseilles for the Pacha of Egypt, which got a shore at the time it was launched, had not yet been got off.

The receipts of the Greek Committee in Paris up to Dec. 1825, were 239,949fr of which Mr. Eynard, of Geneva, contributed 22,000fr. and General La Fayette and Cassimer Perrier 11,000fr. The receipts of the first six months in 1825, were 651,857fr. 99 c; and the balance remaining from 1825, was 86,178fr. 29 c. making 727,996fr. 28 c.

Surveys of the Indian lands.—The Georgia Journal of the 10th inst says:—Last week two of the Surveyors returned from the Creek Nation, and informed the Governor that in September last, they were met by four chiefs who stated that they had positive orders from the principal chiefs. and John Crowell, the agent, should the choppers and surveyors come among them, to go to them friendly and assure them that they must desist from marking lines through their country until January next—they further stated that the people about Pindertown had told them to take away the instruments.' These are the only Surveyors that have been interrupted, and it appears that white men have been instrumental in bringing about this disturbance—They have been sent back and efficient measures taken for their protection. The white men implicated are known, and shall be exposed to the public indignation. The other Surveyors we understand are engaged in completing their business.

What *measures* are taken for the protection of the surveyors, the Journal does not inform us; it is presumed, however, that the 'Baldwin county troop' is alluded to. In this state of things, but one course, and a very plain one, is left for the general government. They are bound by treaty to protect the Indians from intrusion; the surveyors are intruding upon their lands and rights. If the Indians resist this intrusion, in the absence of the protection stipulated for with the General Government, can the latter with the least show of justice or good faith, make war upon them? Is not the Government rather bound to arrest and punish the intruders according to the law of the land? We think so, and hope these Hotspurs of Georgia will be taught that the constitution and treaties of the United States are the supreme laws of the land, and not to be *grossly* violated with impunity. We do not agree with those who think that a civil war, or a war with the Indians, is likely to grow out of this affair. There can be no such thing as a civil war in the case. If the Governor of Georgia persists in violating the laws, he and his instruments must be proceeded against individually as offending citizens of the United States, not as belligerents. The whole matter may be summed up in a few words, and consists in the fact, that Gov. Troup and his coadjutors have set themselves up as expounders of treaties and the constitution, over every other tribunal. From this *error* have arisen all the difficulties that have occurred during the last four years in Georgia.—*Balt. Pat.*

Georgia Election.—Some days must yet elapse before returns can be received from all the counties in the state; the information we have received, leaves but little doubt, however, that the supporters of Gov. Troup have gained the ascendancy in the Legislature. The following persons will compose the representation in the 20th Congress, from Georgia—viz. Messrs. Forsyth, Tattnal, Thompson, Haynes, Floyd, Fort and Lumpkin. Messrs. Floyd, Fort & Lumpkin, are new members—the first corresponding in politics with the present representation, and the two last opposed to them.—*Aug. Georgian.*

Pennsylvania—Messrs. Vanhorn, Mc Kean and Kremer have been elected to Congress, from the district of which Northumberland county forms a part.—John B. Sterigere has been elected to Congress in opposition to Philip S. Markley, the administration candidate, by a large majority.

Admirable Legislation.—About two years ago, the British Parliament passed an act making it a high misdemeanor to rob orchards. This act is put in force with wonderful vigilance; recently 6 little boys, 4 of whom were between 6 and 9 years of age, and two of them about ten, were taken up for stealing a couple of hats full of pairs from the Rev. G. Chamberlains garden. They did not deny the fact and were sentenced—the oldest to *three months on the treadmill—the next to two months—the four little ones to one month each!* If these boys have a spark of sensibility they are ruined forever. If they have any talent they will make that talent a curse to their country; and who can blame them if they do? Four *infants* put to a treadmill for stealing a handful of pears and apples! It is a foul disgrace to the English character.—*Noah's Enq.*

Amicable Relations.—A Kentucky paper contains a notice, by a committee appointed for the purpose, that a free barbacue and dance will be given at Frankfort, to which ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend, and forget the animosities excited by the recent election. It seems then that the ladies of Kentucky are partly accountable for excitements at elections in that state, or they are probably introducted as mediators.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

Frederick County, Va. Sept. 27, 1826.

MR. SKINNER,

Much has been written in your valuable paper upon the cultivation of the Irish potatoe. As every thing relating to this valuable root is worth attention, I give you the practice of Mr. Heflebower, living near me, which I have adopted with complete success this season.

He selects the poorest spots in his fields, ploughs them well in November or December, and in the month of March plants his potatoes in drills two feet apart and two inches deep; then covers the whole ground with wheat or other straw, from eight to twelve inches thick, fifteen will not be to much, for the potatoes will make their way through. This keeps the ground cool and moist, prevents the growth of grass & weeds, saves the labor of ploughing and weeding, and greatly improves the land. Mr. Heflebower last year made an abundant crop, whilst every other person in this neighborhood failed. To him they have been indebted the last spring for seed potatoes for miles around. Yours, &c. A. R.

GOOD CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where, of good fruit, by the following method:—When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clean strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, & remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The aforegoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New York, Sept. 15, 1826.

CANTON RACES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.

At the sounding of the Bugle, the Horses were brought forward to the starting Chair, each seeming anxious for orders to commence the contest.

On starting, Tickler took the lead and maintained it for the first mile, and about three fourths of the second, when the right stirrup breaking he was passed by Louisa Savary; he however maintained the second post until about a third part of the third mile had been run, when Oscar passed him and maintained his place to the end of the heat. Louisa Savary won the first heat by a few lengths. It was run in 5 minutes 54½ seconds, which considering the risings on the course is very quick time. Louisa Savary was, apparently slightly lame at starting, and Tickler appeared to be the favorite.

It was supposed from the freshness of Oscar, after the first heat, that he would have taken the second, Tickler being withdrawn, but the result proved that notwithstanding the partial lameness of Louisa Savary, she had the heels of her opponent. She won the heat with ease, but not without a gallant effort on the part of Oscar to pass her twice while running the first half mile of the third round in which he succeded so far as to cover her flanks, but this ground when gained, he could not maintain, and the mare won the heat with ease. Time of running 6 minutes 7 seconds.

The race upon the whole was highly interesting and delighted a crowded course of spectators.

It was not a little gratifying to those who feel deep interest in the efforts of the Maryland Association, to see amongst the most enraptured of the beholders, many of that sex, whose sanction is so much wanted to give eclat to, and crown with entire success the exertions of those who have generously associated to improve the breed in this State of that noblest of Animals, the horse—say what you will of the exertions of man it is the smiles of woman after all, that wreathes the brow of the victor with the most grateful laurels—without these, fame is a blighting mildew.—*Chron.*

OCTOBER 21.

Yesterday's Race.—Was one of great interest, and its result disappointed most of the knowing ones. They bit their thumbs, but never mind that—learned folks should pay for their fun—that's all and so goes the world.

At the appointed hour the horses were brought to the chair, and at the appointed hour they dashed off, Defiance taking the lead, Oscar next, and Tickler last, Tickler, however took the lead after the first half mile and maintained it throughout the heat, not however without having his enviable place contested by Oscar.—The first heat was won by Tickler.

At starting for the second heat it was found that Defiance was drawn, an accident having occured to retard his speed in the first, Tickler and Oscar therefore contended alone for the second heat.—Tickler took the lead but was locked by Oscar before he had run half a mile, which interesting position was held by him until a mile and a quarter of the second heat was run, when he was passed by Oscar, who kept the lead throughout the heat and came out considerably ahead.

At starting for the third heat, Oscar and Tickler started nearly equal, the latter locking the former for a quarter of the first mile, but this was evidently more the result of unsubdued courage than any capacity for the struggle. The heat was won with ease by Oscar.

The match race run at eleven o'clock, was won by Mr. Habersett's horse, beating Mr. Sleeper's horse Lafayette with great ease.

We understand that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the race for the *Proprietors Silver Cups* is postponed until next Monday week, Oct. 30th, when it will take place—2 miles and repeat.

The cups we have seen and can say in praise of their workmanship, that we have not beheld any thing lately that would better grace a gentleman's sideboard.—*ib.*

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—First Election District, Baltimore county.—At the last election, the citizens of the first election district of Baltimore county, decided in favor of the establishment of Public Schools, by a vote of 380 for, and only 12 against, their district plan by vote nearly similar they also approved; the State plan. At the same time

JAMES W. McCULLOH,
JACOB COUNCILMAN,
NATH. H. ELLICOT,
JOHN MARSHAL and
JOHN WALTER,

were elected Commissioners for the term of one year. They will have to divide the district into convenient school sections, build the school houses, employ their teachers, &c. &c. To the voters of that district belongs the merit of having determined, almost unanimously, to commence the good work in Maryland of Public Education in primary schools, to be supported by a just scale of taxation, levied upon industry and skill, as well as upon property—a determination alike benevolent & wise, one that will redound to their honor through future ages.

[*Gazette.*

MR. WIRT'S EULOGY.

Remarking upon the Eulogy of Mr. Wirt on the character of Jefferson and Adams, the National Journal says: 'The public appetite had been so fed to satiety that it had became fastidious, and nothing but the choicest of offerings which an opulent imagination & a discriminating judgment could bring, would be received or relished. Such, however, was the character of the intellectual feast which Mr. Wirt spread before us; and the attention and delight which, under all these disadvantages, were exhibited in the countenances of the assembled multitude, are the strongest evidence of the excellence of the Oration itself. The exordium consisted of a beautiful contrast between military glory, the pomp of victorious commanders, and the more solid, satisfactory and endearing renown of our departed patriots; between the triumphs of an Alexander, whose petty strides of conquest carried him over a section of the savage world; and the gigantic advance of the great subjects of his Eulogy, towards the moral and political emancipation of the whole world. He admitted the extent of the assistance which their mighty efforts had received from the peculiar circumstances of the times—but contended that, to a certain extent, man being the creature of circumstances, Cromwell, had he been born in a Republic, instead of receiving the impulse which the circumstances of his age and country communicated to the powers of his mind, might have remained

"*Guiltless of his Country's blood,*"

and Milton might still have been

"*Mute, inglorious,*"

but for the excitement which awakened the energy of his genius, and called it into action. After dwelling with great pathos and eloquence on the peculiar descrtption of virtue and talent which distinguished those mighty men who 'gave impulse to the Ocean of mind, and saw its wave reach the remotest shore—and then, hand in hand, left the world together, rejoicing in the success of their labors,' and the difficulties which were surmounted by their genius and their perseverance, the Orator went on to give a condensed view of the prominent events in the life of each of the Ex-Presidents. It was a rapid, but an eloquent and accurate narrative, rendered *piquant* by the opposite reflections which a fine taste scattered throughout the succession of instructive incidents. The peroration afforded a great scope for the poetical fancy of the Orator; he availed himself of it in a very felicitous and highly wrought description of the situation of Monticello, and a most imposing portrait of the philosopher, in his retirement created. What will free institutions and national enterprise not effect?

[*Snowdens Advocate.*

Antiquities.—In Cincinnati, at the site of an old fortification, an iron shoe, like a horse shoe, with three nails in each side, was found imbedded in the gravel, 23 feet beneath the surface of the earth. Near the same place, at the same depth, was found a tooth weighing 25 pounds, supposed to be an elephants. The Cincinnati Gazette says: brass buttons, of an uncommon construction, were lately found in the Ohio, near the mouth of the Miami. They are an inch in diameter, the shank is a thin plate, half an inch in length, with a round hole the size of a turkey shot, through it near the end.—They resemble the buttons used in Russia, and other northern countries, for coats made of skin or leather, and may have been lost by some of the earliest navigators of the Ohio, when the French were attempting a communication between Canada and the Mississippi.

From the American Medical Review.

CASE OF A HORNED WOMAN.

MARLBOROUGH, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, (Pa.) July 10th, 1826.

Dear Sir—I take the liberty to forward for your perusal the following case of a *horned woman*, hoping that from its very rare occurrence it may not prove unacceptable. The account may be relied on, as many others besides myself have seen her, and as she resides but five miles distant from this place.

Mrs. B———, aged about seventy years, the wife of a farmer of Bucks county, of a robust constitution; was affected four years ago, with a very troublesome itching over the centre of the pariental bone of the left side. In a short time she perceived a hard tumor of a horny structure occupying the place thus affected which continued to increase so that by the end of twelve months, it had attained the length of one inch. Without any considerable pain, it has progressed in growth, an inch every year, and it is at present four inches in length and as thick as one's little finger. It is not attached to the bone, but it is evidently an affection of the cuticle; commenced with a granular hour glass shaped tumour of three-eights of an inch in length, from which the horn abruptly rises. After growing straight for one inch and three quarters it takes a spiral direction, and has completed nearly a circular turn and a half horizontally of about the diameter of a quarter dollar piece. In appearance it so closely resembles the horn of a buck sheep, that were it placed near a real sheep's horn, it would be difficult to distinguish between them. It is of the same colour, a dingy yellow; is perfectly hard and has all the rings natural to horn of that animal, tapering also, as it does, to the end. As it occasions no pain except when a blow compresses its fleshy base between the horn and the bone—as it is perfectly concealed by her head dress, and on account of what is of far more moment with her, a superstitious belief that it is a judgement from above for some of her manifold sins, she resists all persuasions to have it removed.

With sentiments of gratitude,
I am yours, &c.
GEO. R. MORTON.

DR. B. RUSH RHEES.

The Nashville Whig of the 30th ult. says, that on the preceding Thursday (the 28th ult.) a duel was fought between Gen. Samuel Houston and General William White, in consequence of a challenge from the latter. General White was severely wounded. The combat took place in Kentucky, just over the line.

The Milledgeville (Geo.) Statesman of October 3d has the following postcript:

The Surveyors sent home.—The surveyors sent out by Gov. Troup to survey the recently acquired territory under the auspices of *old Treaty*, have been sent home by the Indians. We yesterday conversed with Col. Holliday, the assistant of one of the surveyors, who observed that when they remonstrated with the Indians against their prohibition of the continuance of the survey, and stated to them that Gov. Troup would send an armed force against them, the Chief speaker replied with much energy. Do you think we are children, that we should be frightened with his threats?

Georgia and Alabama—Respecting the boundary line between, these states, we find the following contradictory paragraphs in the Milledgeville papers of the 3d instant:—

From the Surveyors.—We have just received information which may be relied on, that the sectional surveyors have been stopped by the detachment of Indians sent out for that purpose by the Council, and that several of them have returned. The others are on their way.

The governor will now have business for his Hancock troops. It is said he has already issued orders to several companies of horse to march forthwith! Thus commences the first act.

Milledgeville Patriot.

Large Dinner Party.—After the coronation of the Emperor of Russia a public dinner is to be given to the people, when twenty-four thousand person will sit down at once to table.

THE CHRONI
AND EASTERN SHO
ADVERTISER
Cambridge, SATURDAY, Oct
Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN S
N.E. corner of High and Poplar

We learn from Annapolis, mon B. Hopper, Esq. has bee Associate Judge in the place Hon. Robert Wright, and J Esq. in the place of the late J

Frederick County has a Primary School bill, by a larg

DORCHESTER AGRIC SOCIETY.

The Board met on Wed inst. 11 o'clock, at Dr. Muse ous arrangement, and appoi lowing Committees, to which on of the members is invite expected that each individu form his duty, without furth

Committee on Crop
Peter Lecompte, Wm. M
Benj. Woodard, Elijah
Levin Jones, F. C.

Committee on Hors
John R. Keene, Thoma
Danl. Sulivane, Levin
W. W. Eccleston, Ezek.

Committee on Cat
John Vincent, Thos.
George Percy, Willia
Thomas Dail, Willia

Committee on Sw
William Craft, Joshua
John Dorsey, James
John Staplefort

Committee on She
James B. Steele, Sam.
Isaac Meekins, Joseph
Michael Lucas, Henry

Committee on Manufa
Thomas Hayward, Denw
Vernon Creighton, Isaac
Noah Dixon, Willia
Josiah Hodson

Committee on Implements o
James Thompson, Stephe
Saulsbury Collins, Joseph

Committee on Butt
James Sykes, Willia
Samuel Lecompte, Thoma
Wm. C. Ridgaway

Committee on Fermented
Thomas Eccleston, John J
L. M. Robertson, Henry

Committee on Ploughing
Wm. Hughlett, Wm.
James Patterson, John S
John Shehee

Committee of Arrange
Wm. C. Ridgaway, James
John C. Henry, Wm.
Thos. Hayward

Attest,
JOHN H. HOOPE

The Secretary of the Nav ed to Washington from his naval establishments on the

Mr. Pitkins, United State from Alabama, has resigned on in consequence of ill hea

The Brazilian and Bue squadrons have been manœ firing at each other again—N

Advices from Ireland r latter crops of grass and promising better than by forn —the rain had revived vege

It is said that the heir ma descendant of the Earl of Pe been discovered to be a po in Panishor Colliary.

Nervous Ladies—A Pari who has entirely devote the study of the disorders fair sex are subject, has just work, in which he teaches means of ascertaining w wives' nervous attacks are ed! We would advise thi ud officious medical gentle are of himself.

The coronation of the Em sia was to take place on the It is said the Emperor has censorship of the press.

Mr. Gallatin had an inte Mr. Secretary Canning, on which lasted upwards of an

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