

# ERIE GAZETTE.

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## TERMS.

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No subscription will be taken for less than six months, and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term, will be considered a new engagement. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are settled.

Advertisements will be inserted three weeks at one dollar per square, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED WEEKLY, AT  
J. TOWN'S EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
PITTSBURGH.

Bank U. States and branches  
PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia	par
Bank of Pittsburgh, City Bank do.	par
Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Pitts.	3 disc.
Easton	do.
Germantown	do.
Montgomery county	do.
Chester, West Chester	do.
Hucks County	do.
Harrisburg	do.
Northampton	1 disc.
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Susquehanna Bridge Company	1 do.
Susquehanna	1 do.
Farmers Bank of Lancaster	par
Lancaster Bank, York, Carlisle,	1 disc.
Chambersburg, Gettysburg,	1 do.
Greensburg	1 do.
Brownsville	1 do.
Reading	5 do.
Milton	50 do.
Reading, Centre	12 do.
Washington	50 do.
Meadville, Beaver, Union Town	40 do.
Silver Lake	75 do.
Bedford, Marietta, Susquehanna	40 do.
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Columbus	3 do.
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Darton	12 do.
Cleveland	75 do.
Acacia	15 do.

KENTUCKY.	
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Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank	1 disc.
of Virginia and branches	1 do.
Bank of the Valley and branches	1 do.
N. W. Bank of Va. at Wheeling	3 do.
Morgantown and Charlestown	3 do.
South Branch Ohio co. at Wheeling	3 do.

MARYLAND.	
Baltimore	par
City Bank of Baltimore	3 disc.
Annapolis and branch at Easton	1 do.
Frederick County, Havre de Grace	1 do.
Prince Georges County	1 do.
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Williams-Port	1 do.

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Mohawk Bank	do.
Newburgh, Middle District	1 disc.
Orange County, Catskill	1 do.
Auburn, Geneva, Utica	1 do.
Ontario	1 do.
Bank of Columbia Hudson	1 do.
Cherry Valley	1 do.
Plattsburg	2 do.
Chenango	5 do.
Utica Insurance Company	5 do.
Acqueduct Association	2 do.
Jefferson County Bank	50 do.

NEW-JERSEY.	
State Banks—	
At Camden	par
At Elizabethtown	do.
At New-Brunswick	do.
At Patterson	do.
At Morristown	do.
At Trenton	do.
Mount Holly	do.

Bank of New-Brunswick	do
Trenton Insurance Company	do
Sussex Bank	1 disc.
Jersey Bank	1 do.
Newark	1 do.
Cumberland Bank	1 do.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1 do.
Union bank of do.	1 do.
Bank of Potomach & bank of Alexand.	1 do.
Farmers' bank of Alexandria,	1 do.
Georgetown I. & B. Company,	1 do.
Columbia, & Union bk. Georgetown,	1 do.
Farmers' & Mechanics bk. Georgetown	1 do.
Central bank & bank of Washington,	1 do.
Patriotic bank of Washington,	1 do.
Metropolis bank,	1 do.

## Proclamation.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth, enacted the 24th day of February, 1786, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected.

### I, Thomas Laird,

High Sheriff of the county of Erie, do therefore, hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Erie, that a General Election will be held in the said county on the second Tuesday of October next, at the several districts appointed by law, at which time and place will be elected,

One person for Senate, in conjunction with the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Warren.

Three persons for Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango and Warren.

One person for County Commissioner.

One person for County Auditor.

Two persons for Coroner.

Three persons for Tenders of the Erie Academy, by the county, and two persons for Trustees of the Waterford Academy, by the inhabitants living south of the triangle line.

And agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday of October, being the twenty-eighth day of September, and the election of such inspectors shall be held at such places in each town, township or district as is appointed by law for that purpose by the respective constables, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall be then present.

And it is also, in and by the said act, required that such citizens so chosen and the inspectors with their Judges and Clerk, be at the place appointed by law in the district on the day of the general election aforesaid, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to do and perform the several duties required and enjoined on them in and by this act.

And I do hereby give public notice, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment, of profit or trust, under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States, and also, that every member of Congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk, of any election.

Given under my hand at Erie, the 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

THOMAS LAIRD, Sheriff.

Aug. 25.

### DOCT. M. B. BRADLEY,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced the practice of Physic & Surgery in the town of Waterford, where he flatters himself from the opportunity of having had a regular Medical Education, and from six years experience in the different branches of his profession, in the state of Ohio, that he shall be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their confidence and patronage.

His shop is kept in the small red house east of Mr. Reed's Tavern, where he may be found to attend to all calls either in town or country. He has on hand a good assortment of genuine Medicines.

Waterford, July 21, 1821.

From a late Calcutta paper.  
Extract from a paper on Female Society in India.

In order to form a just idea of the state of female society in India, it will be necessary to trace the character of Hindoo women in its original formation, and to examine the nature and extent of the care bestowed on them in the season of early youth. The importance which the inhabitants of Europe attach to a sound and judicious education, especially with regard to the female sex, is founded on the unerring deductions of reason and experience. Without it, the whole frame of society, so superior in every possible respect to any thing the world has ever witnessed, would quickly lose its dignity and refinement, and deprive the world of its salutary influence. What estimate shall be formed then of the state of society in India, where the education of females is invariably and systematically neglected—where not one female in twenty thousand, among the rich or the poor, the honorable or the ignoble, is ever permitted to acquire the smallest idea of letters—where the book of knowledge is as effectually closed upon them as though the alphabet were unknown in the country.

No consideration enters into the negotiations of marriages, but the convenience of the high contracting powers; and with them the increase of family distinction, of wealth, or of importance in society, regulates the scale. Hindoo matches are generally unhappy: indeed it is impossible it should be otherwise, when two individuals are thus united without the slightest reference to a congeniality of disposition.

We will follow the female into the family circle, where she is to spend the remainder of her days, in which the very first act is calculated to strike the imagination like the bolt of the first door on the unfortunate victim of the Inquisition. The elder members assemble to view her face for the first "and for the last time," till it has lost its mortal hue. The new married female is conducted into the room, where she sits like a statue with her face concealed beneath a veil, till it be lifted up by one of her own sex. She then closes her eyes, and stretches forth her hands to receive the presents of the elder male branches of the family, together with their benedictions.—After this ceremony, she retires to her own apartment, and commences a life of seclusion and infancy. Though living under the same roof with her father-in-law, and her husband's brethren, she is never permitted to converse with any of them for a moment, and if by accident they happen to cross her path, she veils her countenance as if in the presence of a stranger. With the junior branches of the family she may converse while they remain children; but all intercourse ceases when they attain a certain age. Her father-in-law never mentions her name in the family, and enquires after her welfare only by stealth. There is no general family intercourse; the two sexes are as effectually separated as they would be by stone walls. The life of social intercourse is absent in these comfortless abodes; there is no affectionate greeting in the morning, no tender valedictions at the close of the day.

Their meals are partaken separately; the men and the women, each by themselves; with this difference, that the women wait on the men during their repast, though with their cloth drawn over their faces. During these hours there is no notice taken of the females who wait so assiduously on their lords, except when food or water is required. Even then, they are never addressed in that affectionate language which might soften the asperity of their employment; but in an indirect manner, with a simple notice that more food is required, or that such an one is idle, or that it would be advantageous to replenish the dish. No entreaties can prevail on a woman among the higher classes, to eat in the presence of her husband, even when alone with him. How different this state of society to that which our immortal bard had described in the bowers of Paradise! How wide a contrast between European social enjoyment, even in affliction, and the cold seclusion of Hindoo manners at the most festive hour of the day!

In her own house the wife is seldom treated with unreserved confidence, while every thing which meets her eyes, the lofty walls surrounding the house, the small windows, grated to prevent her thirsting her head through them, the evident separation of her apartment so as to exclude the possibility of intercourse—all these things, however natural to her mind from her having been accustomed to nothing else from

her childhood, cannot fail to remind her of the suspicion which pursues her conduct. Among the higher classes, where we might expect more liberality, we find less. Women are not permitted to pay or receive visits, and never leave home except for the house of a relative, and even these journeys are rare, and attended with much anxiety.

Of the employment of the females at home it is more difficult to speak; it is however easy to imagine, that without books, without any useful employment, and without any relief from visits, time must hang heavily on their hands. Those in the lower walks of life prepare cow-dung for fuel, fetch water for all domestic purposes, make purchases in the market, and in short attend to the drudgery of the family. In the higher circles where these cares devolve on menials, women pass a listless uninteresting life, without diversity and without employment. According to the best information we can obtain on the subject, a wife devotes one portion of the day to the combing of her hair, and to the adorning of her person with jewels and splendid attire, which excites the envy of the less favored female relatives inhabiting the same inclosure. Listening to slander serves to fill up the interstices of her time. This is the highest species of happiness which Hindoo women enjoy; it is the balm which relieves life of its tedium. The faults, the follies, the singularities of neighbouring families, are all re-echoed through the secluded chambers in a ceaseless round.

Where the most ardent attachment has been outwardly professed, the husband on the death of his wife, hastens in search of another, frequently the very day after the performance of her funeral rites, making no scruple to employ the articles which have been saved from the feast of woe, in furnishing the bridal entertainment. The wailings of grief have scarcely subsided, before the same walls resound with the songs of merriment.

Ten Hindoos are extremely fond of social meetings. Debarred in a great measure from communication with the female branches of their family, they are obliged to consort together for amusement, after the business of the day has terminated. But women never attend these parties; indeed they could not with any regard to decency be present, and the conversation is in general so grossly indecent that no female could listen to it for a moment, without a sacrifice of her dignity.

From the early records of Hindostan there is strong reason to conclude that in ancient times many of the odious peculiarities in the present system of educating and marrying females had no existence; that women, at least the daughters of kings and the wives of heroes, were taught to read; that their own inclination, not that of their parents, influenced the selection of husbands. In the historical records of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Purnanas, we meet with no heroine in the disgraceful situation of modern females.—They are generally represented as deeply skilled in learning, often willing to display their attainments, and not averse to combat of skill with the other sex. Nay, in many cases they enjoin a literary victory over themselves, as the only price at which the suitor can expect success. The spirit of that age must have been much more liberal than it is in modern times, since few writers who courted the attention of their fellow countrymen would have ventured on so bold a departure from popular practice. These ancient historians also permit their heroines to select their own husbands. The father is generally represented as procuring a Sanyambura, for sake of his daughter's obtaining a self-selected consort.

We fear we have already detained our readers too long among a class of the Hindoo population, whom they are never likely to see, and whom the Hindoos are determined they shall not benefit; but we must intrust permission to aid one idea further on this subject. What a melancholy prospect does this exclusive and degrading system present to those in whom the ardor of benevolence has been awakened! Though this divine sentiment creates the purest enjoyment, it is not altogether without alloy. If it has its moments of unclouded happiness, it has likewise its moments of sharp disappointment; for what can be more distressing to a good man than the knowledge of ignorance which he cannot remove, the view of misery which he cannot relieve, the degradation of so large a portion of the intellectual creation whose fetters he cannot break? The domestic policy of the Hindoos as we have described it, and we cannot think the picture overcharged, presents one of the most powerful barriers to the general improvement of the country. Schools may diffuse knowl-

effers among the male population, but how shall females be rescued from ignorance? The free admission of women into society is requisite to improve the morals of the country, and their education is imperiously needed for the welfare of their offspring.

In looking around for the means which may eradicate these pernicious principles, we can discover but two which afford much prospect of success: the example of the rich and the prevalence of Christianity.—The example of the leading characters in the country would do much towards it.—Where knowledge is so circumscribed as in India, the influence of the opulent has more weight and extension than in more enlightened countries. The fear of disgrace at present upholds this truly disgraceful practice; but honor and shame may easily change positions.

## Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Sept. 11.  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
The ship *Falcon*, Lewis, arrived at Boston, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 30th of July. We have received the *London Courier*, of the 29th of July, and a *Liverpool* paper of the same date; and, by the politeness of a passenger in the *Unity*, who arrived in town yesterday morning, we are enabled to make extracts from a *London* paper of the 31st.

The coronation took place on the 19th of July, pursuant to previous notice. The details of this important event are given in the English papers, which cannot be sufficiently interesting to the American reader for us to make any sacrifice in order to publish them.

The queen, in pursuance of her declared resolution, attempted to obtain admittance as a spectator of the coronation; but, being unprovided with the required ticket of admission, was refused admittance by the doorkeeper of Westminster Abbey, and obliged to return to her carriage. She was accompanied to the abbey, and also on her return from the abbey, by a crowd, some approving and some disapproving her conduct.

Some mischief was done by the mob that followed the queen. The house of the marquis of Londonderry and the duke of Montrose were much injured; the glass and many of the window frames having been broken. A report having been spread that a body of military was approaching, the mob dispersed.

The following was a part of the bill of fare served up for the coronation dinner.

*Hot Dishes*—100 turkeys of soup, 650 dishes of fish, 100 hot joints, 150 dishes of vegetables, 480 sauce boats.

*Wines*—100 dozen Champagne, 650 doz. of Port and Sherry, and Burgundy, Hock, Moselle and other wines in proportion.

The champion, Mr. Dymocke, and the herb-woman, Miss Fellowes, performed their respective parts with great grace and ability.

On the occasion of the coronation, numerous naval and military promotions were made. The *Gazette* of July 30th gives them in detail. His majesty, it is said, preserved through the day the most dignified composure and self-possession; and though he was at times evidently much fatigued, he seemed, at the end, to be completely renovated in strength and spirits. The king left London on the night of the 20th, for Windsor, accompanied by Sir B. Blomfield.

The king was to embark on board his yacht for Ireland on the 4th of August, and preparations were making at Dublin for his reception.

The queen had attended Drury Lane, at the performance of Richard the Third, and was received with unbounded applause.

The *Liverpool Advertiser* notices the arrival in the *Martha* of "General WABE HAMPTON, one of the wealthiest and most distinguished individuals in America, and Mr. Kean, the celebrated actor. Mr. Kean played Richard at Drury Lane, on the 23d, and his reception was said to be "affectionately warm."

The king of Sweden and suit left Stockholm on the 17th of July, on a journey to Norway. He has appointed a regency, consisting of two ministers and two councillors of state, for the time of his absence.

The accounts from Constantinople give a melancholy picture of the state of affairs there. The destruction of the fleet had still further exasperated the Sultan and the populace; the houses of the Greeks were all given up to be pillaged, and the Jews served as spies and guides to the populace. The Greeks, natives of the Morea, were first given up to the people; 500, who survived the massacre, were sold at from 20 to 25 piastres, with the condition that the purchasers would transport them into Asia.

The Albanians had so irritated the people, that several wealthy Turks repaired to the slave market, and paid twenty-five piastres merely to have the pleasure of killing a Greek. One hundred and fifty virgins, whose parents had been previously assassinated, and who were of the first Greek families, amongst them the two princesses Murad, and a princess named Maurejane, niece of the Turkish charge d'affaires

at Vienna, lately recalled, were abandoned to the brutality of the Turks in open bazaar, at the rate of a crown a piece. The greater part of these unfortunate young women perished in consequence of this inhuman treatment.

Paris, July 28.

Letters from Constantinople, dated on the 25th June, received at Vienna, state that M. de Lutzw, the Austrian who had hitherto acted the part of mediator between the Porte and Russia, has not been able to prevent the Turks from violating in his own person existing treaties.

The Porte has caused to be arrested a captain and five sailors in the Austrian service, and had their heads struck off without the form of a trial.

Constantinople, June 24.

Extract from a private letter.

For some months past our city has been the theatre of atrocities and inhuman cruelties, of which no idea can be formed in the happy country in which you reside.—The drowning of numbers of men and women, repeated for several days since, has been most frightful. They were brought in vessels opposite Scutari, where their hands and feet were bound together; they were then thrown into the sea, in parcels of six tied together at a time; the south wind which prevailed, having carried the corpses of these unhappy victims opposite Constantinople, the Turks were prominent in giving proofs of the most inhuman barbarity; they hurried in crowds to the shore, and with their accustomed rage, fired their pistols on the lifeless remains, cut them to pieces, and threw them to the dogs.

The inhabitants of the Morea are especially persecuted; the populace seize on every inhabitant of that province whom they meet, and if he cannot satisfactorily convince, by means of golden proof, that he does not come from the Morea, he is immediately murdered.

But the most dreadful scene took place after the defeat of the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago. At sight of the wreck of that fleet, which returned in a very damaged state, a fresh massacre commenced, more cruel than the former; the drownings were renewed with increased fury.

It is impossible to give an adequate description of our condition; every day scenes of cruelty occur with circumstances of still greater horror, scenes at which nature and humanity shudder. In the perusal of history, examples cannot be found of such detestable cruelty, executed in cold blood on the feeble and unarmed.

Another fleet is being fitted out here with all possible expedition, to oppose that of the Greeks. The crews are in general formed of Greek tradesmen from the Archipelago, who are forced into the service. But if this fleet set sail, it will only serve to augment the number of vessels in the Greek armament.

Odessa, July 10.

The massacre of the christians at Smyrna was continued from the 16th to the 31st of June. The lieutenant governor, a Mussulman, who endeavored to protect them, shared the same fate. The consuls saved themselves on board the European squadrons, but many Franks have perished with the Greeks.

Hermannstadt, July 10.

According to letters from Bucharest of the 3d of July, the Turks still continue their cruelties. Men and women were frequently hung by their feet to trees, and after many hours suffering in that situation, their heads were cut off. From Thessalonica letters have been received by the way of Constantinople of the date of the 15th of June, but they make no mention of the state of affairs in that quarter. All letters from Greece, previously to their being sent off, are opened and read by the Jews, who officiate as interpreters to the Turks. No news can, therefore, be hoped for except from such fugitives as may be able to effect their escape.

London, July 25.

Brussels papers to the 24th instant, have reached us this morning. They, too, contain their speculations as to what will be the policy of the other European powers, should Russia declare war against the Porte. According to an article from Frankfurt, Prussia was expected to identify itself with Austria, in whatever course she might pursue. We subjoin the following extracts:

Corfu, June 28.

We learn from the Morea that all the forts in the peninsula, including Patras, are in the hands of the brave Peloponnesians.

The Peloponnesians is quite free from armed Mussulmen; some peaceable and unarmed Mussulmen remain in the country, where they follow agriculture. They have nothing to fear from the Greeks, who have promised to protect them, and keep their word.

Frankfort, July 17.—It was said at Berlin that Russia should adopt the system that shall be taken by Austria, in case that the Russians should invade the Turkish territory. A report was current at Ber-

lin, that the garrisons of the grand Duchy of Posen were to be reinforced by the regiments now in East Prussia. Commercial letters from Vienna and Odessa continue to assert that there will be no war between Russia and the Porte; and that the great powers will become mediators between the Greeks and the Turks.

The Paris journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning. The following are extracts:

Paris, July 25.

Advices from Naples, dated the 7th inst. state that the Austrian troops lately disembarked in Sicily, have taken peaceable possession of all the fortresses.

Vienna, July 14.

Letters from Constantinople announce, that the count de Lutzw, our intermedium at the Porte, has offered his mediation to effect an adjustment of the differences which have arisen between the Russian minister, Baron de Stogranoff, and the Divan; but that his intervention has not been accepted. The same letters make mention of a declaration by the Porte, communicated to the ministers of some foreign powers, in which the Turkish government enters upon an exposition of its complaints against Russia.

Accounts have been received from the Greek fleet in the Archipelago, which has forced the passage. It is added the Greeks, after having effected a landing on the European coast, took by assault, and blew up, the new castle at the entrance of the straight leading into the Archipelago, and also the old castle situated where the channel is less broad. We impatiently expect confirmation of this intelligence, the consequences of which may be decisive of the fate of Constantinople, because, as they did not expect the approach of an enemy, it is not likely they have made any defensive preparations; as were done when admiral Buxworth endeavored to force the passage of the Dardanelles.

Subsequent letters from Constantinople speak of a certain intelligence which exists between the Pacha of Egypt and the Greek insurgents of the Morea. It is known that for a long time Mahomet has in some degree, withdrawn himself from the authority of the Grand Seigneur, by making himself independent in his government.—*Journal de Paris.*

The Greeks established in this capital have opened subscriptions for the relief of their countrymen who are compelled to seek an asylum amongst us.

Thessaly is in complete insurrection.—The Greeks, who are masters of the principal towns have established a provincial government in that province.

Liverpool, July 28.

A Paris paper of Sunday last says: "Yesterday a telegraphic despatch announced that Smyrna has fallen a prey to incendiarism. It was the Turks who set fire to the town. It is affirmed, that the Franks had time to save themselves on board the ships of their respective nations; but the loss of the riches which that town contained is incalculable. Our private correspondence from Vienna supplies the following intelligence, the authenticity of which we can guarantee: 'The Turkish troops entered Yassy on the 23d of June, after annihilating every thing which opposed their progress. The news has just arrived; the details are not known.'"

A private letter from Berlin, June 23, states that a conspiracy to introduce the Spanish constitution into Prussia has been discovered. At the head of it was a nobleman, related to the late minister, M. Von Humboldt. A great number of country people had pledged themselves by oath to support him; his design was to take Stargard, and he seems to have been connected with some patriotic Poles. The Prussian government plunges itself, from day to day, in greater embarrassments; &c. it is said, on all hands, the king ought to assemble the states; but the ministers dare not run such a risk.

From the *Mercantile Advertiser.*

## DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

London, August 8.

Early in last week her majesty felt herself greatly indisposed, in consequence, as we understand, of having taken a large dose of magnesia, which was supposed to have created an obstruction in the bowels, which was followed by inflammatory symptoms. On Thursday last she was attended by three physicians, Dr. Maton, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Holland. In the course of that day her majesty was copiously bled: she passed a quiet night, but her symptoms remained the same. The following day she was immersed for about a quarter of an hour in a warm bath, which moderated the pain, but in other respects was unavailing. Connected with the inflammation of the bowels was a nausea at the stomach, which repelled both food and medicine. Another physician, Dr. Ainslie, was now called in, and her majesty's legal advisers, most of whom were on the point of setting off for their different circuits, also attended for the arrangement of her property and other legal matters: and it is understood that her will was then drawn up. She passed an indifferent night, but towards the morning of

Saturday obtained some tranquil sleep, and in the course of the day was able to keep some gruel on her stomach. She slept great part of this day, which induced some observers to believe that an inward morbid action had commenced. She, however, continued tolerably easy, and passed that night better than the preceding one; but Sunday produced no apparent change in her symptoms. In the course of this day Dr. Baillie was sent for by express to Gloucestershire. During the night of Sunday she had some relief, and, for the first time, hopes began to be entertained that she had passed the crisis of her disorder. In the morning of Monday her state was certainly more favorable than it had been. At half past 2 o'clock on that day Dr. Baillie arrived, and immediately held a consultation with the four other physicians. Her majesty had been bled with leeches, and found herself able to retain on her stomach a little arrow-root and some medicine; she had also, at her own request, been raised from her bed, and was seated in an arm-chair when she was first seen by Dr. Baillie. From these and other circumstances the medical gentlemen viewed the case in a more favorable light than they had before done, but hesitated to pronounce the queen out of danger; though, as was natural, the hopes of her domestic and others personally interested in her recovery, outstripped the caution of the physicians. Still her majesty was extremely weak and feeble from her long and acute sufferings, and the small portion of sustenance that she had been able to take; and when she spoke (which she did relative to the disposal of her property and other matters) she was very faint, and felt it necessary to be revived from time to time by a smelling bottle. On Tuesday morning, it was evident her majesty, after a sleepless night, had undergone a relapse, or rather that the favorable appearances of the day had been merely deceptive. The primary cause of suffering had, in fact, been permitted to go too far before medical advice was resorted to; and the disorder was, therefore, much beyond the power of medicine when it was first attempted to be relieved. At this time the queen herself gave up all hope, and declared she could not survive the day.

About noon she complained of violent pains in the abdomen, which were shortly followed by convulsions; a strong opiate medicine was now administered, which allayed the pain for a moment, but produced for an hour or two a disposition to doze. About three o'clock the pains returned, attended with the most alarming symptoms. Every means that skill and attention could devise were now employed by the physicians, but it was all in vain. About 4 o'clock her majesty became rapidly worse, her respiration was difficult; about eight she sunk into a state of entire stupor, and having lain for two hours and twenty-five minutes in that state, at length breathed her last.

The announcement of her Majesty's death by the different conveyances on Wednesday morning from London, within 50 miles of the metropolis, was received with unfeigned sorrow. The shops at Ipswich, Colchester, Rochester, Canterbury, &c. &c. were instantly closed, and it was agreed to keep them so partially, till after her Majesty's funeral. The line of houses from the Putney Hotel, westward to Hyde Park-corner, were shut up with two exceptions—one of them the mansion of his Grace the duke of Wellington.

The Lord-Mayor has appointed Tuesday the 14th to hold a court of Common council, for considering proper measures respecting her late Majesty.

Messengers were sent off on Wednesday to the King and Lord Sidmouth, announcing the death of the Queen. It is supposed that his majesty will not deem it necessary to return from Ireland in consequence of her Majesty's death.

The only executors to the Queen's will, are Dr. Lushington and Mr. Wilde; but her Majesty requested that the Marquis of Antrim and Signor Felici would act under the directions of these gentlemen for the settlement of her Italian property. It is understood she has left the bulk of her property to Mr. Austin.

The Queen having desired in her will that her remains might be sent to Brunswick for interment, Lord Liverpool has stated that he shall give orders for the preparation of a squadron to convey her body to the continent.

By her Majesty's will she directs that Cambridge House shall be sold, and the purchase money paid to Mr. William Austin—it being confidently expected by her Legal Advisers that she had an equitable claim on government to provide her a house.

Her claim under the will of her mother the Duchess of Brunswick, whatever they amount to, she also leaves to Mr. William Austin, and she makes him her residuary legatee.

She directs a sealed box, which she describes, to be transmitted to a merchant in the city, to whom she owed 4,300*l.* It is supposed to contain her diamonds.

She bequeaths 500*l.* each to Lord and Lady Hood.

She leaves a picture of herself to Lady



Anne Hamilton, one to the Marquis Antid, one to the Signor Fedici, and one to Mr. William Austin.

She leaves to Dr. Lushington her coach and picture.

She leaves to Hieronymus her baron, sheets and her linen—and to the sister of Demost all her wearing apparel.

Her Italian property is not alluded to, as that was previously settled by a notarial deed.

She directs that her body shall not be opened—now laid in state—and that she should be buried by the side of her father and brother at Brunswick.—The body to be sent off in three days.

The following inscription to be engraved on her tomb stone:—"In the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England."

## CASES.

ERIE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1821.

**Case.**—Drowned, yesterday afternoon, by falling into a cistern, John, son of James M. Sterrett, aged two years and nine months. His funeral will take place, from the residence of his father, this afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely.—Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without a more particular invitation.

## The Election.

The following gentlemen are candidates for office at the ensuing election:

### SENATE.

JACOB HERRINGTON—*Mercer.*

HENRY HURST—*Crawford.*

SAMUEL LORD—*do.*

### ASSEMBLY.

WILSON SMITH—*Erie.*

THOMAS KING—*do.*

GEORGE MOORE—*do.*

Rev. ROBERT C. HATTON—*do.*

ROBERT L. POTTER—*Crawford.*

JAMES COCHRAN—*do.*

ARTHUR CHENOWETH—*Mercer.*

JOHN LEECH—*do.*

CUNNINGHAM S. SAMPLE—*do.*

WALTER OLIVER—*do.*

ANDREW BOWMAN—*Venango.*

ROBERT MITCHELL—*do.*

WILLIAM MOORE—*do.*

DAVID BROWN—*Warren.*

### COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS FORSTER.

HENRY COLT.

### AUDITOR.

PETER S. V. HAMOT.

THOMAS REES.

### CORONER.

JOHN DICKSON.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

JAMES DUNCAN, of Erie.

JAMES M. STERRETT.

ROBERT KINCAID.

TRUSTEES OF ERIE ACADEMY.

ROBERT MCCLELLAND.

ROBERT BROWN.

THOMAS H. SHILL.

Dr. JOHN C. WALLACE.

Rev. ROBERT RIED.

In the last Erie paper I observed a certificate that I gave George Moore, Esq., certifying that I had declined being considered a candidate for the Assembly. Its date is 10th August, 1821. The public will observe that since that date, my name has been republished a candidate at the next election for the Assembly, and I remain a candidate.

ROBERT C. HATTON.

Gibsonville, 21st Sept. 1821.

We are authorized to state, that Mr. John O'Keefe, of McKean, is a candidate for the office of Coroner.

**Baltimore.**—A great many deaths continue to occur in Baltimore by the malignant or Yellow Fever.

The first appointment on Gen. Jackson's list, at Pensacola, is, "H. M. Breckenridge, Alcalde and Notary."

From the Detroit Gazette.

## TREATY OF CHICAGO.

On Tuesday last Gov. Cass and Mr. Sibley, the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians, returned from Chicago, together with the gentlemen who attended at the Treaty.

We understand that the object of the government has been fully attained, and that a cession has been made by the Indians on favorable terms, of all the country extending from the southern boundary of this Territory to Grand River; and containing, by estimation, upwards of 5,000,000 acres.

Not less than 3,000 Indians attended at the Council, principally Potawatamies, Ottawas and Chippewas; and during the whole progress of it, they conducted themselves in an exemplary manner. The final result was delayed several days by the various propositions and modifications which were submitted on each side. The Indians

early evinced a disposition to sell, but were determined to secure the best possible terms for themselves. We have been informed that some of the stipulations inserted in the treaty are very favourable to the amelioration of their situation, and to the gradual improvement of their condition; moral and physical.

The country has been represented to us, by the gentlemen who have travelled over it, as fertile, well watered and pleasantly situated. It is interspersed with prairies and woodland, and is moderately elevated, but not hilly. Lakes and springs of pure water are abundant, and even in the driest season furnish an abundant supply.

The St. Joseph is a fine navigable stream, whose head waters approach within two days ride of Lake Erie. It waters a most valuable and extensive tract of country, and is the most considerable tributary stream of Lake Michigan.

Gov. Cass, on his route to Chicago, ascended the Miami to Fort Wayne. From thence his canoe was transported over a portage of about nine miles, to the head of the Wabash. This river he descended to its mouth, and then descended the Ohio to the Mississippi. This latter river he ascended to the mouth of the Illinois, one of whose tributary streams approaches within ten miles of Chicago.

The character of the Illinois is represented to us to be essentially different from that of any other river in the western regions. It has more resemblance to a canal than to a stream. For three hundred miles, not one rapid, or even a ripple is discoverable. The water moves sluggishly, and for a considerable part of the distance, no current is perceptible. In ascending this stream, there are a number of places where the voyageur is liable to be lost, by following channels which terminate in extensive ponds. Within about one hundred miles of Chicago, the appearance of the country, and with it the character of the river, changes. A continued succession of falls and rapids, at this season of the year puts an entire stop to navigation, and the boats and contents must be transported by land to Chicago. This change commences at a remarkable hill, called by the early French voyageurs Le Rocher. It is a very elevated rock, not less than 250 feet high, perpendicular on three sides, and washed at its base by the Illinois. On the fourth side it is connected with the surrounding country by a narrow ledge, which can only be ascended by a precipitous, winding path.—The top of the rock is level, and contains perhaps three-fourths of an acre. It has been strongly fortified by the Indians, and many years ago was the scene of a desperate conflict between the Potawatamies and one band of the Illinois Indians. The latter fled to this place for refuge from the fury of their enemies. The post could not be carried by assault; and tradition says that the besiegers finally succeeded, after many repulses, by cutting off the supply of water. Every person who appeared at the top of the rock, for the purpose of procuring water from the river, was immediately shot; and the result was a surrender, which was followed by the total extirpation of the Illinois band.

At the mouth of the Au Plein, and within about forty rods of its junction with the Kankakee, the party discovered one of the most remarkable mineralogical facts which has been seen in our country. There is in the bed of the river a large black-walnut tree, in a perfect state of petrification. The tree, as it lies in the river, measures about fifty-one feet; but this is not its whole length, for a part of it is covered by the bank. It is from two feet and a half to three feet in diameter. The tree is divested of its branches, but both the bark and the wood of the trunk are entirely converted into stone. Iron pyrites and crystals of quartz are evidently distinguishable in this petrified substance. The tree itself is in the bed of the river, and the rocky bottom of the stream is formed upon it. Some of these rocks, certainly in situ, which rested upon the tree, were taken up. They were a species of the latest sandstone. No other petrifications were discovered in the vicinity; nor did there appear to be any quality of the water which produced this remarkable result.

Large specimens of this tree have been brought to this city, and will be deposited among the various collections in the country.

We understand that Mr. Schoolcraft, who accompanied Gov. Cass, and who has remained at Chicago for a few days, has collected all the facts which could be ascertained, and which could reflect light upon this interesting subject. His mineralogical and geological acquisitions are well known, and there are few men in our country who are more competent than he is to pursue such an investigation. The scientific world may expect from him an able and interesting memoir.

This tree must not be confounded with those partial or local petrification which are frequently found in springs and small streams. It is entirely different in its character, and its position, and the substance in contact with it, claims for it an antiquity at least coeval with that of the bed of the river. But we must leave to

others, who are more able, the task of speculating upon this interesting and unexpected discovery.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 30.

An unfortunate occurrence, we learn, took place near Newbern, a few days ago, the minute particulars of which we are not informed. It seems that a number of armed runaway negroes, supposed to be about 80, had taken refuge in a swamp, near a place called White Oak, on Trent river, and whose menacing and rebellious conduct had excited apprehensions of spreading disaffection among the neighboring negroes—to suppress which, two detachments of militia were called out, who, unfortunately, met in the night, unknown to each other, at Trent Bridge, where several fires were exchanged, which terminated with no little slaughter on both sides; each captain being dangerously wounded, and from five to six privates on each side also badly wounded. The names of the two commanders our informant does not recollect.

## MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The man of whom several accounts have recently been published of swallowing Jack-knives, bullets, marbles, &c. died in the Alms-house, New-York, on Sunday last; in consequence of overloading his system with those articles. He gave a history of his life to the attending physician, in which many wonderful facts will doubtless appear. On opening his body, twelve knives (all shut) were found in his stomach, one of them the pocket-knife of the Philadelphia physician, with his name on it. An authentic report of this very remarkable case will undoubtedly be made in the Medical Repository, with more particulars than would be advisable to give on our hear-say authority.

Patron of Industry.

## Married.

At Buffalo, on Monday last, by the Rev. Mr. Babcock, Captain David Deacon, of the U. S. Navy, of this place, to Miss Susan Hutchins, of Burlington, N. J.

## Oyer and Terminer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders, will be held at Erie, in and for the county of Erie, the first Monday of November next, before the Honourable Jesse Moore, Esquire, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, of the Circuit consisting of the counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango and Warren; and John Vincent and John Grubb, Esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said county of Erie.—And I, THOMAS LAIRD, Esquire, Sheriff of the said county of Erie, in obedience to the precept of the Judges aforesaid, do make and publish this my PROCLAMATION, throughout my bailiwick, that those who would prosecute against the said persons, to be then there to prosecute against them as shall be just; and give notice also, to all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, that they be then and there in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—And all under Sheriffs and bailiffs, together with all other ministers of the Sheriff, to be then and there with me, the said Sheriff, in their proper persons, to do those things which to my and their offices appertain in that behalf to be done.

Witness the Honourable Jesse Moore, Esquire, President as aforesaid, at Erie, the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

THOMAS LAIRD, Sh'f.

Sept. 29.

## SCHOOL OPENED.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this village, that his school is now open, at the School House, where will be taught the usual branches of an English school, on as reasonable terms as any in the place.—He will, for a small recompence, give lessons according to the modern improved system of writing, and should any Gentleman wish to have his son acquire the studies preparatory to his admission in College, he will cheerfully engage to conduct him in the course now followed in our Academies.

JOSIAH WRIGHT.

Erie, 15th Sept. 1821.

JUSTICES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Brigade Orders.

The Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade, 16th Division of Pennsylvania Militia, believing that a well organized Militia, in time of peace, is the best security at present offered to the government of the United States, to be prepared for war. Under this impression, he deems it necessary to have the Brigade under his command as effectually organized as the circumstances and nature of things will permit.

It is therefore ordered, that the Colonels, or Commanding Officers of the several Regiments, without delay, deliver, or cause to be delivered to the Brigade Inspector, a written statement, designating the bounds of their respective Regiments, Battalions and Companies. They will also make to the Brigade Inspector a return of the Staff Officers appointed to each Regiment, with a copy of the Regimental order by which they were appointed. This order to be carried into effect on or before the 3d Monday in December next.

By order of Brigadier General  
BENJAMIN WALLACE,  
THOMAS H. SILL,  
Aid-de-camp.

Erie, Sept. 29, 1821.

## Taxes! Taxes!!

Those indebted for Taxes for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, in Millcreek township, are informed, that unless they come forward and pay the same, on or before Tuesday the 5th of November next, that the Duplicate will be placed in hands of a magistrate for collection. The subscriber will attend at the house of Robert Brown, in Erie, on that day.

JONATHAN BROWN,  
Collector.

Millcreek, 8-pt. 29.

## Stray Mare.

Taken up on the 23d inst. a large SOREL MALE, sixteen and a half hands high, with a white strip down her fore head, four years old, shod on her fore feet, and a little lame, apparently occasioned by a founder. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

HIRAM BRURY.

Springfield, Sept. 29, 1821.

## Stray Sheep.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Beaverdam township, some time in the month of July last, TEN SHEEP, among which were four old ewes, one wether, and five last spring lambs. The old sheep have different ear marks, but all of them have a half crop out of the under side of the right ear, and short tails. The lambs are all ewe lambs. Any person returning said sheep, or giving information of them, so that they may be found, will be liberally rewarded.

ISAAC CHURCH.

Sept. 15, 1821 St

## \$10 Reward.

ON Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, some villain or villains, entered my garden and stole therefrom a quantity of Linen Clothing, (put there to dry.) Whoever will give such information as will lead to conviction, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID HAIGH.

Erie, Sept. 22, 1821.

Auditor General's Office,  
25th August, 1821.

## Notice is Given.

TO all persons into whose hands, public monies may, at any time, have come, to be laid out and expended in the improvement of Roads and Rivers, and for other public purposes, agreeably to acts and appropriations heretofore passed, and who may be directed by law, to settle an account of said expenditures, at this office, or elsewhere, and have not already complied with the provisions of said acts, that they are hereby required to proceed in the premises without delay, and have their respective accounts adjusted by the proper authority, as the law may direct, in order that the accounts and charges appearing OPEN on the books of the Treasury Department (against the parties held accountable) may be closed and settled agreeably to law; AND IN ORDER also, that information of the due application of public monies appropriated as aforesaid, and of the manner, in which the several trusts and agencies respectively confided to them, have been performed, may be laid before the Legislature, in such manner, as the nature of the case may render proper.

Against delinquents, and all such, who may refuse to comply with THIS NOTICE, compulsory proceedings, if necessary, will be instituted.

JAMES DUNCAN.

## POETRY.

From the N. Y. Literary Gazette.

**Mr. Printer.**—The following song was written at the request of our late friend *Hopkins Robertson*, who intended to have sung it in the character and dress of a Kentucky rifleman, at his last benefit, but was prevented by death. If you think it worth publishing, it is at your service.

S. WOODWORTH.

### NEW-ORLEANS.

Ye gentlemen and ladies fair,  
Who grace this famous city,  
Just listen, if ye've time to spare,  
While I rehearse a ditty;  
And for the opportunity,  
Conceive yourselves quite lucky,  
For 'tis not often you see  
A hunter from Kentucky.  
Oh, Kentucky: the hunters of Kentucky,  
The hunters of Kentucky.

We're a hardy freeborn race,  
Each man to fear a stranger;  
Whate'er the game, we join in chase,  
Despising toil and danger.  
And if a daring foe annoys,  
Whate'er his strength and forces,  
We'll show him that Kentucky boys  
Are alligator horses.  
Oh, Kentucky, &c.

I s'pose you've read in the prints,  
How Packenham attempted  
To make Old Hickory Jackson wince,  
But soon his scheme repented;  
For we, with rifles ready cock'd,  
Thought such occasion lucky,  
And soon around the general flock'd  
The hunters of Kentucky.  
Oh, Kentucky, &c.

You've heard, I s'pose, how New-Orleans  
Is famed for wealth and beauty—  
There's girls of every hue, it seems,  
From snowy white to sooty.  
So Packenham, he made his heags,  
If he in fight was lucky,  
He'd have their girls and cotton bags,  
In spite of old Kentucky.  
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

But Jackson, he was wide awake,  
And wasn't scar'd at trifles;  
For well he knew what aim we take,  
With our Kentucky rifles.  
So he led us down to Cypress swamp,  
The ground was low and mucky;  
There stood John Bull in martial pomp,  
And there was old Kentucky.  
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

A tank was raised to hide our breast,  
Not that we thought of dying,  
But that we always like to rest,  
Unless the game is flying.  
Behind it stood our little force,  
None wish'd it greater,  
For every man was half a horse,  
And half an alligator.  
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They did not let our patience tire  
Before they showed their faces;  
We did not choose to waste our fire,  
So snugly kept our places,  
But when so near we saw them wink,  
We thought it time to step 'em,  
And 'twould have done you good I think,  
To see Kentucky drop 'em.  
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

They found, at last, 'twas vain to fight  
Where lead was all their booty,  
And so they wisely took to flight,  
And left us all their beauty.  
And now if danger e'er annoys,  
Remember what our trade is;  
Just send for us Kentucky boys,  
And we'll protect ye ladies.  
Oh! Kentucky, &c.

## MISCELLANY.

For the Erie Gazette.

### REFLECTIONS ON DRUNKENNESS.

That spirituous liquors are universally drunk to excess, is a fact that cannot be disputed. But considering the sad effects of drunkenness, how astonishing at such a fact exists. Its being and not must be accounted for on the end of man's extreme depravity; for and that none is a soul capable of being a plant so dangerous, poisonous

and destructive. This kind of intemperance tends not only to a waste of time, man's greatest earthly estate,—it not only racks the constitution by undermining the health, impairs the senses, extinguishes reason, prevents the judgment, enervates the will and unfits the man for business—but scatters the substance of the drunkard; gives a fatal stab to his character, heaps disgrace upon his family, and swells the number of widows and the fatherless.

And if there were no more sad consequences of drunkenness than these which have been mentioned, two things of the greatest importance must arise in every candid mind for consideration,—the necessity of reformation among drunkards, and propriety of the sober part of community being guarded. But as it regards the drunkards reformation, personal observation forces us to the conclusion that, though the effects of drunkenness stare drunkards full in the face, and though to these things are added the tears and entreaties of wives and children; and though reformation be urged with all, by conscience and a multitude of friends, yet it is probable that there will be, as formerly, few, very few instances of reformation among persons given to intoxication. But though reformations of this nature be attended with difficulty; that is, though it may cost some severe struggles and hard conflicts, yet reformation is practicable, and therefore we call on the debauchee to reform; we conjure him to break loose from the habit of drunkenness to which he has formerly been chained by a contracted appetite.

And if the habit of drunkenness be productive of such pernicious consequences, how proper and how important that they who would avoid it through life, keep on their guard, and not venture towards a precipice so dangerous and dreadful. Drunkenness is like the consumption. Its commencement generally small—its progress gradual; but finally terminates the patient's life, and thus fits him for the tomb. Thousands who have lived and died drunkards, were much opposed, no doubt, to excess in drinking, at the commencement of their indulgence; but went, step by step, into the habit, until they completed the character upon which they once looked with abhorrence and were drawn down the fatal whirlpool which they meant to have avoided.

A STRANGER.

### A new method of Reforming Drunkards.

A man living in one of our neighboring states a few years ago, was much addicted to drunkenness, and by it bro't his family to disgrace and want. His wife was much affected and grieved on the account, and was provoked to several attempts to reform him; but her attempts were all in vain. At last, however, she hit upon a scheme that ensured success. One day, having drank to excess, he threw himself upon the bed to enjoy the good of his liquor; but alas! while in that quiet state, his wife, with needle and thread, fastened him in the blanket, and then, with a stick of no small size, proceeded to chastise him, and continued the deed until he promised most solemnly, that he would reform. It is said that he perfectly kept his vow for a long time.

If this mode of correction were sure to meet with such success in every instance, who would attempt to dissuade the unhappy wives of drunken husbands from copying the above example. S.

### Rules and Directions for playing at the game of happiness.

When you begin a new game, recall to memory the manner in which you played the foregoing one, that you may avoid a repetition of the same mistakes.

When you have well considered the card you are about to play, play it with steadiness and composure; and be sure not to betray any suspicion of your own ignorance.

When you shuffle or cut, do it above board, to prevent any suspicion of deceit.

If you have won a large share of the stake, by playing a particular card well, be cautious of venturing it on a single card in the same deal, unless you play a forced game.

Whether you play a small or great game, exert your best skill; and take care not to discover the badness of your head by peevishness or fretting.

Observe the play of others, and draw consequences from it for the improvement of your own game.

Avoid the general error of this game, of fancying that every body plays better at it than yourself.

If you agree with a lady to go halves with her, the agreement once made, you are not at liberty afterwards to find fault with her game.

Whoever drops a card loses it; and one card lost, is of very bad consequence in the game.

When a card is once played, it can never be recalled.

Seldom play from your own hand; you win most by playing into the hands of other people.

Teach your children to play the game earnestly, and be sure to put money into their card purse: for if they wait for it till your death, it may be too late to learn the game.

Good humor is a more necessary requisite at this game, than good sense; but where both are joined, success is almost certain.

The most proficient in all other games, are the most ignorant at this; the best players are those who practice most in their own families.

Poets and authors have sometimes struck a bold stroke in the game; but of all men living, they are the most liable to mistakes; and it is generally observable, that the whole table is against them.

Most new married couples are successful at the first setting out; but before the whole pack is played, they commonly lose all attention, and the game.

It is remarkable, that young people play better than old; for avarice is the bane of the game.

## Escheated Estates.

Auditor General's Office,  
14th August, 1821.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of the general Assembly, passed the 2d day of April 1821, it is enacted among other things, "that from and after the passing of this act, the powers and duties of the Escheator General, shall be transferred, and performed under the direction of the Auditor General, who shall possess all the powers, and perform all the duties hitherto appertaining to, or directed by law to be performed by the said Escheator General; AND AS OFTEN as information shall be given to the Auditor General of any person dying intestate, without heirs, or any known kindred, and who was at the time of his or her death seized or possessed of any real or personal estate, within such county, the Auditor General shall appoint a deputy in such county, and the said deputy so appointed" &c. (See the act, and supplement, at large.)

### And Notice is also given,

That in all cases, where the parties interested, are desirous of prosecuting to effect, any information heretofore given of escheated estates, and not acted on, or which may be now pending, and undetermined, the concerned in such cases, will be pleased to apply at the office of the Auditor General, as will all persons generally, who have any business to transact, or information to give, in relation to escheated estates.

JAMES DUNCAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
County of Erie, ss.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Smith, formerly of the township of Millcreek, in the county of Erie aforesaid, late of the State of Alabama, deceased.

### Notice is hereby Given,

That in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Erie aforesaid, bearing date the eighth day of August, 1821, ult. a Subpoena will issue out of the said Court, directed to the said heirs and representatives, requiring them to appear at the said Court on the first Monday of November next, to show cause if any they have, why a commission should not issue to such person as the Court may direct to examine witnesses in perpetuum rei memoriam, relative to the tenancy in common of Wilson Smith, of Millcreek township, in the county of Erie aforesaid, with the said Samuel Smith, deceased, of divers lands and tenements in Erie county aforesaid.

By the Court,  
THOMAS WILSON, Proth'y.  
Sept. 1, 1821.

## Runaway

From the subscriber, some time about the 20th of July last, NELSON E. HILLS, an indentured apprentice to the Tanning Business, about fifteen years old, light complexion, and light hair. Six cents reward will be given to any person who may apprehend and return said apprentice, but no charges paid.

SAMUEL HAYS.  
Erie, Aug. 18, 1821.

## Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that FRANCIS SCOTT, of Fairview township, has given a deed of conveyance of all his property, Real and Personal, unto the subscribers in trust for the use of his creditors and himself; and that they are authorised to settle all his accounts, and to collect all debts due to him. In order to provide for the payment of his just debts, it is necessary that we should know the amount of them. We do therefore request all those who have any demands against him, to bring them forward unto George Nicholson, one of the subscribers, on or before the first day of November next, in order to have them adjusted. Those who have judgments against him to being transcripts from the respective Dockets on which they are entered. Those who have Bonds and Notes, to produce them, and those who have accounts of any other description whatever, to present them. Likewise all those who are indebted to him are required to come forward and pay off the same within the aforesaid time, and then the subscribers will make use of such means as will enable them to pay off all his just debts.

JOHN SWENEY, } Trust-  
GEORGE NICHOLSON, } rees.

Sept. 1, 1821—5w

## Wanted Immediately, AN APPRENTICE

To the House Carpentering business.—A boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, who can come well recommended, will find an advantageous situation. One from the country would be preferred.

Apply to the subscriber in Millcreek, six miles west of Erie.

Henry B. Zuck.

September 1, 1821—1f

## Stray Horse.

TAKEN up in the enclosure of the subscriber, residing in Northeast, about the 20th of May last,

### A Bay Horse,

about eight or nine years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOS. ROBINSON.

August 18, 1821.

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber have just received a general assortment of

Dry Goods,  
Groceries,  
Queensware &  
Hardware,

Which they will sell low for cash.  
C. & S. BROWN.

Erie, Sept. 8, 1821.

## Nails.

THE subscriber has just received a quantity of

3d, 4d, 5d, 8d & 10d Nails.

GEORGE SELDEN.

Erie, 25th Aug. 1821.

## Five Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the evening of the 15th ult. a bound servant girl, by the name of OLIVE EWING, in the 15th year of her age, dark blue eyes, brown hair and dark complexion.—Took with her three gowns, viz. one blue calico, one blue twilled cotton, and one claret colored woollen; one yellow shawl, and a changeable silk bonnet. Whoever will return said girl, or confine her so that the subscriber may find her, shall have the above reward, with all necessary charges.

CALEB BLODGET.  
Monroe township, Ashtabula }  
Co. Ohio, Sept. 8, 1821. }

## For Sale.

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