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From the Norfolk Herald.

A LECTURE ON ECONOMY.

This is the age of economy—and I am glad to see it. It is certain we were all living too fast before—beyond our means and above ourselves. But now the scene is changed. Go where I will, I see the marks of domestic reform. One is hiring out servants, another selling off horses, (if he can find any one to buy them) and a third sending furniture to auction. And the women especially, who are always first to do good, are busy making a thousand little contrivances, to show their saving knowledge, and keep all snug at home. Now all this is well, and as it should be; and, as I said before, I am glad to see it. At the same time, as this business of retrenchment is rather new among us, I am afraid some good people will hardly know how to go about it. All indeed will say, 'we must part with the useless and keep the necessary.' But still they will differ as to what belongs to one or other of those terms—and so make mistakes. In fact, I think I already see some who are going wrong in this way—and I must try and put them right. And so I will just give you a few words of my good advice, to show you what part of your expenses you ought to lop, and what you ought to leave.

And in the first place, I think there is some room to retrench in the article of dress. I do not know indeed; but it strikes me your dandies, as you call them, have a good deal more cloth, and a great many more capes, than used to satisfy the youngsters, of my day, when money was twice as plenty as it is now. And the ladies too, (hard to manage on this point) are still too fond of their ribbons & feathers, to please me altogether. I know that Fashion joined by tailors, milliners, & store-keepers, will plead hard for these things; but Wisdom, Economy, and myself, are out against them—and I hope our party will prevail. For, indeed, I would ask our young ladies especially, what good does all this finery do?—It does not improve their beauty, (if there was any need of it) and it cannot hide ugliness; but only makes it more frightful—at least to my eyes. And besides, I would ask them in their ear, whether it is quite politic in them to let the young fellows see how much money they can spend this way.

But again, I think there is also some room for retrenchment in the expenses of the table. I know this item is much smaller now than it was a little while ago; but I ought to be smaller still. Indeed I am apt to believe most people make quite too much use of their mouths, both in eating and drinking—and their pockets pay accordingly no doubt. "Be not among wine-bibbers," says the wise man, among riotous eaters of flesh, for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty." And to be sure, your good dinners must cost a good deal of money.—And besides, what are your fine dishes good for, but to make work for doctors, and spin out their long bills? For my part, as my old friend the Spectator says, I never see a table covered with luxuries and dainties, but I think see gout, and fevers, and despondencies, and dysenteries, in disguise. So I say leave off eating and drinking so much, and keep your money for better things. But once more, I think there is further room for retrenchment in the article of innocent amusements, (as you say they are) I cannot stop now to call over all their names, (indeed some of them will hardly bear mentioning before company) but I know they are all expensive enough.—No wonder Solomon says, "he that loveth pleasure shall not be rich;" for in truth it takes no small sum to satisfy all the polish passions. So take my advice, drop the pleasures, and keep the comforts of life.—Quit routing, raking, and all such things, which will cost a great deal, and are worth nothing. Love your church, and your firesides, and you will be twice as happy for half the money.

On the other hand now, I must caution you a little against clipping some expenses which are right and good. Especially, remember what Solomon says, "rob not the poor because he is poor;" and can't go to law with you for his alms. You know indeed, your poor are pinched very close these hard times, and they have a fair claim upon you for a little help. It is true you may say, "Charity begins at home," but surely you must not let it end there. And besides, it is really bad economy to stint your charities; for what says the bible about this? "There is that withholdeth more than is meet; but it tendeth to poverty;"—mind these words. And here I would remark further, that what we give for the support of religion,

is the last expense we ought to lop. You are to honor the Lord with the "first fruits of all your increase"—this is the rule. Our Creator, you see, has determined to carry on his cause in the world, by our help. He calls upon us accordingly in his word, to aid him in sending his Gospel about, not by fire and sword, but by cheerful contributions according to our means. We are to pay Ministers of the Gospel—for "the labourers are worthy of their reward."—We are to send out missionaries to the heathen—to Africa, and elsewhere—and we are to give the bible to the poor. In these and other ways, we are to give some part of our substance for the support of religion. And this we must do, not grudgingly, but with willing hearts—for "The Lord loveth cheerful givers." Of course now, to retrench this item of expense, (as some ill-advised people do) is in fact to rob God, and to cheat yourselves out of his blessing. And besides, it is even a penny-wise and pound-foolish plan; for I am sure, (as every Christian believes) a man is always richer at the end of the year for what he gives away in this service. "There is that scattereth," says Solomon, "and yet increaseth;"—and it is the word of God.

To sum up all—go to curtail useless expenses; but spare good ones. Mortify all foolish and idle passions and vices—pride, vanity, wine-bibbing, gluttony, and all the rest—but be kind to the poor, and support the cause of religion. This is true economy—and the way that I love.

OLD THRIFTY.

LAW DUST.

Claiborne, (Alabama) Dec. 20.

Messrs. Printers.—The facts detailed in the trial below, may be relied on. I received the statement from a gentleman of the bar engaged in the trial. P. Q.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Territory vs. Complaint for insolent and abusive language.
Negro Toney.

This case came on for trial at a special term of the county court of D. county, on the 26th ult. The cause having been put to the jury, was argued by the counsel on both sides. The jury after retiring a few minutes, returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The foreman, however, observed to the court, that as it appeared in evidence before them that the said negro Toney had not been very respectful to his superiors, the jury have agreed to recommend "that he be reprimanded by the court." The learned court at first appeared to have some doubts (I beg their honors' pardon) as to the manner in which this reprimand was to be carried into execution; whether by stripes, putting the prisoner's head in the fence (a North Carolina substitute for stocks) or otherwise. That great luminary of criminal law, the Digest, was produced and critically examined. To the consternation of the court and to the disgrace of our law givers, no provision was to be found! The court finally concluded to be governed in this difficulty by the common acceptance and meaning of the word "reprimand," as defined by Walker's Dictionary; & poor Walker, who had always been considered as peaceable and as innocent a book as any one in a Christian's library, was dragged into court on a suspicion of containing criminal words and penal definitions! The definition of reprimand was found to be "to reprove." After consultation, the learned Chief Justice, in a very solemn and impressive manner, pronounced the opinion of the whole court. After expatiating on the law, and on the evil tendency of permitting person "in like cases offending" to escape punishment, he declared "that it was the unanimous opinion of the court that the Constable do take the said Toney to some convenient place, and there reprimand the said Toney, by giving him thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, well laid on." It is very true, that Mr. P. the counsel for the prisoner, stated to the court, that as the jury had found him not guilty of the charge on which he was arraigned, they were bound to discharge him; and that to punish him in this manner was illegal, extra judicial, and oppressive. But the Chief Justice very conclusively answered, that as "reprove" meant punishment, and as the punishment of slaves for offences not capital, was thirty-nine stripes, it was very clear that "reprimand" meant thirty-nine stripes; and at the same time gave Mr. P. such a half squinting significant look as if he would say, "what the deuce can you say now, Mr. P.—However, in this instance, Mr. P. like Goldsmith's schoolmaster, who

"Though confounded, he could argue still," was about to renew his argument, when, as if the very wig and gown of my lord Cock had descended upon our worthy Justice, he assumed such awful gravity "as were horrible to tell," and at the same time cast such a portentous frown on the pate of Mr. P. as very clearly satisfied him, that unless he relinquished his argument, the jury would be charged to recommend him also "to be reprimanded by the court." It was certainly outrageously

uncivil in Mr. P. to attempt to overturn the argument of the Chief Justice, which it must be allowed was *bomb proof*; but this was not the only insult offered to the court during this important trial: for, at the very moment when the sentence of the court was pronounced, as if

—"That idiot laughter"—who
—"strains men's cheeks to idle merriment."

had played the deuce with phizzes, every person in court laughed incredibly! while it is said, the Chief Justice
—"from his horrid hair
Shook pestilence and war!"

The importance of correct Punctuation.

A curious and very ingenious expedient was lately resorted to, at a trial in Dublin, to save a prisoner charged with robbery. The principal thing that appeared in evidence against him was a confession alleged to have been made by him at the police office, and taken down in writing by a police officer.—The document purporting to contain this self crimination acknowledgement was produced by the officer, and the following was read from it.

"Magan said he never robbed but twice said it was Crawford."

This, it will be observed, had no mark of the writer's having any notice of punctuation, but the meaning he attached to it will be evident from the following mode of printing it.

"Magan said he never robbed but twice—said it was Crawford." The prisoner begged to look at the paper. He perused it, and rather astonished the peace officer, by asserting, that, so far from its proving the man's guilt, it clearly established his innocence. "This said the learned gentleman is the fair and obvious reading of the sentence."

"Magan said he never robbed—
"But twice said it was Crawford."
The man was of course acquitted.

The following passage affords a terrible picture of war; At Helder—a Frenchman and Highlander had charged upon each other—the Frenchman had parried the thrust of the Highlander, and run him through the body; the Highlander had then let go his hold of the butt end of his piece with his right hand, and seized, with a death grasp, the throat of the Frenchman, who, to extricate himself, had also let go the hold which he had of his firelock with his right hand, and seized the wrist of the Highlander, to pull it away from his throat, but he had been unable—the Frenchman had then staggered backwards, and had fallen on his back, and the Highlander above him, still retaining hold of his throat; and in the struggle that had then taken place, the head of the Highlander had projected so far over the head of the Frenchman, as to bring that part of the former in which the bayonet was, over the mouth of the latter, and in this posture both had expired. Those who saw it, said the sight was truly shocking.

The Frenchman was fairly strangled, his tongue was greatly swelled, and thrust far out of his mouth, into which the blood from the wound of the Highlander was running.

Instance of Martial Ferocity.

A more dreadful instance of brutal ferocity, we believe, can scarcely be found, than is exemplified in the following extract from the Campaigns in Egypt of Napoleon Bonaparte. In a bloody action where the French were under the command of the brave and gallant general Desaix, and the Mamelukes under that of the desperate Murad Bey, a French soldier had fallen mortally wounded; as he fell he grappled an expiring Mameluke that lay by his side, fiercely by the throat. "How," said an officer to him, "in your situation, can you be guilty of a thing so shocking?" "You," replied he "talk very well at your ease; I have but a moment to live, and I wish to enjoy it."

Premature Promise.

A French gentleman apprehending himself on his death-bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer, of whom he had been jealous. "My dear," said she "do not distress yourself, I have given my word to another a great while ago."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

The President communicated to the Senate the report of the Postmaster General of the names & compensation of the clerks employed in that department, during the last year.

The bill introduced by Mr. Thorton as to prohibit the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States north and west of the proposed state of Missouri, was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Burrill, Johnson, of Ky. Palmer and Pleasants.

The engrossed bill to establish a district court in the state of Alabama, was taken up, when the blanks therein were so filled as to provide that the salary of the Judge be 2000 dollars, that of the U. S. Attorney 400 dollars, and that of the Marshal 2550 dollars per annum; and thus amended, the bill was passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to continue the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, (the blank in which had been previously filled so as to continue the act for five years,) and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then again proceeded to consider the resolutions (introduced by Mr. Dickerson) so to amend the constitution as to provide a uniform mode of electing Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and Representatives in Congress; and, on the question to engross the resolution for a third reading, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 27, noes 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri bill, as already stated; after which they adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Mr. Wilson laid before the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New Jersey, on the subject of prohibiting the existence of slavery in Missouri, &c.

Mr. Logan also laid before the Senate sundry resolutions on the same subject adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the act of the Supreme Court, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the other House.

The other subjects in order for to-day, were postponed; and, then

The Senate again took up the Missouri bill.

Mr. Pinkney resumed the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the proposed restriction, and spoke nearly two hours—When he had concluded.

Mr. Otis intimated a wish to reply to Mr. P. but as the Senate, he said after the intellectual banquet which they had just enjoyed, would have now little relief for the plain fair which he could offer; he moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow, which motion prevailed; and

The Senate went into the consideration of executive business; after which they adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

Mr. Rufus King, elected a Senator from the state of New York, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Macon, it was Resolved, That the committee of finance be instructed to prepare and report a bill to remit the duties which may be payable on a statue of Gen. Washington, to be imported from Europe, to be executed by the marquis Canova, for the state of North Carolina.

Mr. Trimble communicated to the Senate certain resolutions of the legislature of Ohio, in favor of the encouragement of domestic manufactures and of appropriations for roads and canals.

Some other subjects were partially acted on & postponed; & the remainder have been already noticed.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

The resolutions of Mr. Dickerson for amending the constitution were further postponed 'till to-morrow; and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri question.

Mr. Smith of N. C. addressed the senate at considerable length in opposition to the restriction, and in reply to its advocates; when he had concluded;

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

The Senate resumed the Maine and Missouri bill; and Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Logan, successively spoke to the question before the house.

The further consideration of the subject was then postponed till to-morrow; when Mr. Roberts takes the floor again, in support of his motion for the restriction on Missouri.

The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the election of the Representatives in the Congress of the U. S. being read the third time—

A motion was made, by Mr. Lloyd, to amend the same by striking out the words,—"That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district shall choose one elector."—The two additional electors, to which each state is entitled, shall be appointed in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct; and inserting, in lieu thereof, the following.

"That, for the purpose of choosing electors of President and Vice President, of the United States, each state shall, by its legislature, be divided into a number of districts, equal to the number of electors of President and Vice President to which such state may be entitled. The districts shall be formed of contiguous territory, and the persons qualified to vote for Representatives in each district shall choose one elector."

The question on said motion was decided by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas, 12. Nays, 30.

So the motion was negatived.

The question on the passage of the resolve was then taken, and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Alab. King, of N. Y. Linnaman, Logan, Macon, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Sanford, Stokes, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tenn.—29.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Elliott, Gaillard, Leake, Lloyd, Lowrie, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Smith, Taylor, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Geo.—13.

So the resolve passed by the requisite vote of two thirds of the senators present, and was sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. it was

Resolved That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law for the liquidation of the accounts of col. Wm. Duane, and for allowing him a compensation for his services and expenses in the publication of his military works under the direction and patronage of the war department.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers & soldiers engaged in a late campaign against the Seminole Indians, (similar to the bill, lately before the other House, for paying for horses and other property lost, captured, or destroyed in the Seminole war)—which was read.

Several bills were read the second time, and referred to committees; and

The Senate resumed the consideration of the

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Mr. Van Dyke, of Delaware, spoke nearly two hours, against the proposed restriction; and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Postmaster General of the names and compensations of the clerks employed in that department and of the contracts entered into in 1819 for transporting mails.

The House, after some other proceedings already noticed, adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22.

Mr. Cooke submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salaries of the judges of the district courts of Indiana and Illinois.

On the question to agree to the said resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The House proceeded, on motion of Mr. Foot, to consider the resolution submitted by him yesterday, to instruct the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to regulate the election return of members of this House; and on the question of adopting the resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the chair, on the bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made, for the completion of the repairs of the North and South Wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive offices; and the blanks having been filled, the bill was reported to the House, as amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The next order of the day was the bill to authorize the people of Missouri to form a state government, and for the admission of the state into the Union; which being called.

Mr. Taylor moved its postponement to Monday the 31st inst. when

It was moved that the House adjourn; And the House Adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 24.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

No Senator or Representative in Congress of the U. S. shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the post office and post roads be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making alteration in the law that gives the right of franking to members and delegates of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this House what loans, if any, have been made since the peace to private citizens, of powder, lead, and other munitions belonging to the government of the army or navy, specifying the times, terms, objects, and extent of such loans; the names of the persons by whom, and to whom made; the different times of repayment, and also the amount of the ultimate loss, if any, likely to be incurred by the government in consequence thereof.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the number of acres of land sold at the several offices from their institution to the 30th September last, rendered in obedience to a resolution of the House of the 10th inst. which report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the repairs of the wings of the Capitol, for finishing the President's House, and the erection of two new Executive offices, was read a third time, and the question stated on its passage.

A debate of about an hour ensued on this bill—not so much on the question whether it ought or ought not to pass, as on the circumstances which called for it.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and carried, without a count, and the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

ADMISSION OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Taylor moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to this day week, with the view of waiting the decision of the Senate on the bill now before them on this subject.

This motion brought on an animated debate of considerable length.

The question was at length decided in

For postponement 87

Against it 88

It was then moved by Mr. Holmes, that the House go into committee of the whole on the said bill; but, before the question was put on this motion, the House about 4 o'clock, Adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 25.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Allen of Mass.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for securing to the several pensioners of the United States the benefit of their pensions, by exempting any monies which may be paid on account of such pensions, from foreign attachment, set off, or other laws in the respective States, by which such monies may be intercepted before the actual receipt of them by such pensioner.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26.

On motion of Mr. Woodbridge, it was *Resolved*, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what further provision may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the treaty of Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan.

Mr. Butler of N. H. submitted a proposition to alter the time of meeting in the morning to 11 o'clock; which, after a few observations from several gentlemen, was ordered to lie on the table.

The house again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the Missouri bill.

The proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered yesterday to the 2d section of the bill, by Mr. Storrs, substantially to alter the limits of the proposed state, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof; [with the view of drawing a line on which those in favor of & those opposed to the slave restriction might compromise their views; his reasons therefore as well as those of others for and against the proposition, will be given hereafter.] Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and in lieu thereof submitted the following:

And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That forever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted) shall exist in the territory of the U. States, lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the State of Missouri as established by this act. *Provided*, that any person escaping into the said territory, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any of the States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, & conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

On this motion a debate ensued, of a desultory character.

The question being taken on the mo-

tion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the negative.

The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section; when

Mr. Taylor of New York proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision:

Section 4, line 25, insert the following after the word "states"—"And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said state otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided* always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid; And provided also, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service, or labor in the said territory.

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future State of Missouri, being thus fully before the House, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

The debate on this main question will be commenced to-morrow by observations from Mr. Taylor, in support of his proposition.

THURSDAY, JAN. 27.

Among the memorials presented this day, was one from the legislature of the state of Ohio, praying that provision may be made for the relief of such purchasers of public land as may forfeit the same, from their inability to complete the payment thereof.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, who pray for compensation for vessels sunk in that harbor during the military operations in its neighborhood, in the year 1814. Ordered to lie on the table.

Respecting the Spanish Treaty.

Mr. Floyd, of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause to be communicated to this house, if in his opinion consistent with the public good, whatsoever information he may possess, relative to the extent of territory which the instructions of the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic majesty authorized him to cede to the U. S. in his negotiation with the Secretary of State, which resulted in the treaty of 22d February last; and likewise at what period he obtained that information.

Mr. F. said that he had been induced to submit this resolution to obtain the information required, as important, upon a subject of great consequence to the nation at this time. It was predicated upon an *oraison* in the letter of the Secretary of 18th of August, 1819, wherein he says—"It is too well known, and the Spanish government dare not deny it, that Mr. Oniz's last instructions authorize him to cede to the United States much more territory than he did." Now, sir, as the treaty has not been confirmed by Spain, and we are called upon to enforce the friendly stipulations of that treaty, it is peculiarly proper to have all the information which was possessed at the time of the negotiation.

On suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, the resolve was so amended, by consent of the mover, as to request the President, instead of instructing the Secretary of State, (as at first offered,) if in his opinion it should be expedient, to cause the required information to be laid before the House—the objection being to leaving a compliance with an order from the house discretionary with any officer of the government subordinate to the highest in authority.

The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution thus amended, it was decided in the negative—ayes 67, noes 88.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The order of the Day on the Missouri Bill being announced—

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved the postponement of the order of the day to this day week. His object was in the mean time to consider, in the hope of its adoption, a proposition for the prohibition of the further introduction of slavery west of the Mississippi. Should such a measure be adopted, the territories in that quarter would be placed on the same footing as the ordinance of 1787 had placed the North Western Territory. The question now agitated in Congress might then perhaps be left to the good sense of the people of the states to be formed out of that territory; and, should any question present itself on the subject of the admission of slavery into any such state, it might be left for the proper tribunal, the Supreme Court, to determine it.

The proposed postponement was opposed by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would only serve to procrastinate the interchange of opinions on the question now fairly before the house which whatever else was done, would certainly take place, and could not be prevented. Mr. Edwards was opposed to any prohibition whatever, of the nature proposed, or in the way of compromise.

The motion to postpone was negatived; and the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill for authorizing the people of Missouri to form a Constitution, &c.—Mr. Taylor's motion to amend the bill by imposing a restriction on slavery being under consideration—

Mr. Taylor, of N. York, delivered a speech in support of his motion, which occupied about two hours.

Mr. Holmes of Mass. followed, and spoke some time against the right of Congress to impose the restriction. Before Mr. H. had concluded he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; &

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 28.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, agreeably to law, a statement of the names & compensation of clerks, employed in the War Department.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to designate the boundaries of districts, and establish land offices, for the disposal of public lands not heretofore offered for sale, in the states of Indiana and Alabama; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. it was *Resolved*, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the allowance of bounty land to all soldiers who enlisted in the late war with Great Britain, and who procured substitutes, in proportion to the time of service performed by them and their substitutes respectively; and also all others who enlisted and remained in service during the war, and were regularly discharged, not already provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, it was *Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be requested to lay before this House a list of the newspapers in which the laws, resolutions, and orders of Congress are published during the sessions of the 14th and 15th Congress, designating the state, district, or territory in which each newspaper was published, with an estimate of the expense of such publication.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee on the subject, Mr. Baldwin in the chair.

Mr. Holmes, of Mass. resumed the floor, & occupied about two hours including the argument which he commenced yesterday against the proposed restriction.

Mr. Smith of Va. followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

SIXTEEN PIRATES CONDEMNED.

We have seen a letter from New Orleans, dated 1st January, which states that on the 30th of December, Judge Hall, of the U. S. District Court, pronounced sentence of death on the sixteen pirates taken at Barrataria some time since, by captain Loomis. To prevent any attempt to rescue them from the hands of justice, the military turned out to guard them. They are to be hanged on the 27th of May next, unless pardoned by the President. After the judge had finished pronouncing death upon the hardened wretches, several of them cried out, in open court,—"Murder, by G—d; and in no respect did they appear in the least affected. The letter adds, there is a patrol kept up by the citizens every night to prevent any conspiracy, which, it is feared, may be formed, to effect their escape.—N. Y. Post.

THE LATE GALE.

In noticing the severe gale of the 17th ult. the Albany Argus observes—"The devastation by the tempest has not been confined to the seaboard. The damage sustained in the interior, in the demolition of buildings, the destruction of fruit and forest trees, the loss of incalculably great. On the route from Bennington to Manchester, in Vermont, we are informed by a traveller, there is scarcely a farm on which some building has not blown down, unroofed or partially damaged. In one case, in Shaftsbury, the family having fled to the cellar for safety, the house blew down, and the chimney fell through into the cellar, breaking all the sleepers except one or two over that part to which the family had retreated. They were afterwards dug out by the neighbours, wholly unhurt. In Rupert many of the fine maple orchards which have excited the admiration of travellers, were prostrated, and the damage in that town alone is estimated at \$50,000. In Pittstown, Hosick, New-Lebanon, &c. many buildings were blown down or unroofed, and the roads in all directions have been obstructed by drifts of snow.

Norfolk, Jan. 29.

COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

Numerous Counterfeit Notes of the bank of the Metropolis, of 3 dollars are in circulation, so well executed as easily to escape detection by persons off their guard.—We understand that they are all dated 1st of January, 1815, and although payable to order, have no endorsement. The signature of the President, John P. Van Ness, is well imitated, that of the Cashier, Alexander Kerr, rather stiffer, and the paper a brighter color than that of the genuine note. A gentleman from the Eastern-Shore informed us yesterday, that they were very numerous in that part of the country.

Alexandria, (D. C.) Feb. 2.

COUNTERFEITS.

The public are cautioned against receiving counterfeit notes of the Franklin Bank of this town, of the denomination of Fifty Dollars. It is discovered that they have been in circulation some time.

By a letter received at Norfolk, it is stated, that the first Teller of the Branch of the United States' Bank, at Richmond has decamped with twenty thousand dollars of the funds.

Information is also received in town, that the Farmers Bank of Virginia at Lynchburg, has been robbed by an under clerk of about three thousand eight hundred dollars.

Beacon. It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a clerk, in the Branch Bank of the United States in that city, has been led to resign his office, in consequence of an alleged malversation of monies entrusted to his charge—the amount not ascertained to public satisfaction.

Sea Serpent Caught!

The Boston Palladium informs, that "A Whale about 70 feet in length, having got aground in Provincetown harbor, was killed by the inhabitants on Saturday evening last—another was discovered in the harbor on Monday and pursued by a number of boats, but he escaped.

The Corporation of Savannah, implicitly relying on the voluntary and unsought liberality of the citizens of the different states, have resolved that it is inexpedient to send persons abroad with a view of soliciting contributions.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 7.

NEWS.

The Governor of Maryland, has granted a nolle prosequi to Samuel Tenant, to quash an indictment for forgery. We are very glad to hear of this gentleman's release, as he has been several times a democratic delegate to the Legislature from Talbot, and was talked of last fall as such. He will be now entirely disembarassed, and will no doubt be taken up next fall.

MORE NEWS.

Governor Sprigg has also remitted the fine of ninety dollars, imposed by the Court at their last term, upon Mr. Kendal F. Holmes, for an assault and battery on the body of a poor young lady of this town.—These are the days of mercy;

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. PRESTON

Is the late democratic Treasurer of Virginia, who has resigned his office after a defalcation already ascertained in his accounts of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. How much more Mr. Preston has used of the public money is not ascertained, but we wait for the report of the committee of investigation to tell us that. Now this is a good business enough—but Mr. Preston says he did not take this money for himself, he took it to accommodate his friends—that's a kind fellow—and some of these friends he says are, or then were high in official station—there's for you—Huzza for old Virginia—I thought her patriots could not be out done at last by the democratic patriot collector of New-Orleans who fobbed and ran off with some hundreds of thousands of dollars—or the democratic New England Treasurer that fobbed and ran off to Canada with a great many thousand dollars of public money, or the democratic, patriotic, New York District Attorney, who fell short in his accounts in the receipts of the public money and gave a bond of indemnity for one hundred thousand dollars & then started for Orleans—his name was I think old Peter Porcupine's Adams, Ugly Neddy. Now there are a great many other names of these same patriotic democrats whose names I do not recollect at present, but I will get them some day Mr. Printer and send them to you, provided you will not let the federalists see them, for they are such tall tales they will blab it all over the country—the devil of it is I don't know any of the federal officers who ever fobbed any, or else I would tell you directly.—Dexter you know the democrats said burnt the war office, but afterwards when he turned democrat they said that was not so; & Hambleton they said made way with public money, but the democrats investigated his accounts and found it was not so—they then abused him with all their might, but when he died and was no longer in their way they said he was one of the best and greatest men that ever lived—only not quite so great a military character as Mr. Madison.

But about this Mr. Preston, he says he took that money for his friends that were high in office, and some of whom have since failed—I must not name names in bankrupt matters, but don't you remember Mr. Printer that we heard Mr. Jefferson was in for it to the tune of some 20,000 dollars, as endorser for some of the Virginia high office men. I don't mean to say that Long Tom has had any thing to do in this business, he is above all that now, he has feathered his nest and gone to setting long ago, but depend upon it there is some high matter to come out about those Virginia patriots that take the public money not for themselves but for others. See Mr. Preston's own letter about the affair and judge for yourself.

For the Easton Gazette.

BIRTH NIGHT.

The usual mode of celebrating the Anniversary of our Washington's Birth has been by balls & feasts—but in these hard and disastrous times, when money is so scarce that every man is distressed for the want of it, and calamities have befallen our citizens, it is submitted to the good sense of our gentry, whether it would not be more becoming to ask that our churches and meeting houses be opened on that day, and that appropriate sermons should be delivered, and instead of giving five dollars to a Ball, suppose a collection is made in the different houses of public worship, when we can give a half or a whole dollar or two dollars, to be applied by our different ministers of the gospel to soothe the distresses of our own poor people, or if found sufficient afterwards, to make a donation to the sufferers by fire at Savannah or Wilmington. After this let us all go to the Court House, and hear some of our young men make an Oration in honor of the day, and then retire to our families and our homes, with the gratifying reflection of having celebrated the birth day of Washington, as rationally if not as expensively as it ever was celebrated before.

If the plan is approved, let notice be given, and let us all unite in the same course of celebration.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings.

SATURDAY, JAN. 29.

This day the contested election of Calvert county was decided. Early in the day Mr. Boyle submitted a preamble and resolution, stating that "whereas after a full investigation of all the facts connected with the Calvert election, it appeared that John Becket, Daniel Kent and Thomas Blake, had a majority of the legal

votes, and were therefore elected." Mr. LeCompte objected to the first part of the preamble, which stated that there had been "a full investigation of all the facts;" and moved to strike it out. It was determined in the negative.

Mr. LeCompte then moved to insert the following as an amendment, and "whereas no evidence neither hearsay or any other has been offered to prove for whom John Hance, John Robertson, Joseph Wilson and William Dorsey, persons declared to be illegal voters by this house, voted at the late Calvert election." On making the motion Mr. L. remarked "that if the Hon. chairman of the committee of elections or any other member of the house, would state one little of testimony, shewing how the before named persons voted, at the late Calvert election, he would withdraw the amendment." None made any reply, or could make any. They knew the fact was so and though they had not the hardihood to assert the contrary, yet they voted down the proposition.

Mr. Forrest then moved to strike out the names of Messrs Kent and Becket.—Upon this motion a discussion took place. It was contended in support of the motion, that there was no evidence shewing that Kent and Becket had a majority of legal votes. Waiving at this time all objections to the mode in which this investigation had been conducted, and the sort of evidence, which it had been thought proper by the house, to admit, what are the facts which even the friends of the present proposition, can contend are established. It is declared by the house that there were thirteen illegal votes taken at the late Calvert election (and here it was remarked that most probably fewer illegal votes were not taken in any county of the state, where there was a contest—three of these voters testify that they voted in favor of Messrs. Becket and Kent, and one of them testifies that he voted in favor of Blake and Reynolds, the returned sitting members. It has been proved by hearsay evidence that four of them voted in favor of Blake and Reynolds, as to one of them, to wit Cockran, the testimony by hearsay is doubtful, one witness said that Cockran said he voted for all the federalists. Doct. R. C. Gant another witness summoned on the part of Becket and Kent and their zealous political friend, said that Cockran told him that he voted for Weems and Reynolds, and that he did not know for whom else he voted or whether he voted for any one else or not—in truth he was so drunk as to have very little recollection about it. Cockran is an illiterate man who can neither read or write. With respect also to Beverly, of whose manner of voting testimony by hearsay has been given, it is in proof that he can neither read or write, and most probably if here would not swear for whom he voted. To even persons who could both read and write, might be unwilling to swear for whom they voted that as an illustration of this, Doct. Gant has told you, that he could not swear for whom he voted. If thought he voted the democratic ticket—political friend gave him the ticket and put it into the ballot box without examination.

With respect to the other four votes declared to be illegal, no evidence whatever has been offered as to the names of the persons for whom they voted. The taking three illegal votes from Becket & Kent and the six illegal votes proved they had been from Blake and Reynolds would give Becket and Kent a majority two votes. That there still remained illegal votes which if known might change the result, and that the house ought not to vacate the seats of the sitting members and to admit others in their stead upon this uncertain testimony—upon a guess. That the judges had in their turns declared that the sitting members had the majority of "legal votes"—that that return should be held conclusive until the contrary appeared. That was most absurd and might lead to a complete subversion of the rights of the legal voters to undertake establishing how some portion of the illegal voters, voted, to change the return the judges of an election. The absurd & injustice of such a course was thus illustrated. The persons returned as elected might have a majority of one, or two votes—upon a scrutiny it might appear that there were fifty illegal voters and establishing that three of them voted in favor of the sitting members would change the result and exclude them, although other forty seven illegal voters might have given their votes for the petitioners.

seats: And all this might very easily be effected by contrivance. What is course here attempted. To take from petitioners three votes and from the sitting members six votes, that leaves a majority of two votes in favor of the petitioners Becket and Kent—and you throw aside the other four illegal votes, where were the names of the persons for whom they voted known, the result might be different. To say it would not be merely guessing without the slightest fact sustain the guess. The rights of the people were not thus to be sported with. It was impossible to say from this testimony that Messrs. Kent and Becket had a majority of legal votes—that there might be some shadow of plausibility in saying in consequence of the number of the legal voters and the closeness of the public vote that a fair expression of the public vote had not been obtained—but it was utterly out of the question to say that Kent & Becket had a majority of legal votes and to admit them to seats, and to vacate the seats of the sitting members. The people of Calvert had a right like every other county, in the state to choose their own delegates, and that they not delegated that right to the House Delegates of Maryland, and the ex-

it would be adoring usurpation of power. These considerations & various others equally strong and conclusive were urged by Messrs. Forrest, Dorsey, Stone, and LeCompte.

Mr. Mauley attempted to reply and confessed, that he would not undertake to controvert the position taken by the gentlemen on the other side—that there did not exist any power in that house to alter the polls and admitted that even if the power did exist the exercise of it would be most dangerous and productive of no practical good—but this house having determined on this course, and proceeding on the same he could now accede to its propriety—nor should he undertake to answer the arguments of the gentleman as to the illegality and unsatisfactory nature of the testimony which this house had thought proper to admit. It was now too late, the House cannot retrace its steps. He then made some remarks upon the testimony, by which he seemed disposed to vindicate the vote which was about to give—but which he eventually appeared to think was rather a hasty apology than an argument. We do not mean to disparage Mr. Mauley's talents or capacity, but even he could not make black white.

Mr. Boyle made a few remarks in support of his motion.

The question was then decided—that Kent, Beckett, and Blake were duly elected Delegates from Calvert, and the seat of Mr. Reynolds, vacated.

Therefore, Kent and Beckett appeared and were qualified.

It will be recollected that Messrs. Blake and Reynolds had returned federal delegates had an equal number of votes and so soon as Mr. Blake discovered that he was continued in his seat and his colleague, Mr. Reynolds excluded he immediately felt it his duty to return home. He did not consider that he had any greater right to a seat as a member than his colleague Reynolds—and the House had decided that Mr. Reynolds had none. He would not be a member selected by the House of Delegates—He came there as a representative of a majority of the people of Calvert, and wished not to be considered in any other light. He was not so fond of power and distinction as to seek it upon any terms.

Mr. Weems whose seat had been conferred early in the session, so soon as he discovered that his friends were about to go home, determined to go with them—He was unwilling to continue on the floor, as the colleague of gentlemen, whom he did not think were elected by a majority of the legal voters of Calvert.

Great credit is due James I. Bowen, John Robertson, Joseph S. Wilson, William Dossy, James Gray and Henry Cockran, for their firm and manly stand in preferring to encounter every suffering, rather than cowardly yield up the constitutional right of every freeman of Maryland. Their names will be identified with the history of the state, and will be repeated with pleasure and admiration so long as liberty and law are dear to Americans. Another effort to coerce a voter of Maryland, will never be made. Future legislators will recollect that the people of Maryland, know their rights, and that they have the spirit to maintain them.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

The bill for the stay of executions, was read a second time and passed.

It was supported by Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Dennis, and opposed by Messrs. Key and Forrest.

This bill is similar in its provisions to the old embargo stay law, except that it provides for the payment of claims by instalments and fixes the period when each instalment becomes due, to wit: on the 30th of November next, on the first of May next following, and the 30th of November following.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

A number of petitions were read and sundry bills of minor importance acted upon.

The bill relating to justices of the peace in Baltimore, was read a second time and rejected.

This bill originated in the Senate and was intended to remedy some defects in the law of last session providing for the appointment of ward justices of the peace. Mr. Montgomery opposed the bill and Mr. Brackenridge and Mr. Harrison supported it. The necessary consequence of the defeat of this bill, is, that the law of last session is rendered inoperative, and this was Mr. M's avowed reason for defeating it. There will be no appointment of ward justices, with an expectation that they will qualify as such.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

The Bank directors were appointed—The gentlemen nominated on the part of the majority of the House of Delegates as heretofore published, were elected.

The bill providing for the punishing of the misconduct of officers of Banks, was read a second time and passed.

The bill regulating the authentication of proxies for voting for Bank directors and prohibiting the giving of them to officers of Banks, was read a second time and passed.

This bill originated in the Senate and is now a law.

The bill to restore the funds of St. John's College was taken up. Mr. Boyle addressed the house in a very able and eloquent speech for upwards of an hour, in support of the bill, when a motion for adjournment was made and carried.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

The bill providing for the punishment of persons who shall kidnap white children, was read a second time and passed.

The resolution in favor of Jeremiah T. Chase was read and rejected.

Mr. Boyle resumed the discussion of the

bill for the restoring of the funds to St. John's College. After he had concluded Mr. Harrison followed on the same side, and also Mr. Jennifer. Mr. Key spoke in opposition, when on motion of Mr. Stewart the bill was referred to the next General Assembly of Maryland.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

A quantity of private business was done—nothing of a public nature.

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, dated January 29th, 1820.

"You will no doubt be surprised at receiving a letter from me dated at this place, which seldom you know hold out inducements sufficiently strong to entice a stranger to it, & which as report has long said, is rendered so disagreeable by its vast number of bar-room politicians, whose slanderous tongues 'know no holy day,' that one can find no more quiet at the tavern in which he pays to lodge; than our friend lame Dick, the miller, can in the mill in which he is paid for lodging. Indeed, at the house to which fate drove me, 'mine host' himself, though small in stature, is a big politician, and 'talks as much and says as little,' in the same space of time, as any man in the world—the greasy solicitor excepted. However, in despite of those bores, as well as the high rates one has to submit to, I have been encouraged to remain here a week to hear the Calvert question, which has cost the state an enormous sum of money, decided in our House of Delegates. What that decision would be, it was an easy matter from the very commencement of the sham investigation which has taken place, to have predicted. For, what could one expect, but that Messrs. Kent and Beckett would be admitted to their seats, and that Mr. Reynolds would be ejected from his, when they perceived the democratic majority in that body, not only denying Mr. Reynolds the right of summoning before them witnesses to shew that his title to a seat was good, and to testify as to the credibility of a miserable creature, who, every body out of the house, and many in it, are of opinion, swore to every thing except the truth, but also, when argued down and silenced by the eloquence and truth of federal members, gagging them by the previous question, which, you know, precludes all debate. This was called for twice in one day; once by Mr. Forwood of Harford, and once by Mr. Kennedy, (alias Larry Cotter, junior) who not finding subjects enow to please his fancy on the highlands of Scotland, emigrated to this state, soon became a first rate patriot and settled in Washington county; where, by means best known to himself, he succeeded in getting chosen a delegate to represent her. Of this despotic procedure they were afterwards boldly reminded, by Mr. Forrest from Montgomery, a gentleman whose father lost a leg while in the revolutionary army fighting for the liberty and freedom, which the democrats in the house, on this occasion, refused his son. After sitting from nine o'clock on Thursday morning until seven at night, a motion was made to adjourn. Mr. F. rose and remarked 'that he hoped the motion would prevail, as the house was then in such a state of confusion that it was incapable of acting upon a question of such moment: The eyes of Maryland (said he) are upon us, and our crowded galleries attest the great interest which is felt by the people in the subject before us. The privilege of free debate, granted to the citizens of this state by her constitution and bill of rights, has been this day debarred the minority in this house; I therefore hope, the house may adjourn, that members may have the night to calm their passions and prepare themselves to come here in the morning to do business and not to sacrifice the rights and liberties of the people upon the bloody altar of passions and democracy.'

These observations which, every one in the lobby expected, would have elicited some severe animadversions from his opponents, were passed by in silence. That silence is easily accounted for—'guilt makes cowards of us all.' The blood of Lingam still shews fresh upon that altar. But to the decision—after having a number of persons before them, (said by Messrs. Kent and Beckett not to be entitled to votes) for the purpose of compelling them to tell the names of the Candidates for whom they voted, and after having spent 10 or 11 days in fitting their consciences for the reception of the new blot they were previously determined should be placed upon them, the democrats in the house this day decided, that Mr. Reynolds's seat should be vacated, & that the two democrats above mentioned should be admitted as members. This decision is considered by every stranger, with whom I have conversed about it, as a downright outrage against justice and the right of the people of Calvert, to send whom they choose to represent them in the Legislature. Yet, as I before mentioned, a common man, whether possessed of the gift of prophecy or not, could have foretold it; for so fully resolved were the democrats in the house upon ousting Mr. Reynolds, that they would not permit federal members to propound to witnesses questions which would bring forth the whole truth; and which, of course, were necessary and proper. Some of the persons, summoned to discover the manner in which they voted, are poor men, yet, to their lasting honour be it said, they are as rich in principle as the greatest nabob in the world. I heard three of them positively refuse to give up their constitutional right of keeping secret their votes—telling the house, at the same time, they did not think themselves bound to tell, and would not. Indeed, one went so far, when called up to the bar to swear, as to refuse to do so, telling the house, he would not,

because he knew, the object they had in view, was to entrap him.

Your old friend,
JOE MCCRACKIN."

"Note. Larry Cotter writes Poetry, so does Mr. Kennedy. By the following Epithalamium which was written by Larry you may form some idea of Mr. K's taste, the two bards (Cotter and Kennedy) being about equal in fancy.

"Hail happy union!
John Fitzgerald!
You and the father of your wife
Will now be friends the remainder of your life,
When Charon takes him into his old boat;
Tho' grief, alas! will choke your honest throat
Yet I shall see you in a bran new coat,
Your wife and children will be better drest,
When death leaves you the key of his strong chest,
May your kind love and friendship never totter,
So sings the roving bard—sweet Larry Cotter."

For the Eastern Gazette.
Eastern Shore, Jan. 26, 1820.

MR. EDITOR,

When I lately transmitted to you a communication, on the subject of an union of the different divisions of the Peninsula into one Episcopal diocese, I did not contemplate that it would be necessary for me, to trouble either yourself, or the public through you, with any thing farther on the subject. You have, however, in your paper of the 24th inst. inserted a communication, the skeleton, or outline of which I think I have previously seen, in which the writer endeavors by ridicule and misrepresentation, to baffle enquiry, and to throw contempt on those, who are so unfortunate as to differ from him in opinion, with regard to the best interests of the church, and then by a strange misnomer adopts the signature of Paley, one of the most zealous advocates of reform, which the church has known since the days of the Puritans.

I am not old, Mr. Editor, but I have lived long enough to know that ridicule is not argument, nor misrepresentation truth.

As my object, at this time, is merely to correct the assertions which the forced gravity of Paley has enabled him to make, I have separated them, with my pen-knife, from his rallery, and having arrayed them before me, without the help of paste, I find that I have very little to do.

He asserts that the Episcopalians of Delaware 'have not yet by any expressions that have come from them, manifested any desire that their deficiencies might be thus remedied, &c.' Now, sir, besides being in possession of recent private documents which show the precise reverse of this assertion, with regard to some of the Episcopalians of Delaware, I would refer your readers to the fact of the mission, a few years since, of the late Rev. Mr. Price of Wilmington, from the convention of Delaware, to the Convention of this diocese, for the very purpose of submitting the proposition before us. I am not able to refer to the journal of that convention, but the fact is notorious.

Again he asserts, that 'it is said the Bishop of Virginia, when addressed on this subject, treated it with his usual discretion, returning a polite answer, with the sincerest wishes for the promotion of the general welfare of the church, but expressing no opinion on the proposition. Now sir, I happen to be possessed of information on this point, from authority, which I think even Paley will admit to be unquestionable, that Bishop Moore did at first express distinctly an opinion unfavorable to the proposition, but, sir, I also happen to be in possession of very good authority for the opinion which I freely advance, that Bishop Moore, having taken the advice of the standing committee of his diocese on this subject, will withdraw his objections.

Again—the sentiments and wishes, of the Episcopalians of Accomac and Northampton are unknown, (i. e. to Paley) but it is doubted whether they would deem their convenience promoted by the measure—and again—Had this proposition originated in Delaware, (see above) or the E. Shore of Virginia, real charity for their situation and wants, would have lead us to listen to it, with sympathy and feeling.' I am apprehensive, however, from the whole tenor of his remarks, that this is a promise of doubtful performance, yet I am under the necessity of claiming its fulfillment, for it is necessary that it should now be generally understood—what Paley in the fullness of his 'real charity,' does not seem even to have sought to understand, that the recent measures did actually originate on the E. Shore of Virginia. The sanction of Bishop Kemp to a meeting of the clergy, was solicited, in consequence of the earnest representations and solicitations of the late lamented Rector of St. George's, Accomac county. He was the only clergyman of the Church in those counties, and he stated with warmth and earnestness, that it was a measure of great importance to the people of his charge, and he was under the impression, as he stated to the writer of this; that the Virginians of the E. Shore, as far as he had opportunities of information, would be gratified with the measure. He was desirous that a meeting of the clergy should be held, for the purpose of ascertaining, through them, the general opinion of the members of the church throughout the peninsula, and for bringing the subject before the public; and himself fixed the time for the late meeting at Cambridge. The writer of this, knows that he looked forward with anxiety to be present at that meeting, but God in his providence saw fit to disappoint him, and soon after to call him out of the world. The gentleman who has succeeded him in the parish of St. George's, recently, and emphatically observed in conversation, 'that it was only necessary to

look at the map, to see the propriety of the proposed union.

With regard to the statements of Paley respecting the passage to Baltimore; where the general concerns of the church are transacted, and where they will no doubt continue to be chiefly exercised"—he seems to have forgotten, that steam boats do not pass the door of every man, who may need conveyance, and that below the Choptank river there are none. I believe, sir, that though steam boats may fill the pockets of their owners, their chief advantage to the traveller, is the celerity, and comfortable manner, with which they convey him. "Cheapness" is certainly not one of their attributes, and then again, though packet-boats may be cheap if the passage is rapidly made, yet I have found some of them very inconvenient, and I have heard, more than once, of gentlemen making an unpleasant "little sea voyage of a week" from one of our own counties to Baltimore; it is true they were not "blown off to the West Indies," but then they might have been, you know, sir, and that will suit our purpose equally as well. I have known Clergymen to be under the necessity of embarking on Sundays in some of the "cheap and most commodious conveyances to Baltimore" that they might be in season to attend the convention.

In stating his extreme case "from Wilmington to Eastville, within 20 miles, of Cape Charles," Paley might have added, that the distance is about 200 miles, that is, about 60 miles farther than from Somerset to Washington, and that it may be travelled in about the same time as in the case insinuated, at all seasons of the year. In my former communication, I merely stated a few facts, for the consideration of the members of the church, one of those was, that the last meeting of the standing committee was called at Washington; I am still unacquainted with the business of their meeting, but presume, with Paley, that there could be best transacted. But let me now put an extreme case as a sort of parallel to Paley's. Suppose the Rector of All-Hallows, or St. Martins in Worcester, or of Coventry in Somerset, to be a member of the standing committee, and that a meeting is called in St. Mary's, where the best information can be obtained on the business which calls them together; how is he to get there? "Two days to Haddaway's ferry, another from thence to Annapolis, and one or two more to St. Mary's, if he can, by any chance, procure a carriage to take him there. Suppose Hagerstown to be the place, and the present season, "two days to Haddaway's," another to Annapolis, a fourth to Baltimore, a fifth to Frederick and a sixth to Hagerstown. During "four fifths" or "five sixths" of the year, it will or may be thus; two days to Easton, (and here, he must be cautious that his arrival is well-timed) a third to Baltimore, a fourth to Frederick, and perhaps a fifth to Hagerstown. But really, sir, what are we to gain on either side, by extreme cases? And what, especially, can Paley hope to gain, by stating that "a member from a more central situation, Dorchester or Talbot, can be at Washington in fewer hours and with less fatigue, than he could go to Wilmington or Lewistown, and in half the time, it would take him to reach East-ile, in Northampton? Is he really unacquainted with the distances of which he speaks? I have no special reason, to fear the passage of the bay, yet I would, certainly, more readily undertake to travel in my own carriage, the distances he mentions, to places on the peninsula, than cross the bay, to travel to Washington, even if I could have, what I cannot easily have, a steam boat passage.

But the funds, "what is to become of them in the new arrangement?" There is "a fund, for the permanent support of the Episcopate," established, I believe, under the 19th Canon, when it was commenced, I know not, but it amounted in June last, as appears by the treasurers report, on the journal of the convention, held at that time, to the trifling sum of \$688 46 cts. The interest of the fund, is I understand, added to the principal annually, and Paley may possibly entertain the hope that with the aid of some "master spirits," it may ultimately be sufficient to maintain a bishop, in the "very eligible situation" of Baltimore. But I fear, that, with regard to the great body of the laity, if they at present entertain this hope—"it must be not to day, and to-morrow only, but throughout "many" of their generations. But does he think our Western Shore brethren would, in case of separation, refuse us our fair proportion of that fund? Is there not injustice in such a supposition? There is also an annual tax or collection of \$10 from each Parish, to defray the Bishops travelling expenses"—this fund, of course forms no obstacle, for it cannot accumulate, but is annually extinguished. But this tax operates unequally, and for this, and perhaps other reasons has been much objected to. I have little doubt, that in the present situation of this diocese, advantages would result from a different arrangement of this tax, and I doubt as little, that while in the new state of things the Bishop's expenses, would be, in my opinion, materially lighter than those of the Bishop of Maryland, the same sum at least could be raised on the peninsula, which, Paley says, is raised in all Maryland, and possibly, a larger sum still. I am not able however to say, what would be done in this case.

The "deputies fund," like the Bishop's travelling fund, is intended I believe to be extinguished at every session of the General Convention, at any rate, that will be the effect, or nearly so, at the next session. But "are the clergy of the Eastern Shore, prepared to surrender all claim to the fund for the assistance of their widows and orphans, &c.?" Where did Paley learn that this surrender would be necessary? Has he ever read the "act of in-

corporation," or the "laws for the management of the funds?" A member of the corporation, (and none are entitled to the benefits of the fund, till they become such) does not forfeit his membership, unless he removes from the state, or is a defaulter in his contributions to a certain extent, and even after removing from the state, he may remain a contributor, and he, and after his death, his wife and children shall be treated as is directed by the laws of the corporation, or, if he chooses he may be repaid his contributions. See the 5th of the laws of the corporation. Some of the clergy of that part of the district of Columbia, formerly belonging to Maryland, although there are no provisions in the "act," or in the "laws" relating to them, are contributors, and are admitted, I believe, to a full participation of the benefits of the institution.

"Paley" however, brings forward an argument as made use of by the advocates of the proposed alteration, which I can truly assert, I have heard used before, in connection with the proposal, in a single instance. I give it in his words—"Our good Bishop so seldom comes to see us." Perhaps I ought to feel obliged to him, as it enables me to declare that I most cheerfully admit all he can say, as to the propriety of a Bishop's receiving an independent support—that I highly respect, and esteem, our present "good Bishop," and that there is not only impropriety, but great injustice, in expecting him, while he has the charge of a parish, to visit his diocese throughout more than "once in three years." Yet, however, Paley would have found, perhaps, less cause for some of his remarks on this point, had he perused the 20th canon of the general convention, & particularly the 3d clause. By the way, Mr. Editor, it is from a "central position," "one, which according to Paley, he can visit with less actual exertion and fatigue, than he would undergo from the performance of a funeral service at Fell's point," that I have heard the most of this imputed neglect.

"Local jealousies," he says, "have been kindled at." I protested, in my former communication, against such a construction of my language. I here repeat my protest.

On the whole Mr. Editor, for I have already taken up too much of your time—this proposition is an interesting one to all the members of the church on the peninsula—if it will advance the interests of the church, as the clergy almost unanimously, and many of the most eminent laymen, think, let it take effect, in the contrary it will be injurious to those interests, let it be laid aside. LET A CONVENTION JUDGE. Let the merits of the question, as it regards both the issues, have a full and fair discussion. But let us not labor to check enquiry—let us not aim at throwing contempt on any man, or set of men, for their opinions; for then indeed should we introduce "confusion and every evil work," and instead of "laying the question quietly to rest," will stir up within us, the worst feelings of our nature.

A CHURCHMAN.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, 15th ult by the Rev. Mr. Seward, STREPHUS BIDDLE, Esq. to Miss MARIA COOK, all of Dorchester County.

—In this Town on Saturday evening the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. James SHANAHAN, to Miss ELIZA BERRY, both of this County.

A BIRTH-NIGHT BALL.

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious Washington.

Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.

TRISTRAM THOMAS,
W. G. TILGHMAN,
W. HAYWARD JR.,
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
GEO. W. NABH,
GEO. T. MARTIN.
Managers.

Easton, Feb. 7.

Notice.

The Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and those disposed to become members are requested to meet in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 23d of February 1820.

E. FORMAN, Assistant Secy.

Feb. 7—tm.

Notice.

The members of the Queen Ann's Agricultural Society, are hereby notified that their next stated meeting will be on the last Saturday in this month, at 11 o'clock. At Mr. Chaplain's in Centerville.

By order of the Society.

THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.

Feb. 7th.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.

On application of Levin T. Spedden, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Levin T. Spedden, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Spedden, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin T. Spedden, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 7—4w.

POETRY.

From the Independent Balance.
TO MY COUNTRY.

They tell me falsely, offspring of the skies,
That Genius hope upon thy bosom dies:
Ere it attains its growth or dares to bloom,
The sweetest flower of fancy meets its doom:
That on thy barren breast thy poets die,
A prey to hunger, pain and treachery;
Nay more—they tell me genius must decay,
Except a king his sceptre o'er thee sway:
Except a potentate for life bear rule,
And humble worth become a tyrant's tool—
Must stand with wicked patience and pro-
claim

"Five, i e la Roi"—his cottage all on flame!
Kills like these, my country, thou must know,
Ere fancy's flowers upon thy soil will grow;
Ere genius dares to show her heavenly form,
Or science grasp the lightning of the storm;
Or calm philosophy sit on her rock,
To hear the thunder, fearless of the shock—
Then let the buds of fancy never bloom,
Let genius sicken—science meet its doom;
Let calm philosophy to nonsense turn,
And painting poetry, fill one common urn—
For richer far, Columbia, shalt thou be
With loss of these than loss of liberty!
But what they say of thee I know is false—
From base ingratitude thy soul revolts;
Thou dost not suffer genius to decay,
Or sciences lamp, for oil, to lose a ray;
Not at thy door, my country, lies the blame,
At hisit lies—a fiend—I blush to name,
A fiend whose breath palliates and damns the
soul!

A fiend who lurks in black destruction's bow!
A fiend whose withering touch destroys the
heart,
And hurls to earth the majesty of Art,
Sears every flower ere yet the buds unfurled,
And mars and blots the beauty of a world!
'Tis curst Intemperance! that baleful foe
Of all that's useful fair, and sweet below,
Who, with delusive smile, in ruin lays
All, all the mighty souls of modern days!
'Tis he alone who strikes the minstrel dead,
And bids the son of science steal his bread,
'Tis he who bids philosophy expire,
And quenches every spark of native fire—
Pours desolation o'er my country's hope,
And leaves her sons in infamy to grope
Oh! slun the monster, sons of genius strong,
Of science, blest philosophy and song,
Do this, and never shall ye feel despair,
The want of patronage and pious prayer,
Do this, and all the arts of Rome and Greece,
On freedom's soil shall flourish and increase,
And he, your father, who your country freed,
Shall smile from heaven and approve his
seed.

BOSTON BARD.

FLAX, For sale,

The Subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia, about
1500wt. of superior quality FLAX, (from
the Switch) and
200wt. Nice Hackled do.
CLARK & GREEN.
Jan. 24—3w

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied
by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick
McNeal.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Nov. 29—1f

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.
On application of Samuel Hopkins, of Talbot
county, by petition in writing to the Court a-
foresaid, praying the benefit of the act of as-
sembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sun-
dry insolvent debtors," passed at November
session in the year eighteen hundred and five,
and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the
terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of
his property and a list of his creditors, on
oath as far as he can ascertain them, as direct-
ed by the said act, being annexed to his peti-
tion. And the said court being satisfied by
competent testimony, that the said Samuel
Hopkins, has resided in the state of Maryland
two years next preceding his application. It
is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said
Court, that the said Samuel Hopkins (by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in one of
the newspapers printed in Easton, once a
week for four successive weeks, for three
months before the first Saturday in May Term
next) give notice to his creditors to appear be-
fore the said Court, on the first Saturday in
May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to
show cause, if any they have, why the said
Samuel Hopkins, ought not to be discharged,
agreeably to the directions of the act of assem-
bly aforesaid.

Test,
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Jan. 31—4w.

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester
County, and petitioners for the relief afford-
ed by the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby
respectively give notice to their creditors,
that they have severally complied with the re-
quisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday
in the next May Term, of Worcester County
Court, is assigned for a hearing of their several
petitions. At which time their creditors re-
spectively will have an opportunity of making
allegations why the benefit of said laws shall
not be extended to them, & of which they do
hereby severally give them notice.

William Stevenson,
Zachariah Chaille,
George W. Hammond,
John Bradford,
Worcester County, Jan. 24—4w

Dr. Hanford

Has taken the House formerly occupied by
Dr. Seth, (near Wye Mill) and is in readi-
ness to attend to the different branches of his
profession.
Talbot County, Jan. 3, 1820.

Birth Night Ball.

A Ball to commemorate the birth of the
illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at
the "Cambridge Hotel," (Mr. Wilson's) on
Tuesday evening, 22d of February. Gentle-
men of this and other counties, are respect-
fully invited.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
JOHN C. HENRY,
DR. WILLIAM JACKSON,
JOHN H. HOOPER,
JAMES B. SULLIVAN,
C. S. LOCKERMAN,
JOSHUA COLSTON.

Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1820.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encourage-
ment he has received, takes this method of in-
forming the public generally, that he contin-
ues to carry on the above business, in all its
various branches, at the stand lately occupied
by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from
Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from
the Eastern Hotel, and directly opposite the
Bank. Having the best workmen that can be
procured on the Eastern Shore, both for
BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch
work at the shortest notice. He promises to
use his best exertions to give general satisfac-
tion to a generous public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31

SALE POSTPONED.

LAND NEAR EASTON, For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the prem-
ises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next,
under and in virtue of a decree of the Honora-
ble the Judges of Talbot county Court, at
November Term 1818, in the case of the Ad-
ministrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, a-
gainst Robert Sharp Harwood, and John,
James, Henry, and William Harwood, the chil-
dren and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was
the only child & heir of John Dougherty de-
ceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John
Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid de-
ceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands
consist of parts of the tracts of land called,
"Carter's Sconce," "Baker's Pasture and St.
Michael's Fresh Run, all situate on the road
leading from Easton to Centerville, and near
the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by
estimation the quantity of two hundred and
twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre
more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—
viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and
the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto
in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who
occupies the premises, will show them to any
person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be
sold on a credit of twelve months, the purcha-
ser or purchasers giving bond with good and
approved security to the subscriber as Trust-
tee, for the payment of the purchase money
within that time, with interest thereon
from the day of Sale—upon the payment
of the purchase money, and not before, there
will be a deed executed, acknowledged and
delivered to the purchaser or purchasers,
his, her or their heirs or assigns, convey-
ing all the right, title and estate of the a-
foresaid John Dougherty, in and to the land
& real estate so sold to him, her or them,
free, clear and discharged from all claim of the
defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of
them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John
Dougherty deceased, are requested to take
notice, that by the decree aforesaid they are
required to exhibit their claims and vouchers,
properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot
county Court, within six months from the day
of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.

Dec. 20—4w
The above Sale is Postponed to the
10th day of February.

J. G. Trustee.

Jan. 24

FURNITURE.

The Subscriber ever grateful for favors con-
ferred upon him, returns his thanks to the ci-
zens of this and the adjacent counties, for the
liberal support received since he commenced
business, and has the pleasure of informing
them, that he has removed his Shop and Ware-
Room, next door to Messrs. Groome & Lamb-
din's Store, and directly opposite the Bank.
He has now on hand, an elegant assortment
of materials of the first quality, which will en-
able him to execute all orders for articles in
his line, with promptitude, and the attention
he is at all time determined to give personally,
will ensure neatness and durability.

He also intends making a few Wheat Fans
and Riddles of all descriptions.
THOMAS MECONKIN.
Easton, Jan. 24th, 1820.

MARYLAND,

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

13th of January, A. D. 1820.

On application of Mary Stevens, administra-
trix of James Stevens, late of Caroline county,
deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice
required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, and
that the same be published once in each week
for the space of three successive weeks in both
of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings
of the Orphans' Court of the county
aforesaid, I have hereto set my
hand and the seal of my office af-
fixed, this 18th day of January A.
D. 1820.

Test,
JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills,
for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That all persons having claims against the
said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber at or before the first day of August
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate, given under
my hand, this 18th day of January 1820.

MARY STEVENS, adm'x.
of James Stevens, dec'd.

Jan. 24—3w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-
ABLE TERMS.

More Cheap Goods

WINTER SUPPLY.

CLARK & GREEN,

Have just received from Baltimore and are
now opening an Extensive and General as-
sortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.

ALSO,

A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF

DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from
Philadelphia, renders their assortment of
DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS,
WINE, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS
AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

Their Stock on hand, at this time, consists
almost entirely of Articles Imported and Pur-
chased at different times since the middle of
September last, they are therefore all

FRESH CHOICE GOODS,

laid in at the most reduced state of the market
and will be offered at very tempting prices.

They tender their acknowledgments to
their Friends and Customers for late favors,
and respectfully solicit a continuance of the
same.

dec. 27.

DISSOLUTION OF

Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing under
the firm of Edmondson & Atkinson, was dissol-
ved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. The
books of said concern will remain at the Old
Stand, where all who are indebted to them are
earnestly solicited to call, and make immedi-
ate payment to Isaac Atkinson, (who is author-
ized to close the books) or in his absence to
Jos. Edmondson.

J. EDMONDSON.
I. ATKINSON.

The Subscriber having taken the stock on
hand of the late firm, will continue the business
at the old stand, opposite the Court House,
where he solicits a share of the public patronage.
In the course of a few days he will open

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which he will dispose of low for cash—His
friends and the public generally are invited to
call and inspect them

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.

12th mo. 20th 1819.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birch-
head, in New-Market, Dorset county, together
with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty
of which are covered with wood.—For terms,
which will be accommodating, apply to the
Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELER.

Nov. 22, 1819—1f

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all
the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically
defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal
ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity
of the letters—and arranged in classes, accord-
ing to the Author's system of instruction. The
first system of Penmanship, published in
Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this
office.

Oct. 18

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large
and Commodious House, in the central part of
the Town, will accommodate several Young
Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing
year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

COACH, GIG AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The Subscribers having taken that Large
and commodious Shop formerly occupied by
Messrs. Hopkins & Spedden, in Easton, takes
this method of informing the citizens of Talbot
and the adjacent counties, that they are now
prepared (having received an extensive assort-
ment of materials) to execute all orders with
neatness and despatch, and hope by their strict
attention to business, to merit a share of the
public patronage.

THOMAS & HOPKINS.

Easton, Jan. 31

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract
of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres
situated upon Blackwater river in Dor-
chester county. About 800 acres of this land
are covered with excellent timber, chiefly such
Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel
building. The timber being near a good land-
ing, the purchaser will have every facility of
employing it to advantage.—The cleared land
is of good soil and pleasantly situated.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, William K. Austin, an imprisoned
insolvent debtor, on his application by petition
in writing, was brought before me the subscri-
ber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court
of Talbot county; and having delivered the
schedules, proved the residence, and made the
oaths concerning his effects and creditors,
which the laws in such case require; and hav-
ing given bond and security for his appear-
ance at the county Court, to answer such al-
legations as may be made against him; I there-
fore hereby order the discharge of the said
William K. Austin from confinement. And I
do also direct the said William K. Austin to
give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy
of this order to be inserted in one of the news-
papers in the town of Easton, once a week
for four successive weeks, at least three
months before the second Saturday of the next
May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to
appear before the said county court at the
Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a trustee for their benefit,
and to show cause, if any they have, why the
said William K. Austin should not have the full
benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and
of the several supplements made thereto.

Given under my hand this 10th day of Oc-
tober in the year 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31—4w.

REMOVAL.



The Subscriber having removed
from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to
the "Eastern Hotel," formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave
to inform his friends and the public gener-
ally, that this establishment is situated in the
most central part of the town, being contiguous
to the Bank and the several public offices; is
large and commodious, and is in complete and
ample order for the reception and accommoda-
tion of travellers and citizens; having a number
of excellent lodging rooms and private apart-
ments well furnished; attached to this estab-
lishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-
Houses, and every convenience to make his
house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges
himself that no expense or labor shall be wan-
ting to give entire satisfaction to those who
may favor him with their custom. His Table
shall at all times be furnished with all the
most choice dainties and delicacies of the season; his
Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors
of the first quality, and his Stables supplied
with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c.
He is well provided with careful and sober Os-
tlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having
increased his usual number; these inducements
together with his unremitting endeavors to give
general satisfaction he confidently trusts will
ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommo-
dated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Ser'vt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at
the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand, formerly occupied by Mr.
Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his
services to the public. The establish-
ment has undergone considerable repair, and
received such alterations and additions, under
the immediate observation of the subscriber,
as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and
comfort of all those who may honor him with
a call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of
the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished
with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and
Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful
Ostlers.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Driv-
ers, can be furnished for any part of the
Peninsula.—His servants are honest and atten-
tive, and it will be the endeavor of the sub-
scriber to please all of those who may call to
see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time unde-
termined whether he should continue keeping a
House of Public Entertainment or not, owing
to the abuse of the law, respecting the retail-
ing of spirituous liquors in stores, suiting it to
be drunk in and about said stores, has at length
determined to continue his establishment and
having gone to considerable expense in re-
pairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c.
for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share
of the public patronage. He will constantly
keep a supply of liquors of the first quality,
and every other necessary suitable to his oc-
cupation, being determined to use every ex-
ertion to please those who may favor him with
their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.

St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

FOUNTAIN INN

JAMES RUE,

Respectfully informs his friends
and the Public in general. That he
still continues to keep the FOUN-
TAIN INN, and he returns them his
sincere thanks for the encouragement he has
received, since he commenced business at
that stand, and still hopes to continue a share
of their patronage. His House is now in com-
plete order and he assures them that his Ta-
ble at all times shall be furnished with the best
provisions the Market affords, in season; and
his Bar stocked at all time with the choicest
Liquors. He has furnished himself with trusty
Servants, and Gentlemen and Ladies, travel-
ling can be entertained at all times without
disturbance or noise of any kind, and with pri-
vate rooms if required.

His Stables are in good order and will be
always supplied with a good stock of the best
Providence, and careful Ostlers, & he assures
them that nothing on his part shall be wanting
to give general satisfaction, to those that think
proper to give him a call.

The Public's very humble servant,

JAMES RUE.

Easton, Jan. 17.

Boarders by the week, month, and year,
can be accommodated on moderate terms.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas
to me directed at the suits of James Wil-
son, Jr. use of Baynard & Dickinson, and
Patrick McNeal, use of Thomas B. Baker, use
of Thomas H. Dawson and James Cockayne,
against William K. Austin, will be sold on
Tuesday the 8th of February 1820, on the
Court-House Green, between the hours of 11
& 12 o'clock, the following property viz. The
life estate of the said Wm. K. Austin in and to
one fifth part of a lot of ground adjoining the
Quaker School house in the town of Easton.
Also his life estate in and to one fifth part of a
Tract of Land called Advantage, containing
One Hundred and Twelve Acres more or less,
situated in Talbot County, sold to satisfy the
debt interest and cost of the above writs.

ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

Jan. 10.—1f

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me direct-
ed at the suits of John Goldsborough and
James Wilson, use of Kurl & Pogue, use of
Edward McDonald, against Benjamin Roberts,
will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday
the 21st day of February 1820, between the hours of
11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable
right and title of him the said Benjamin Ro-
berts, in and to the following parts or parcels
of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkins' Discov-
ery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276
acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, inter-
ests and costs of the above f. f's.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.

Jan. 24—1f

K. F. Holmes

Respectfully informs his customers and
public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, and is now opening at
stand, 2d door below the Bank,

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLERY;

All of which he is determined to man-
ufacture and sell on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

An assortment of Chaise, Smith and Ride
Whips of the First Quality.

N. B.—K. F. H. requests all those indebt-
ed to him, to make immediate payment, as
cannot without inconvenience to himself wait
longer, he hopes all delinquents without ex-
cuse their importunity will consider this notice su-
cient.

Easton, Jan. 10—8w

Wanted,

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A respectable and careful woman, who un-
derstands House-keeping and would be at-
tentive to Children, might secure good wages and
a home by applying immediately at this office
by letter or otherwise.

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

In Chancery,

Kent County Court.
Ordered that the sale of parts of the es-
tate of Samuel W. Smith, made and reported
by Henry Tilghman the trustee, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause be shown to the
contrary, on or before the 1st day of March
next, the report states that two hundred and
fourteen acres and twenty-two perches of land
part of the said estate sold for three thousand
dollars. It is also ordered that the creditor
of the said Samuel W. Smith, exhibit the
claims in this Court, on or before the 1st day
of September next, or be precluded from the
benefit of the sales of the said estate and the
trustee shall have a copy of this order in-
serted in the Easton Gazette for four weeks
successively, before the 20th day of February
next.

THOMAS WORRELL.

A true copy,

WILLIAM SCOTT, CLK.

Attest
of Kent County Court, M.

Jan. 10

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposi-
the Eastern Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally
for the liberal encouragement he has received,
and begs leave to solicit a continuance of the
favors. He has a variety of articles in his line
which he offers on pleasing terms, while his
utmost exertions shall be used to please those
giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a va-
riety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of
Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap; Cider,
1st and 2d quality, Crackers, Cheese, &c. &c.
Apples, by the Barrel, Buñiel, or less quan-
tity.

Also—A number of very fine Terrapins for
sale.

Easton, Dec. 6.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1880.

NO. 114.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

CULTURE OF RUTA BAGA.
From the American Farmer,
Baltimore County, Jan. 24.

Mr. Skinner.
Not having seen in your paper a single communication sufficiently explicit on the culture of Ruta Baga, or the uses it may be applied to, when properly managed, (except your extract from Cobbet's) I take the liberty of enclosing you my experiments on that valuable plant, during the last summer; that, those who have been discouraged either by the unfavorable season, or the want of attention, and still more by the bad advice and sneers of their neighbors may not give it up.

I retired last spring from town and removed within a few miles from it on a poor spot of ground as can be well imagined, naturally sterile, but made more so by bad management. Mr. Cobbet's publication on Ruta Baga, forcibly attracted my attention, and I determined to give that plant a fair trial. I therefore went to work, and had two acres ploughed, rolled and harrowed until perfectly pulverized, then thrown into ridges, exactly as recommended by Mr. Cobbet. I put the manure in the ridges & threw the ground back, so that the top of the ridges were exactly on the surface. On the tenth of June I began to sow daily on a few of those ridges, to ascertain for the next year the best time for sowing in this latitude. I had the seed dropped at the distance of 10 inches, two seeds in a hole; this I continued until the first of July, the seeds came up partially, but the drought was so great that nearly all the young plants were destroyed a day or two after their appearance. I was laughed at by some of my neighbors, men of judgment & old farmers, for my attempts; a little discouraged, I altered my mode of sowing, instead of dropping the seed at the distance of ten inches, I sowed it very thickly on the ridges, some every day until the 10th July; the drought still continued so excessive, that the greatest part of the young plants that had come up from the last sowing, shared the fate of the first; however, I still had about the 1st of August, plants sufficient as I presumed, to set out the whole of my two acres; so anxious to have my plants set out, I pulled them up too soon; the consequence was, that the roots not striking deep enough in the ground, could not withstand the continued drought and perished as fast as set out. About the middle of August I succeeded at last in transplanting handsomely three-fourths of an acre; I weeded them in September, with the plough, in Oct. & Nov. I fed my cows and hogs on the tops, which I found they preferred to cabbage leaves—I found the first week of December I had them taken up—many measured from 24 to 30 inches, a few more, but suppose they averaged 20 inches; I had them trimmed and put in the cellar—I had about 300 bushels.

I continued to feed with the tops, that had been cut off—when entirely gone, I began to feed my cows with the raw roots; the hogs will not touch them unless boiled. I fattened in five weeks, an old cow entirely with the roots and tops raw; but not wishing to risk the only beef I had to put up, the sixth week I added half three quarters of meal—never saw finer, fatter or firmer beef in my life—my cows are now fed with the roots, and have had nothing else for four weeks, having no hay—the butter from them as well as the milk, are entirely free from any bad taste, the butter is more yellow and better tasted than any I have seen this winter. As a further trial, about the 20th of August I sowed about an acre broad cast to remain out all winter; the plants were before the snow covered them about the common size of beets, and seemed to stand well the severest weather; I make no doubt but in the spring I shall obtain from them as good sprouts as Brussels or cabbage, with the further advantage of having the roots for my cattle, when I will communicate to you my remarks about you think it proper.

I am fully of opinion that to succeed, the method would be to prepare early in the spring a piece of ground highly manured, for the best purpose of raising the plants, to be sown broad cast, from the middle of June to the 1st of July, according to season, to be transplanted on ridges thrown up about 12 feet distant and manured, that where the plant is to grow from experiments on my poor land, I am satisfied that high ground is preferable to low, and manure from the stable to mud—the ridges I have manured with fresh stable manure hauled from town, yielded the largest roots, the difference was striking;

it is necessary to remark that many have been deceived by not procuring genuine seed, several of my neighbors found to their cost, that the seed they had bought was nothing more than turnip seed of the worst kind, and they would not have been undeceived had they not have seen my field. I, as well as many of my acquaintance, sowed largely of turnips; we bought the seed in town, expecting to put do our neighbors with our fine Norfolk turnip seed, (just imported) but instead of eclipsing them, we found our turnips resembled in shape and size parsnips more than anything else; let all therefore, be particular in getting genuine seed of Ruta Baga; as to myself I intend this year, to put in ten acres, as I am fully convinced there is nothing easier raised or better for stock than

RUTA BAGA.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Sanford presented to the Senate certain Resolutions of the Legislature of New York, declaring the right of Congress to require of new states not comprised within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union; and instructing the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any such state without such condition, which resolutions were read.

Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate such information as he may possess relative to the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic Majesty & the United States as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not heretofore been communicated.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour of Va. rose and addressed the Senate more than three hours, against the proposed Restriction; but, before concluding his speech, intimated a desire to be allowed to defer the remainder of his remarks to to-morrow—and the subject was accordingly postponed.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Otis submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reviving, for — years, the law making foreign gold coins a tender.

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the payment of the Mississippi Stock by the issue of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at — per cent, per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of Government, to such of the proprietors thereof as may elect to receive payment in this way.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Missouri Question.

Mr. Barbour of Va. concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the Restriction.

Mr. Roberts, of Penn. followed; in support of the Restriction, and in reply to the gentlemen who had opposed it.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, succeeded, and closed the debate in a speech of some length against the restriction.

No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the Restrictive amendment offered by Mr. Roberts, which is in the following words: "Provided also, that the further introduction into the said state of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;" and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Burritt, Dana, Dickerson, King, of N. York, Lowrie, McLean, Merrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sandford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—16.

Nays—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Galliard, Hunter, Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macomber, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasant, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Ala., Walker, of Geo., Williams, of Miss., Williams, of Tenn.—37.

So the amendment was rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Several petitions and memorials were presented in the course of the day, and referred to course.

Missouri and Missouri Bills.

Mr. Burritt, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 3th section, of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States; by adding to this provision the

following clause: "not to the three first articles of compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory north west of the river Ohio."

[The three articles of the ordinance of 1787, here referred to, are as follows:

Art. 1. No person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments in the said territory.

Art. 2. The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation of the people in the legislature, and of judicial proceedings according to the course of the common law. All persons shall be bailable, unless for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident, or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unusual punishments shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and, should the public exigencies make it necessary, for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation shall be made for the same. And, in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood & declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the said territory, that shall, in any manner whatever, interfere with, or affect, private contracts or engagements, bona fide, and without fraud, previously formed.

Art. 3. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall for ever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians; their lands & property shall never be taken from them without their consent; & in their property, rights, & liberty, they never shall be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress; but laws founded in justice and humanity shall, from time to time, be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, & for preserving peace & friendship with them.]

Mr. Burritt followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which,

The subject was, on the motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow; and the Senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Sandford, from the committee of Finance, reported a bill for the relief of the president directors, and company of the Merchants' Bank of Newport, Rhode Island, (to refund certain stamp duties,) which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. Ruggles, of Ohio, laid before the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from that state to oppose the admission of slavery into any of the territories of the United States, or into any new state which shall be hereafter admitted into the Union; which resolutions were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Maine and Missouri Bill.

The Senate resumed the consideration of this subject—Mr. Burritt's motion (offered yesterday) still under consideration. Mr. Burritt withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing a different amendment to be offered; when, accordingly,

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which it will be recollected, it is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz:

"And be it further enacted, That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming him or her labor or service as aforesaid."

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on motion of Mr. Thomas, postponed to Monday next.

The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to continue in force the act of April 20, 1818, to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage; and, after agreeing on an amendment proposed by the committee of finance, (to limit the duration of this bill to two years, instead of leaving its existence unlimited,) the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill to remit the duties on a statue of General Washington, executed in Italy by the Marquis de Canova, for the state of N. Carolina; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time; and then,

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 31.

The Speaker communicated to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting in obedience to a resolution of this House, a statement of the public expenditures on the military academy at West Point, the number and names of the cadets educated there from each state, &c. and an estimate of the same necessary for the support of said institution for the next three years.

Amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution, which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the constitution of the U. S. be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states—which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

That Congress shall make no law to erect or incorporate any Bank, or other monied institution, except within the District of Columbia, and every Bank, or other monied institution, which shall be established by the authority of Congress, shall together with its branches, and offices of discount and deposit, be confined to the District of Columbia.

The bill from the Senate, to provide for procuring in future, accurate returns of the foreign commerce of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The Missouri Bill.

The House then again resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—Mr. Taylor's motion to impose on the proposed state a restriction respecting slavery, being still under consideration.

Mr. Smith, of Va. resumed the argument which he commenced on Friday, against the restriction, and spoke until near 5 o'clock—when,

On motion of Mr. Reid, the committee rose, obtained leave to sit again and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, and his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the revenue—made in obedience to a resolution of the House, of the 4th ult.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. for the year 1818.

These communications were ordered to lie on the table, and the first to be printed.

Mr. Pindall moved to amend the standing rules of the House, by adopting the following proposition:

"Stenographers who may be desirous to report the debates shall, previous to the admission to the tables within the House swear that they will truly and according to the best of their knowledge, without addition, diminution or alteration, report the Debates, or so much thereof as they shall at any time publish that, in every such report, they will, so far as is practicable, adhere as well to the language as to the purport or substance of the remarks made by the members, and that they will not impart to any member, for, or receive from any member, directly or indirectly, advice or any written note or memorandum, with intent therefrom to make any such report."

The proposition lies on the table one day of course.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—the proposed Restriction still under consideration.

Mr. Reid, of Geo. addressed the House in a speech of about half an hour, against the Restriction.

Mr. Claget, of N. H. followed on the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favor of the Restriction.

Mr. Dowse, of Mass. succeeded on the same side, and advocated the Restriction near half an hour.

Mr. Randolph, of Va. next arose, and, after a few remarks from him, indicative of an intention to address the House on the question, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; when,

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again and

The House Adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Kent from the committee on the Dis-

trict of Columbia, reported a bill concerning the Banks of the District of Columbia, substantially continuing certain charters until 1823, to prohibit the issue of notes below the denomination of five dollars, and providing that, if, previous to 1823, a consolidation of certain banks shall take place, their charters should be extended in the year 1840. The bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

Mr. Strother offered the following joint resolution.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secret Journal of the Old Congress, from the date of the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between the U. S. and Great Britain in the year 1783, to the formation of the present government, now remaining in the office of the Secretary of State, be published under the direction of the President of the U. S. and that 1000 copies thereof be printed and deposited in the library, subject to the disposition of Congress.

The resolution having been twice read, Mr. Strother moved that it be ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. He saw no objection to its taking this course, which would afford the opportunity of the proposition; it had any, the opportunity fully to urge their objections, & would have the advantage, should it meet the favor of the House, of being acted on at once, and not lost or endangered by the delay that would attend the usual course of commitment to a committee of the whole; &c.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. was opposed to the motion; and hoped, as it was a proposition involving the expenditure of money, that it would take the ordinary course, and be committed. He moved, therefore, that the resolution be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, was in favor of ordering the resolution now to a third reading. He was a member he said of the old Congress, and knew very well what the secret part of its journal contained, and, should it be ordered to be published, the House would find that the little cost which the printing would incur would be well laid out.

After some conversation between Messrs. Strother, Smith and Livermore, as to the course proper for the resolution to take, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Pinckney rose to offer a resolution. He remarked, that in the year, 1812 the Legislature of South Carolina passed a law to prevent dueling, which had great effect in putting a stop to it; but it was discovered, that, in certain sections of territory in the harbor of Georgetown and elsewhere, to the United States, the state had omitted to obtain a proper jurisdiction over the ceded ground, upon which consequently the state authority could not go, so as to prevent the violation of the state laws or to arrest those who had fled from justice. With the view of remedying this evil, he moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was read and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider of the expediency of restoring to all the states the jurisdiction of the territory ceded to them for forts and arsenals, so far as respects the execution of their state laws for the prevention and punishment of crimes, and recovery of debts.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, the consideration of the Restrictive amendment proposed to this bill.

Mr. Randolph rose and addressed the committee nearly three hours against the amendment, but had not concluded his remarks, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; and the House adjourned.

Mr. Randolph did not give way for the motion for the committee of the whole House to rise, on Tuesday, as was stated in our impression of yesterday—he made the motion himself; and as the error has been pointed out to us, we publish this correction.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the publication of the Secret Journal of the Congress of the old confederation, from the treaty of 1783 to the formation of the present Constitution, was read a third time.

A Debate, of nearly two hours length, arose on it, which resulted in a commitment of it to a select committee, for further consideration.

The House spent some time in committee of the whole, on the Missouri bill. Mr. Randolph spoke for some time, in continuation of the argument he commenced yesterday. When he concluded, the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Hardin, who is, according to usage, now entitled to the floor, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 4.

The House took up the resolution, submitted by Butler, of N. H. on the 26th ult. to fix the daily hour of meeting of the House at eleven instead of 12 o'clock; and the resolution was agreed to, after some remarks in its favor from Mr. Sinks, of South Carolina.

Mr. Randolph offered the following motion, viz: That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House such measures as, in his opinion may be expedient to enforce the more speedy payment of public moneys due from individuals and corporate bodies in the U. S. States.

The question was then taken on Mr. Randolph's motion, and carried without a division.

Missouri Bill.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, took the floor and spoke at considerable length against the Restriction.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, took the other side of a question, and spoke some time in favor of the restriction, before concluding, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

After the presentations and reference, as usual, of sundry petitions—

Mr. Meigs, of New-York, submitted the following preamble and resolution for consideration, which, being read, were on motion of Mr. Walker, of N. C. ordered to lie on the table.

Whereas slavery in the U. S. is an evil of great and increasing magnitude; one which merits the greatest efforts of this nation to remedy, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of devoting the public lands as a fund for the purpose of—

1st. Employing a naval force competent to the annihilation of the slave trade.

2d. The emancipation of the slaves in the U. States, and

3d. Colonizing them in such way as shall be conducive to their comfort and happiness in Africa, their mother country.

The Missouri Bill.

The house then again resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Cook resumed the speech which he commenced yesterday, in support of the restriction, and in continuation occupied the floor about two hours.

Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. next rose, and spoke more than an hour in favor of the restriction, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and the House adjourned.

Boston, Feb. 2.

VERY LATE FROM LONDON.

Yesterday we were kindly favored by Capt. Woodward, who has arrived at Portsmouth, in the ship Harmony, with London papers to the 25th Dec.—twenty days latest.

The British Parliament had passed on most of the bills recommended by Ministers to be enacted, to suppress sedition and blasphemy, and those not passed were in mature stages. On the 24th Dec. the Commons adjourned to the 30th, to give time to the House of Lords to pass the Newspaper stamp Duties bill throughout the remaining stages after which both Houses were to adjourn to the 15th of February.

On the 24th, the London merchants presented a petition, praying some remedies with respect to the China Trade, and the resumption of cash payments by the bank. In the discussion which took place on the petition Lord Castlereagh said, "No division was intended to be made in the plan adopted last session. Every principal of practical wisdom and of legislative policy, he said called upon them to adhere to it."

The seditious and blasphemous libel bills passed the house of lords, and the newspaper stamp duty bill the commons, by large majorities. The seize arms bill passed the lords Dec. 17, 185 to 33. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the royal assent.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the British Commons, had been arrested on a warrant from the Speaker, and committed to Newgate for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding. A meeting of the electors of Middlesex has also protested against it. Sir Francis Burdett has become his surety for permission to reside in the keepers house.

Some fresh meeting of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, and the military force had been called on to suppress them. No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant in the Commons, ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neil, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers and sisters, making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her 1000l. a year for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pamphlet proposing to pay off one half of the national debt, by an assessment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property in the kingdom. The Courier says the project "is wise, necessary, will be effectual," and permit the repeal of twenty millions of taxes.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reported that the Excise Duties for the past year had exceeded the average of the three preceding years.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

Business is quite brisk, owing to the arrival of the timber ships from America.

The Prices Current of the 24th of Dec. quote U. S. 6 per cent stock, 97 a 98, American hops, not worth the duty; flour was housed for exportation, 53 a 56s per bbl.

Early in Dec. the Elbe was completely frozen over, and forty vessels bound to Hamburg detained at Cuxhaven.

The addition made to the peace establishment is 11,000 men.

Lord Cathcart, who has been many years in Russia, &c. has arrived in England, and taken his seat in Parliament.

The French government ship La Normande arrived below, is despatched to this port for the purpose, we understand, of taking to France the unfortunate refugees from St. Domingo now assembled in the city from all parts of the U. States.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

Baltimore, Feb. 3.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE!!!

By computation, about the hour of one o'clock on Sunday morning, two incendiaries, midnight desperadoes, capable of wielding either the firebrand or brandishing the stiletto, entered our office and literally reduced it to a mass of ruins. The entire form of Saturday's publication was thrown over the imposing stove—and co-

lums of matter in galleys, together with about seven columns of advertisements, thrown down. The depraved wretches who perpetrated this diabolical deed, and all either directly or indirectly concerned therein, shall be forfeited from their lurking holes, and held up to merited infamy. In common with every citizen in civil society, we have certain unalienable rights, and when invaded have the undeniable prerogative of using such means as nature and nature's God designed for their protection. In this instance our rights have been trampled in the dust, and our property wantonly and maliciously destroyed. Be the recreants whom they may, neither cave nor cavern will conceal them—they will be dragged forth as examples of violated law. We are not now to be driven from our point by the infliction of injuries from midnight ruffians. A line of conduct long since sketched out shall be tenaciously adhered to, and if we transcend any known principle of law, we hold ourselves amenable, and shall cheerfully abide the decision in such case made and provided.

A REWARD OF FIFTY DOLLARS will be given to any person who shall give such information as may enable us to convict either of the unprincipled villains concerned in this nefarious business.

[Fed. Rep.]

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3.

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH.

We are highly gratified in learning from Gibraltar, that on the late suspension of Commodore Macdonough, his crew with a feeling that is both honorable to them and to their commander immediately opened a subscription to raise money to purchase for him a SWORD, and the sum of \$1250 was immediately subscribed and the money remitted to London with orders to make the same accompanied by the following mottoes—

Upon the scabbard, "The gift of the Crew of the GUERRIERE frigate, to their Commander Captain Macdonough, July 8, 1819." On the blade, "No improvement." On the outside of the blade, "Salutary Rights."

On hearing of this noble transaction, the Commodore was much affected, and feelingly expressed his regret that he could not accept the intended present, but his crew insisted on his compliance and with increased attachment for the unassuming characters of the men who had led many of them to victory, persisted, and ordered the sword to be completed with all due expedition.—Gar.

Augusta, (Geo.) Feb. 1.

EXECUTION.

On Friday last two negro men, named Ephraim and Sam, were executed in conformity to their sentence, for the murder of their master Mr. Thos. Hancock, of Edgefield District, South Carolina. Sam was burnt and Ephraim hung, and his head severed from his body and publicly exposed.—The circumstances attending the crime for which these miserable beings have suffered, were of a nature so aggravating, as imperiously demanded the terrible punishment which has been inflicted upon them.

The burning of a malefactor is a punishment only resorted to, when absolute necessity demands a signal example. It must be a horrid and appalling sight to see a human being consigned to the flames.—Let even fancy picture the scene—the pile—the stake—the victim—the mind sickens, and sinks under the oppression of its own feelings—what then must be the dread reality!—From some of the spectators we learn, that it was a scene which transfixed in breathless horror almost every one who witnessed it. As the flames approached him, the piercing shrieks of the unfortunate victim struck upon the heart with a fearful, painful vibration—but when the devouring element seized upon his body, all was hushed—yet the cry of agony still in the ear, and an involuntary and sympathetic shudder ran through the crowd. We hope that this awful dispensation of justice may be attended with such salutary effects, as to forever preclude the necessity of its repetition.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 14.

A Bill has passed the House of Delegates of this state, requiring retailers of Dry Goods to take out a Licence, for which each is to pay Eight Dollars, and Hawkers and Tin-cart dealers to pay forty dollars.

A message relative to amendments proposed by the senate, to the supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund: the resolution reported by the Committee of Ways and Means relative to the public debt: the act to repeal so much of the act to regulate lotteries as provides for the appointment of lottery commissioners and their clerks, were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house proceeded to the second reading of the order relative to auction duties, after considerable debate, a motion was made by Mr. Duvall, to refer the consideration of the bill to the next General Assembly, which was agreed to.

No other business of importance has been transacted since our last.

A valuable copper and silver mine has lately been discovered on the Walash near Tippacanoes. Three hundred pounds of copper and four hundred of silver were dug in one day.—[Express.]

Kentucky Legislature.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Kentucky, "subjecting the President, Directors and Clerks of the U. States Bank, and every civil officer who shall serve a process of any description in favor of the Bank, to imprisonment in the Penitentiary!"

N. Y. Mercantile Adv.

For the Eastern Gazette.

To His EXCELLENCY,

SAMUEL SPRIGG, Esquire,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir—

It is not for the sake of being distinguished by the association that I now presume to address your Excellency, but to fulfil the spirit of the constitution and to assert the rights of the people against abuse.

The man who is called to preside over the destinies of freemen, must be responsible to them for every official act—it is of the very essence of freedom that it should be so.—Nor is it among the most unimportant benefits conferred by our excellent form of government, that every man is permitted to approach the Chief Magistrate of the state, in the language of remonstrance or applause. To do this respectfully, is to do it efficiently, for the decorous exercise of the right is sure to obtain the attention of the citizens, and will command even the respect of the public functionary, who is the object of animadversion.

Your Excellency will not consider it either uncourteous or indicative of a predetermined hostility to your administration, that this great right is now claimed to be exercised towards you, so soon after your induction to office. As long as your official conduct seemed to be free from errors that bred no fatal tendencies to society, so long a scrupulous forbearance would certainly be extended to you; but when among your earliest attempts to wield prerogative, you have either heedlessly or designedly exposed society to all the horrors that the wholesome correctives of law were intended to ward off, it is time to remonstrate against such acts, lest silence should induce repetition, and repetition inundate us with offences. Delay in such case would be dangerous, and forbearance would constructively rank every man, who feels as I do upon this occasion, as an accomplice in that guilt, which your Excellency has drawn down upon your own head by suffering yourself to become the patron of seduction and the protector of a ruthless ruffian.

This, sir, is not intended as the language of reviling against you personally, I wound you with terms of contumely or reproach—it is but a languid description of the enormity of a crime committed against society, and of the fatal consequences of an act of official malfeasance on your part, into which every man is willing to hope you have been betrayed, rather than presume that you have committed, with a full knowledge of the circumstances of the case. There is not a man, sir, in the great community over which you preside, who would more proudly disdain or tenderly refrain from uttering a word that should indelicately assail the feelings of a gentleman, than the citizen who now addresses you; nor is there one who would more fearlessly arraign any act of your administration, if he thought that act calculated to endanger the best interests of the society in which he lives, and whose welfare you have been called to guard. Thus prompt to accuse, he will be no less quick to commend, where commendation is merited—and he will arraign your Excellency in the terms and tone of constitutional law, and not with the bitterness of an invidious opponent, or the rudeness of a fault-finder.

That act of your administration which is now excepted to, and against which every friend to social order, and personal security and private happiness is called to lift his voice, has been performed by you in exercising that great prerogative, with which the constitution has clothed you, of granting pardons for offences committed against the laws. No allusion is here intended to the noble prerogative, with which you have recently purified another of our citizens, of a little more distinguished grade in life, from the crime of forgery, for which he was presented by the last grand jury—that affair touches the purse, not the lives and security of the citizens; and the policy of the matter, in a commercial country like our own, will be left to the wisdom of the legislative councils. But I allude here specifically to the almost total remission of a fine of one hundred dollars imposed by the court at their last term, upon a certain Kendal F. Holmes, for an offence against the laws, in the perpetration of which, the whole course of his conduct was marked with the most vicious, the most daring depravity, and bespoke all that was unmanly, revengeful, atrocious and brutal—pointing him out as a fit example, for the lacerations of the penal code, and as a just object of public abhorrence.

The true circumstances of the case were these. This Kendal F. Holmes, of Easton, in Talbot county, in company with his friend and associate a certain— (who is now a fugitive from justice, being indicted at the same term for stealing the money of his friend, from a Tavern Bar-Room Drawer, and who no doubt in his turn, backed by the same or equally as good recommendations, will be presented to your Excellency as an humble petitioner for the gracious extension of mercy) went after night to the dwelling house of four maiden sisters, who alone inhabited the house, with an evident intention of inducing or forcing some of them to become subservient to the gratification of libidinous passion. In this object he was foiled—the reception he met with was different from what he anticipated. Instead of submission to his vicious desires, he received the rebuke of insulted innocence, and in a moment of desperation, these injured women roused themselves up to a state of defence against this plotter of their ruin, this right minded violator of their peaceful sequestered abode. Holmes, enraged at the failure of his scheme, and revengeful for defeat, grapples with one of the

sisters, and with knife, pistol, dirk, or some murderous weapon which he brought, with him, beats, bruises and maims her, and flies from the scene of his villainy, leaving the languishing victim of his violence, stupified, & exhausted and weltering in her blood.

These transactions are laid before the grand jury; presentment, indictment and trial succeed, and the court fine Holmes one hundred dollars.

The circumstances of the case, the good character of the unfortunate sisters which had always been unsuspected, and the youthful atrocity, I might say the uncommon display of a precocious villainy, on the part of the culprit, were all calculated to catch the public attention and to rouse the public feeling. That feeling you may well suppose, sir, was not very favorable to Mr. Holmes, for the court scarcely exempted itself from reprobation for the inconsiderable amount of the fine, when compared with the heinousness of the crime it was intended to expiate. But the general anxiety sunk with the moment, presuming that justice had been done according to the law of the land, and in a hope that the fine, though not up to expectation, would prove a salutary corrective to the criminal, and an example in terror to all evil-doers.

In this state of restored tranquility when time itself had not dared to commence even an approach to obliterate the odium or the memory of these events, what could have been more astounding, for what could have been more unexpected, than the intelligence, that Kendal F. Holmes had received from the Governor an almost total remission of his fine?

The announcement of this report was received with that incredulity which always accompanies miraculous events—it was considered as an extravagant attempt to sport with the cullibility of man, and to try the extent of irrational submissiveness. But when that which was looked upon as fiction was ascertained to be fact, it was then, sir, that the public indignation was vented, not with a fierce and fiery spirit, (that is not the character of our people) but with a firm and manly and unreserved expression of disapprobation. We know too well what is due to ourselves, not to shew at least the exterior of respect towards our high public characters; but I can and I will assure your Excellency that, be your reign long or short, this act will sully the lustre of the whole period of your administration, and will go far to establish a belief, that whilst you preside, party alone is the assurance to favor, and that crimes and the ghosts of their victims will people the land.

There may be some among your courtiers, some among those who have the ear of your Excellency that may attempt to advise you to swagger through it all, representing to you that the extension of favor to partisans alone and upon all occasions, will aid you in the goodly cause of political proselytism. If it is meant, sir, according to this advice to convert the council chamber into a work shop to make voters at elections, by any and by every means, and thus to transform your Excellency into the political vulcan at the forge, I shall leave it to you and to such friends who may give such advice to reconcile it with those sentiments of respect and attachment to your official and personal character, which they, no doubt, so often and so ardently profess; and I will refer you for the better estimate of that advice to your oath of office, the purposes of good government, a sense of justice; and the equal rights of the people. Sir I will deal more frankly with you than I believe you have been yet dealt by. They who give you this advice, are bad counsellors, worse men, and weak politicians. Warm as we all may have been with party feeling, we have never yet risen high enough in the frenzy of enthusiasm, nor sunk low enough into the abyss of corruption for that state of things. You cannot rely upon the statements of ardent, interested or unprincipled partisans, to direct you in the exercise of your high and delicate functions of office; but when you are called upon to grant Noble Prosecutions, Reprieves and pardons, you would do well to require the opinions of the ministers of the law, her agents within the bar, the jurors, and a fair expression of the public sentiment, before you interpose your sovereign power. And with all these aids you must still reflect how yielding men are to entreaty; that there was scarcely ever an instance of a culprit, in whose behalf a petition could not be got up to obtain signatures; how bad the example; how much worse the effect of turning a criminal loose upon society; and advise who will, that you are the ostensible agent and must bear the whole responsibility.

Pardon the intrusion of this advice, the occasion elicits it.

As a statesman, your Excellency cannot fail to remember how critical at all times the use of prerogative has been held—delicate in its nature and powerful in its influences—often sought for and always deprecated—it can never be used rightfully, it can never be used without abuse, but when it can be alleged as justice blind led by wisdom to protect virtue. Equally fatal when unfortunately exerted to prince and people—you should look into the lessons of experience to direct you in the administration of this high and mighty trust.

But what let me enquire, have you done sir in the case of Holmes? Have you armed yourself with the precautions of experience? It may seem as if the profligacy of an obscure young man, and a wrong done to an humble, unknown and suffering female, are matters of small account to alarm society and to create a noise; but I will assure you, sir, however inconsiderable or humble the a-

gent and the sufferers in this affair may be, there has occurred no circumstance in modern times that goes half way with this in turpitude of character and mischievousness of consequence. Will your Excellency bear with me a moment, whilst I call things by their right names. By the remission of this fine, you virtually make the Chief Magistrate of the state an accomplice in an effort at seduction and a participator in the guilt of an atrocious attempt at assassination—for he who wards off the penalty of a crime is as much associated in the guilt as he who abetted its perpetration. By the remission of this fine too sir, you proclaim to the world, that it is not the circumstances attending an offence, but the offender alone that you consider. You sanction crime in its bloodiest aspect and of the deepest depravity, and hold out immunity from punishment as a temptation to violate the law. Is it thus, sir, that it is expected to gain partisans, & friends, & adherents? A land peopled by a resurrection from the foot of the gallows, would find the necessity of doctrines more wise, more just, more moral, more humane. Believe me sir, the constitution entrusted you with the prerogative of pardon, for far different far better purposes. The judge is the minister of the law, and you sir, as the chief magistrate of the state, have the peculiar power of decking justice with the ermine of mercy, not to encourage vice and embolden profligacy, but to soften the rigorous mandate of the written law in cases where the circumstances call aloud for the interposition, and the testimony upon which you act is full, ample and unbiased.

Your Excellency could not have supposed, even if you desired it, which I cannot believe, that the humble condition of the injured woman would have shielded your pardon from scrutiny and animadversion. We are all Republicans in this sir, that no government or magistracy are worthy of a people's allegiance or their love which does not equally protect the lonely seamstress in her cottage, as the wealthiest lady in her mansion, or the Queen in her palace. Let me ask you, what would have been the state of things if Holmes, taking advantage of the absence of the wealthiest man in his county, had approached his dwelling under cover of the night, and thus insulted his family and thus abused one of his fair daughters? After the just sentence of the court, who would then have dared to have approached your Excellency to urge a remission of his penalty?—none sir—even the political faith of Mr. Holmes would not then have saved him—the ordinary course of the law would have been deemed tardy and sluggish for the occasion—the culprit would have suffered punishment—and the prerogative of pardon would have slept. But sad reverse! the injured woman was an humble spinster, unprotected and unfriended. She gained her daily bread by her honest daily work; the plainest fare was her support; her reputation her comfort, God her refuge and heaven her best hope. Cruelly wounded by the ruffian, she is for months under the care of a surgeon, who day after day extracts pieces of bone from her lacerated and fractured head; sinking with the effects of this act of violence, she exists a mere spectre upon earth, a lamp quivering in the socket, a spirit upon the margin of the tomb. Add to all this her honor was attempted her chastity assailed. With this incensing train of circumstances displayed before the court, the offender is sentenced to a fine, and your Excellency is prevailed on to release him. Call you that mercy? And is this prerogative I would rather live where mercy is unknown, than where it is dispensed by prerogative thus exerted.

I sir, am one of many thousands of citizens in this state, who, after these facts are made known to them, will feel this proceeding with no common perturbation of mind.—We shall consider it, if presented in an invitation for one part of the community to war upon the other under the assurance of impunity—and we must regard it as the beginning of a state of society, where one half of the citizens are to go prepared to guard themselves against the wanton violence of the other. Nay more sir, this must be considered as sowing the seeds of civil discord and of war. What crime short of murder is greater than that committed by Holmes? Yet his penalty is remitted—and why? Because the fine was excessive? Because he was a man of correct habits and orderly good conduct? Because there were any palliatives that took place on the occasion? No sir, not one of these can be pretended. The public opinion he'd the fine too light from the first—and it was but a few days after that fine was imposed, that witnesses were again summoned before the grand jury in a case where Holmes had manifested similar intentions and was guilty of not much less rudeness towards a helpless widow—and so far from palliatives, there was not one mitigating circumstance disclosed on the trial. No sir, the world knows full well, that Mr. Holmes owes his deliverance to his party votes, and to the interest of his political friends, and to nothing else—and the world will long remember that among the earliest acts of your administration you trampled upon the law and beat down the judicial authority of the state to rescue a high offending criminal, because he was a partisan and of course a favorite, from the penalty due to his criminal.

Whatever terrors this course of proceeding is calculated to inspire, we shall feel and lament them—but we shall meet them with a fortitude determined to resist. It is as well to fall in open struggle as by the assassinating hand.—If the law and the courts of justice are of no avail, the pistols and the dirk must be the compan-

ions of our walks, as well as the nightly furniture of our bed chambers. This is a shocking state of things, but it is a state of things imposed on us by the highest act of official power entrusted to your Excellency, and you, sir, and those who have advised this act, must stand responsible for every calamity it produces. It was to have been hoped that the bloody scenes which stained the reign of your predecessor in political doctrine in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, would have been a long and lasting admonition; that violence and mobs, and massacres were not the means to conciliate the affections of the good people of Maryland—but with this crimsoned page of our history before you, you seem sir to be preparing a state of things (insolently I trust) more extensive in scene and not less disastrous in effect.

If those who are recommended to you as political favorites, are thus to be protected let their crimes be what they may, (for this is the fair construction to be put upon the late act of your pardon) what chance, what hope is left to others of different political sentiments, but in their own courage and in their own weapons? Violence is the parent of violence, and revenge begets desperation. Should a wife or sister now fall a victim to the brutality of this authorized violator of law and safety, would you consider yourself safe from the desperate revenge of the husband or brother? I should suppose sir that neither the government house or the council chamber would afford you a sanctuary to protect you from their vengeance. This state of things cannot be brought about and directed in one special course—they who excite the whirlwind, cannot direct the storm. The suffering, the carnage will be mutual—the ruin will be universal.

It is not my intention, sir, to magnify the evil before us with a view to make false impressions upon the popular mind; I only state to you the prevailing sentiment of all that I have heard express themselves on the occasion—and I have heard many. Men of all parties and of all ranks, where the transaction is known, condemn you without reserve, & I should be sorry to convey to the ear of your Excellency many of the expressions of indignation that are freely uttered. A wise and good man needs only to know that he has acted wrong to correct the error of his ways. There is a fine piece of advice given by an unfortunate monarch to his son just before he was brought to the block, that deserves to be remembered by all statesmen, particularly those who wield prerogative. "Give belief to my experience, said he, never to affect more greatness or prerogative, than what is really and intrinsically for the good of the people, not the satisfaction of favorites." It is not fit I know sir, for republicans to follow the advice of kings, but when kings talk good sense, republicans may take advantage of it.

On this momentous subject I cannot leave any doubt upon the mind of your Excellency, that it is in my power to do away. That I censure you for granting this pardon is most true, but in justice I must say that I censure those equally who have advised you to it. I know something of public men, and of their modes of doing business, and of the motives that sometimes guide them, and let me assure you, sir, that they often exhibit much, little worthy your imitation. I am aware that you could know nothing of the circumstances of this case, but what were told you; but your error lies in not better understanding the case and the character and motives of your advisers—the probability is that you knew none of them until you came into office, & then that your acquaintance was political, not personal. When called upon to exercise the great prerogative of office in which your own character is so deeply implicated and society so much interested, you should incline on friends and advisers, not because they were of your party, but because you knew them to be wise, capable and good men. On great occasions, you should not be satisfied with the aid of your Council and of members of the Legislature, they are all flaming partisans; but like a great man, and as an independent Chief Magistrate, devoted to your duty and the state, you should take advice from those who are learned in the law, who have no biases to mislead you, and who are capable of guiding you correctly. Rely on it, sir, that they who court popularity are the worst advisers upon earth; their own interests and their own advancement are the gods of their idolatry, and in no advice that they give you, can they lose sight of these objects. They are in general as thread-bare in sincerity as they are profuse in professions—they smile mechanically—they flatter insidiously—they work with system—and when they have done with you, they will unfeelingly dismiss you to a pillow of thorns and the remorse of conscience.

Your Excellency ought to know the extent of the wrong and the injury that you have done Society, and the opinion that prevails; for the impression is now become current, that these are the days when men of one political faith may rob, murder, steal and attempt rapes with the most perfect assurance of impunity. With the rational and the reflecting, this is a fearful foreboding, reluctantly taken up; with the vulgar and the heedless, it is a gross witicism bandied from mouth to mouth—Courts and Juries may fulfil their duties with a faithful obedience to the sacredness of their obligations; but you, sir, are the arbiters of Life and of Death, and even rising above the lot of humanity, attempt to cleanse the Leper from his sins, and presume to send him back uninfected upon society, and all this is supposed to be done with a view exclusively to gain po-

litical strength at future elections, and will you, sir, permit yourself to be at the head of an administration, & to become the implement of a party that is to be elevated by such means? Is the thirst for power and emolument so burning, and the tinsel glare of office so bewitching, that you will seek its enjoyment by an association with every culprit, and convict, and felon, and malefactor, that your official power can rescue from the gibbet, the penitentiary or the pillory?—O how fallen will my country be, when such motives can guide the rulers of her destinies, or when the freemen of the state can sanction such proceedings.

I have thus laid open to your Excellency a view, the true statement of this case, the effects it is likely to produce, and the opinion entertained by the various ranks in society. I have done this sir to assert the rights of the people against abuse that they are likely to suffer from it. I shall be disappointed if your excellency does not see this subject now in a different point of light, from that in which it has hitherto appeared; nor shall I be less surprised if the first earnest of reformation is not given, & that speedily too, in discharging from your countenance and favor, all those by whose counsel you have been betrayed into this sad, this fatal transaction.

PERICLES.

For the Eastern Gazette.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF EASTON.

Nothing is of so much importance to society, as the Education of children. Schools of learning form the most insurmountable barriers to the usurpations of vice, tyranny, superstition and oppression. An arbitrary government may exist, and is most likely to exist, in a country where the body of the people are unenlightened, untaught, and ignorant of letters; but in a republic like ours, where every thing depends on the will, or voice of the people, it is admitted on all hands to be of the utmost importance that every free man should be enlightened. It is believed that a republican government cannot long exist where the people are untaught. It will either degenerate into anarchy, or pave the way for some ambitious despot to tyrannize over the liberties of the people. Now, that which is true on a great scale, is equally true on a small one. Children brought up in ignorance, will not know their rights. They may be jealous of their privileges, but their ignorance gives a fair chance for their employers, to cheat them out of their hard earnings. In this Town we have several Seminars of Learning, conducted by able teachers, in which the various branches of education are taught, but from these the poor are excluded, they cannot pay, and the middling class find it hard to pay Five or Six Dollars per quarter and purchase the necessary books, stationery, &c. for the schooling of a numerous family of children. It would take more of their savings than they can spare for that purpose. Their children must of course grow up badly educated, or not educated at all.

But is there no remedy for this evil? Is there no way of educating our children at a less expense? Yes, the Lancasterian plan is an effectual remedy. Its author is one of "the people called Quakers," and its principles are in perfect accordance with that economy and prudence for which they are so justly celebrated, both in Europe and America. Teaching is here reduced to system. The child commences and proceeds through all the branches, with others the competitors for the same rewards. They are all the while comparing their performances, and striving by mild and laudable rivalry to bear off the palm of merit. They also gain a very just idea of equitable and mild government, while they are learning to read and write. No system of teaching ever invented, exercises and improves the mind, so much as this. And what is of great importance to us all, in these hard times, is, that a teacher may easily teach five times as many, as in the ordinary way, thus greatly lessening the expense to the employers. If a teacher can instruct a hundred scholars on this plan as easily as thirty-five, he can afford to do it on the same terms. Could a school be obtained of an hundred scholars, in this town, the tuition might be afforded at Two Dollars and Fifty cents, per quarter, including every expense, and give the teacher a handsome and honorable support. I appeal to the public, if the present Lancasterian school of this town does not deserve patronage and support. The teacher has for many years been known and esteemed as a teacher on the old plan, by some of the most judicious and prudent gentlemen in this and the adjacent counties. If his terms are nominally the same as the other schools, yet when we take into consideration that this includes every expense of pens, ink, paper, slates, books, &c. it will certainly be a saving of five or six dollars a year, on every scholar, to send to this school rather than any other. This is worth saving in these times.

And further, children have been known to acquire a competent English education, to qualify them for trades, or merchandise in less time than on any other plan. They learn to read and write both together, and what they can read correctly, they can correctly put upon paper. Thus both time and money are saved. People generally do not consider the advantage of this. To say the least, this subject deserves the consideration and attention of the people of this town.

A Friend to the Education of the Poor.

From the Federal Gazette.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Letters have been received here from many persons, requiring information, as to the heart burnings and jealousies which have convulsed the democratic party for the two last weeks. We have endeavored to collect some facts, and now impart them, as answers to the various letters received on this subject.

It is known, that your city is the very soul of the democracy of our state, and of course, give an impetus and direction to every measure tending to extend the ascendancy of the party. This year she selected the former Sampson of the cause, and sent him to the house of delegates, confidently anticipating, that his experience, acquired in the course of a long legislative life, and his great character for management, would enable him to give law to his political friends and beat down his political enemies. He, too, appeared to be confident of his own prowess, and was heard frequently, as he approached the seat of his former glory and political power, to exclaim—

"Sub auspicio Trojani nihil desperandum." Fate had, however, decreed, that these golden prospects should not be realized. He had scarcely taken his seat, before he discovered rising and ambitious men who contended first in him for the honor of being considered first in the cause. These pretensions were resisted by him as inconsistent with his claims, springing

from the consciousness of a life spent in the cause, and the recollection of victories won in 1804-5 over the general enemy. Yet, in the caucus selection of the Speaker, his friend was chosen by a majority of only ten over a gentleman from Anne Arundel. This first trial of strength, augured naught but sore mortification to his future hopes of ruling "the powers that be," and some appointments in the executive chamber, at length convinced him, that a very small portion of his former power over the minds of his friends was left. He vowed never again to approach his Excellency and his Butcher and Nobbling council, and they were compelled to soften the chagrin by appointing an insolvent commissioner of his nomination.

In the house of delegates, his political enemies, too, dared to break a lance with him, and over them he gained no triumph. They were impudent enough to doubt his infallibility, and wicked enough to expose the weakness of his arguments and detect his misstatements. Such rebellion to his claims of supremacy, roused his angry feelings; and when he discovered that some of those belonging to the same political party, adopted the arguments and opinions of his political foes, such was the agitation of his feelings, as depicted in the throes and convulsions of his features, that he extorted pity from all who saw them. Then it was, as it is stated, that the involuntary exclamation of

"A long farewell to all my greatness!"

escaped him. It is doubted by many who have been intimately acquainted with him, if he ever received so sore a disappointment as on the last Friday. Upon the discussion on the auction duty he had relied on the report made by him as chairman of the committee of ways and means, to show that the fiscal concerns of the state, did not require any increase, either directly or indirectly. Mr. Dorsey controverted the principles on which the report of the committee was predicated, and succeeded in demonstrating, that there would be a large deficit. He, a few days afterwards, required the treasurer to furnish the information designed to elucidate the statement made by him. A request of this kind is never denied, yet Mr. Montgomery moved, to strike out all that part of the order which asked for a particular statement of the probable receipts to the treasury, corrected by the actual receipts of the same items of revenue last year. He argued, that the house was already in possession of the information, and he knew no object which the mover could have unless it was to verify his statement, so contradictory to that of the committee of ways and means. When a division was called, he rose in the majesty of his strength, and you may well conceive his feelings, when looking around, he saw no person rising in the affirmative, save Mr. Forwood, who half standing and half bending, half willing and half reluctant, with an eye of pity turned on Mr. Montgomery, seemed to say, "It is for you I do this!" The house immediately adjourned, and between five and six in the evening, Mr. M. was seen at his desk in the house of delegates room, in the busy work of what is called a clearing out, and which always announces the departure of a member for good! While busily engaged in destroying useless papers and selecting others for his colleagues, he was approached by some of his constituents, who enquired, "what means all this?" He replied in a voice of mingled passion & despondency, "I am going, I am going for good—I won't stay, I am of no use here—they listen too much to their cursed federalists!"

This language was heard by a member of the house, who approached him with condolence, and prayed him to stay. To him he was deaf. The member hurried home, communicated it to his colleague, who from his general benevolence and weight with his political brethren, was well fitted for the office of mediator he repaired to Mr. Montgomery, and argued with him on the duties of a religious and political resignation, how dreadful it was to die a political death—of the joy of his enemies, and the destruction of the cause. But even to these powerful arguments, he was obdurate. These occurrences went abroad, and carried with them fear and consternation. All pleasure was forgotten, much to the loss of the fascinating Mrs. Burke, whose concert was shunned in consequence of these excitements. You saw no man of the party that did not wear an enquiring countenance, denoting the approach of some apprehended calamity. A meeting was at length convened, and an embassy was gotten up, to wait on the offended representative of your city; and it was agreed, that the most courteous man of the party, whose voice and manner was the most persuasive and conciliatory, and who should be the delegate from the most polished part of the state, should be selected, as the chief of the mission. The eyes of all were turned on one of the delegates of this ancient and tottering city, and he accompanied with a proper suite, ushered forth in the dead hour of the night, to conciliate the offended chief. At 12 o'clock the conference opened, & his wrongs were unfolded; he complained, that his Report had required great labor, that he had prepared on the day, that it was wrong to suffer a document to be placed on the journals disproving it, that his friends had deserted him, that they listened too much to the other side of the house, that he should have sustained his moralization better, had not the governor and council been behind him, and this witnessed the little influence which he had. When the ambassador replied, he still his angry feelings, and soothing his wounded pride, and the judgment of the party was never displayed in a stronger light than in his choice, for he realized all their hopes by restoring to the cause, a person deemed to be a powerful auxiliary, without giving in return any other equivalent, than that of a reconsideration of the order, and directing him to get the information from the treasurer and report the same to the house!!!

The order was reconsidered and took the stipulated direction amidst the titter of the house, who had heard from a mischievous wag the whole progress of this mighty schism, and his partisans now eulogize him for his mighty concession in deigning to be pleased with so trifling an atonement, & much will you prize a representative, who has resolved to support his consequence, & when established, to be so forgiving.

BADREPORT, (Conn.) Feb. 2.

Shocking Affair.

Never has it been our duty to record a more diabolic transaction than the one which we are informed took place in the family of Capt. Joel Sanford, of Bridge-water society, New Milford, on Wednesday morning of last week. It appears that soon after the family, six in number, had taken breakfast they were all attacked with violent internal pains and excessive vomiting which excited great alarm, when physicians were called, and it was ascertained that a large quantity of arsenic had been put into the tea and coffee kettles, from which they had all drank; but happily the dose was so small as to defeat the intended object. A lad who resided with Capt. Sanford, as an assistant

in his store, it seemed had been detected in purloining money to a trifling amount, and who, at the exposure of the fault had manifested much indignation, was on strong grounds, suspected of being the perpetrator, and taken into custody, and is now confined in Litchfield gaol. The culprit we learn is a lad of only 13 years of age. As late as Monday the family were all on the recovery from the effects of the foul attempt on their lives.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 2.

THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the Congress, at Angier-bay, Straits of Sunda, dated Sept. 20th, 1819, received by an arrival at Baltimore, from which we give the following extract:—"After a very holocaust passage of 64 days we yesterday made these Straits, and have put in here for the purpose of watering, before proceeding to Canton. There is a small settlement here belonging to the Dutch, composed of Javanese, and a Dutch Governor. The soil (the island of Java) is extremely fertile and abounds with tropical fruits of every description. From the deck you may behold cocoa nuts, oranges, lemons, pine apples, water melons, pomegranates, and several species of fruit unknown in our climate, growing as spontaneously as the pine with you. Fowls are here purchased at 2 reepes each, or one dollar for 24. The inhabitants very much resemble our northern Indians, only they are much uglier; their teeth are entirely black from chewing the beetle nut; and opium is nearly as valuable here as diamonds with us. But the world, however different in appearance, customs and religion is still the same every where—Money is the idol of their worship, and for it they sacrifice honor and even life itself.

The day after to-morrow we sail for Canton, with two ships under convoy. Our officers and crew are in excellent health, though at Bata-via, which is about 60 miles from this place, it is unhealthy, and the ships laying there are daily losing their men. The American ship *Tea Plant*, ready to sail, has lost the captain and every soul on board by the dysentery, which we learn is raging there with ungodly fury—among them was Midshipman Tallmadge, of the U. S. Navy, who came out I suppose for improvement in his profession."

MARRIED

On Tuesday last by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. George Stevens, to Miss Ann Chaplain, both of this city.

At St. Michaels, on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. John Dorjyn, Mr. James Wrightson to Miss Sarah Auld, both of this County.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 1st instant at her usual residence in Church Hill, Queen Ann's county, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Taylor, consort of Doctor Parian Taylor, in the 19th year of her age, of a lingering pulmonary affection, which she bore with unusual fortitude and resignation to the last, when she gave up her soul with composure to the author of its existence, with a lively assurance of a welcome reception on the right hand of the hope of her salvation. Thus her lonely companion is bereft of the object of his warmest love and affection, who was endeared to him by the tie of every virtue that could adorn or tend to cement the bands of congenial felicity.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communication respecting the celebration of the Birth of the illustrious Washington, is inadmissible. The writer is mistaken in the author of the piece to which he alludes.

Mr. Samuel Tenant's letter was received at too late an hour this morning for publication, it shall be attended to in our next.

The Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, informs the people of Caroline County, that he intends to Preach at Denton in the Court House, or some other convenient place which the people may appoint, on Sunday the 20th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M.



THE STEAM-BOAT MARYLAND.

Will leave Easton Point, on Thursday next, the 17th inst. at 8 o'clock in the morning for Annapolis and Baltimore.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. C. V. wishes to purchase, Five Hundred Cords of prime Pine Wood February 14th 1820.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the *JANE & MARY*, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—TF.

Take Notice.

The Subscriber having declined carrying on the Cabinet Business in Easton, for the purpose of winding up and closing his business, he therefore earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, either upon note or book account, to call and settle with him immediately, if you have not money, you have Meat, Corn, Meal and Flour, bring it, no excuse, as I am determined to close my business without respect to persons.

JONATHAN OZMENT.

Easton, Feb. 14.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of CCL. William B. Smyth, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to Mr. Samuel Grooms, of Easton, with all convenient speed. And all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them to the said Samuel Grooms, duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 20th day of September next.

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.

Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the first day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the first day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Road in this county—Persons who wish to obtain either appointment will attend on those days.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders in the above institution, are requested to pay into my hands, two dollars on each share of Stock, by them subscribed, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order of the President and Directors, JERE. COLSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, Feb. 14th—3w.

Notice to Debtors.

The Subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the Estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. dec'd. to make immediate payment to him, the administrator.

As he is candid, to acknowledge the necessity, and to give timely warning of indiscretion, to prosecute all delinquents, at the ensuing term of Dorchester Court, he hopes that a sense of propriety, on their part, will exonerate him from an odious duty, or, that their liberality will justify its performance.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1820—3w.

BRICKLAYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having removed to Easton, offers his services to the people of Talbot and the adjacent counties, in his line of business, which he professes, to undertake in the best manner; in particular the following, such as the latest fashion Patent, Tumford, and Franklin fire-places; Tumford's improvements for Kitchens, public and private; the people will find it much to their advantage, those who wish to economize house room and fuel, he begs the encouragement of a generous public, and flatters himself to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

I hesitated a long time before I resolved to publish this observation—for, however anxious I am to promote useful improvements, and especially such as tend to the preservation of health, & the increase of rational enjoyments, it always gives me pain when I recollect how impossible it is to introduce any thing new, however useful it may be to society at large, without occasioning that loss that a person of my circumspection is not able to bear. It certainly requires some courage, and perhaps no small share of enthusiasm, to stand forth the voluntary champion of the public good; but this is a melancholy reflection, on which I never suffer my mind to dwell. There is no saying what the consequences might be, were we always to sit down before we engage in a laudable undertaking, and meditate profoundly upon all the dangers and difficulties that are inseparably connected with it. The most ancient zeal might perhaps be damped and the warmest benevolence discouraged. But the enterprising seldom regard dangers, and are never dismayed by them; and they consider difficulties, but to see how they are to be overcome. To them activity alone is life; & their glorious reward, the consciousness of having done well. Their sleep is sweet when the labours of the day are over, and they await, with placid composure, that rest which is to put a final end to all their labours, and to all their sufferings. In contriving machinery for any purpose it is indispensably necessary to be acquainted with the nature of the mechanical operation to be performed, and though the processes of Cookery appear to be so simple & easy to be understood, that any attempt to explain and illustrate them might, perhaps, be thought not only superfluous, but even frivolous—yet, when we examine the matter attentively, we shall find their investigation to be of serious importance.—I say of serious importance, for surely those enquiries which lead to improvements, by which the providing of food may be facilitated, are matters of the highest concern to mankind, in every state of society. The process by which food is most commonly prepared for the table,—Boiling—is so familiar to every one, & its effects are so uniform, & apparently simple, that few, I believe, have taken the trouble to enquire how, or in what manner, those effects are produced, and whether any, and what improvements, in that branch of Cookery, are possible. So little has this matter been an object of enquiry, that few, very few indeed, I believe, among the millions of persons who for so many ages have been daily employed in this process, have ever given themselves the trouble to bestow on so serious thought on the subject. The Cook knows from experience, that if his joint of meat be kept a certain time immersed in boiling water, it will be done, as it is called in the language of the kitchen, but if he be asked what is done to it, or how, or by what agency, the change it has undergone has been effected; if he understand the question, it is ten to one but he will be embarrassed—if he does not understand it, he will probably answer that "the meat is made tender and eatable by being boiled." Ask him if the boiling of the water be essential to the success of the process—he will answer, "without doubt!" Push him a little further by asking him whether, were it possible to keep the water equally hot, without boiling, the meat would not be cooked as soon & as well, as if the water were made to boil? Here it is probable that he will make the first step towards acquiring knowledge, by learning to doubt: When you have brought him to see the matter in its true light, you may then venture to tell him (to prove to him, if you happen to have a thermometer at hand) that water which just boils is as hot as it can possibly be made in an open vessel. That all the fuel which is used in making it boil with violence, is wasted, without adding in the smallest degree to the heat of the water, or expediting or shortening the process of cooking a single instant. That it is by the heat, its intensity, and the time of its duration—that the food is cooked, and not by the boiling or ebullition, or bubbling up of the water, which has no part whatever in that operation.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

Feb. 14.

POETRY.

From the Independent Balance.

THE SOUL.

Lo, how this gallant "ship of Heaven"
First launches on the tide,
By gentle breeze onward driven,
She moves with fearless pride,
Down the smooth stream she careless sails,
And freighted deep with joy,
She hears ahead no stormy gales—
No tempest to annoy.
Now huge and dark the waves appear,
And madhead's cape is pass'd;
The billows their proud heads uprear,
And hoarsely howls the blast;
Now louder still the surges roar,
They double now their rage,
The foaming waves around her pour—
She's on the sea of age!
Thou shalt not see "heaven's ship" again—
Thy gaze she proudly spurns;
Look!—is she on life's stormy main?
She's gone!—she ne'er returns!
To light her way, one star alone
Still burns with steady flame;
The brightest star round heaven's bright
throne,
Reverence is its name.

BOSTON BARD.

Extract of a letter from Cumberland county, Virginia, to a Correspondent in Norfolk, dated January 15, 1820.

"Respecting the death of the young lady in Charlotte, concerning which you request particulars, I can say nothing more than what I believe I said before—I wish it was in my power to give you a more minute account of it; such an occurrence might be an useful warning to others. What I have ascertained amounts to this: That a certain young lady of Charlotte, (with whose name I am unacquainted) of considerable wealth, was preparing to go to sermon, and while standing before her glass, where she had been sometime combing and curling her hair, her sister observed that unless she made haste they would be too late. She with an angry and haughty tone replied that she had rather go to Hell than to Church without having her hair fixed to please her. No sooner had this impious exclamation escaped her lips than she dropt dead on the floor!! I can say no more than that such an occurrence actually did take place!"

Norfolk Herald.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

The following is an account of a most ingenious stratagem played off at Paris before the revolution.—The last time the late Queen of France visited the Theatre in Paris, the wife of a financier, whose whole merit consisted in a heavy purse, and an ostentatious display of eastern magnificence, sat alone in a box opposite to that of her Majesty. She affected to make a parade of a costly pair of bracelets, which, as the Queen now and then cast her eyes upon her, she fondly supposed attracted the admiration of her Sovereign. She was hugging herself in thoughts that exceedingly flattered her vanity, when a person, dressed in the Queen's livery, entered the box. "Madam," said he, "you may have perceived how attentively the Queen has surveyed these magnificent bracelets, which, though so precious and costly, still receive a greater lustre from the dazzling beauty of the arm which bears them; I am commissioned by her Majesty to request you will entrust me with one of them, that her majesty may have a nearer view of the unparalleled jewels." Moved by the flattering compliment, she did not hesitate, and delivered one of her bracelets. Alas! she soon repented her blind confidence, and heard nothing more of her bracelet till the next morning, when an exempt of the police begged to be admitted, and chid her positively for trusting so valuable a trinket in the hands of a stranger; "but Madam," added he, "the rogue is taken up, and here is a letter from the Lieutenant of the Police, which will explain the whole." The letter was indeed signed "De Croix," and contained a request, that the lady would repair at 12 o'clock to the office, and in the mean time to deliver to the exempt the other bracelet, that it might be compared with the first, then in his hand, that he might have sufficient proof to commit the sharper. So much attention from the chief magistrate filled her with gratitude, which she expressed in the liveliest terms, bestowing the greatest praise on the vigilance of the police, which in no country was so vigilant as in Paris. In fine, after ordering up a dish of chocolate for the exempt, she put the other bracelet in his hand. They parted, but it was forever—this pretended exempt proving neither more or less than the worthy associate of the Queen's bold Messenger.

The following remarkable anecdote was handed to us by a gentleman on whom we can rely, and who is well acquainted with the subject of it.—W. S. S.

"David Wilson, of Port William, Gallatin county, Ky. is 61 years of age. He had four wives, and by them forty-two children. His second wife had five children at two births, in eleven months. Mr. W. has but two ribs in his body, there being a solid smooth bone on each side. He is a man of small stature, and very active. He is a native of Pennsylvania, conversed with ease and affability, and supports his family by labor. He has worn a hat twenty-three years, which is still passably decent."

SEA SERPENT.

The Gazette de France contains an extract of a letter from a Dutch merchant, who recently went to America, giving some account of the famous Sea Serpent which has appeared on the shores of the United States. He says,

"We were sailing with a light wind, the land being about six miles distant, when all at once we felt a shock which made us think we had struck upon a rock. We however were soon undeceived by seeing above the waves the head of the greatest monster I ever beheld. He raised himself about 15 feet over the surface of the water, and coming towards us, he glided across the stern of the vessel in such a manner as almost upset us. A cabin-boy who was near the bowsprit was overwhelmed by the enormous mass. A sailor then advanced courageously and fired at the Serpent, with a carbine, but the ball rebounded from his scales and appeared not to make the least impression upon him."

son upon him. The animal turning quickly, seized the sailor round the middle, and plunged with him under water. Our tackle was broken, and our bowsprit almost unshipped and while we were occupied in repairing the damage we had sustained, we again saw the monster lying on the surface of the water, but we saw our unfortunate sailor no more."

This is the most miraculous of all the accounts we have had of the Monster of the Deep.

From the Lexington Public Advertiser.

Extraordinary Lusus Naturæ.

We do not recollect to have seen any notice taken by our newspapers of an extraordinary birth in Woodford county, in September last.

"Every considerable deviation from that beautiful and harmonious arrangement which is pursued by nature in the animal kingdom, is denominated a monster. These productions, though not frequent, are remarkably diversified. To prove this position, it is not only necessary to state that cases are recorded where children have been born either destitute of a head (when they survived but a few hours) possessing two heads, or where they were inseparably connected.

Of this latter description of monsters are two children now living in Woodford county. To the curious, a concise account of this prodigy may not be entirely uninteresting. Neither leisure nor ability will enable us to suggest ingenious or learned speculations relative to the principles which influence and control these anomalous formations.

Martha Ann and Mary Jane, were born Sept. 22d, 1819; the former is smaller and remained in a state of apparently death for three quarters of an hour, when she was revived by the vigorous circulation of her sister. These children are joined together at the back, below the loins; before, the junction is fleshy, behind bony—having their bodies and faces placed half side ways towards each other. From their connection upwards they are perfectly formed, and have lower extremities similar to other children, but only one extremity of each child will be employed in walking, viz: the external, as the other two are smaller, and the feet point rather backwards. One child cries whilst the other is asleep. They are sprightly & intelligent, of their age, & give every indication of living. They excite the commiseration of those who have visited them, among whom are several Physicians, who almost unanimously declare that any surgical operation, to separate them, would prove immediately, or ultimately fatal.

A very analogous case to the preceding is contained in Rees's Cyclopaedia.—The celebrated Hungarian sisters who were born in Saxony in 1701 and exhibited in England & different parts of Europe, attained to the age of 22. Their connection strictly resembled that of Martha Ann and Mary Jane—their intellectual powers and wills were different, they were agreeable and well bred, could read, write and sing very prettily, and could speak the Hungarian, French, German, and English languages. They were separately attacked with different diseases—Judith being often convulsed, while Helen remained free from indisposition; they however most fortunately died together."

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.

On application of Samuel Hopkins, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Samuel Hopkins (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hopkins, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 31—4w.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Vallant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Eastern Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TART.

Easton, Jan. 31

Notice.

The Members of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and those disposed to become members are requested to meet in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 22d of February 1820.

E. FORMAN, Assistant Secy.

Feb. 7—4m.

Notice.

The members of the Queen Ann's Agricultural Society are hereby notified that their next stated meeting will be on the last Saturday in this month, at 11 o'clock. At Mr. Chapman's in Centerville.

By order of the Society.

THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.

Feb. 7th.

More Cheap Goods

WINTER SUPPLY.

CLARK & GREEN.

Have just received from Baltimore and are now opening an Extensive and General assortment of

GROCERIES & LIQUORS, &c.

ALSO,

A FURTHER ASSORTMENT OF DRY-GOODS,

Which, in addition to their late Supplies from Philadelphia, renders their assortment of DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, SPICES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, all very complete.

Their Stock on hand, at this time, consists almost entirely of Articles Imported and Purchased at different times since the middle of September last, they are therefore all

FRESH CHOICE GOODS,

laid in at the most reduced state of the market and will be offered at very tempting prices. They tender their acknowledgments to their Friends and Customers for late favors, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

dec. 27.

Birth Night Ball.

A Ball to commemorate the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at the "Cambridge Hotel," (Mr. Wilson's) on Tuesday evening, 22d of February. Gentlemen of this and other counties, are respectfully invited.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES CHAPMAN,
JOHN C. HENRY,
DR. WILLIAM JACKSON,
JOHN H. HOOVER,
JAMES B. SULLIVAN,
C. S. LOCKERMAN,
JOSIAH COLSTON.

Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1820.

A BIRTH-NIGHT BALL

Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d instant, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious Washington.

Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.

TRISTRAM THOMAS,
W. G. TILGHMAN,
W. HAYWARD, Jr.,
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
GEO. W. NABB,
GEO. T. MARTIN.

Managers.

Easton, Feb. 7.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.

On application of Levin T. Spedden, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Levin T. Spedden, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Spedden, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin T. Spedden, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 7—4w.

SALE POSTPONED.

LAND NEAR EASTON,

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the Administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James Henry, and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood deceased, who was the only child & heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tract of land called "Carter's Scence," "Baker's Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—viz: "The farm next to the Mill, in one lot, and the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will show them to any person desirous of viewing them.

Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, a new deed will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the George aforesaid they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.

for sale of real estate aforesaid.

Dec. 20—4w.

The above Sale is Postponed to the

24th day of February.

J. G. FRANKS.

Jan. 24

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices, is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Orders, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Obedt. Servt.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—1f

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Outlets.

Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His services are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

Dec. 13—

JESSE SHEPHER.

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time determined whether he should continue keeping a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing to the abuse of the law, respecting the retailing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to be drunk in and about said stores, has at length determined to continue his establishment, and having gone to considerable expense in repairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c. for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He will constantly keep a supply of liquors of the first quality, and every other necessary suitable to his occupation, being determined to use every exertion to please those who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.

St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Writs Facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, use of Kurle & Pogue, use of Edward McDonald, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday the 21st day of February 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkins's Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above suits.

Jan. 24—4

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

COACH, GIG AND CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken that Large and commodious Shop formerly occupied by Messrs. Hopkins & Spedden, in Easton, takes this method of informing the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that they are now prepared (having received an extensive assortment of materials) to execute all orders with neatness and dispatch, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

THOMAS & HOPKINS.

Easton Jan. 31

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. B. Birchhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELER.

Nov. 32, 1819—1f

THE ART OF

PENNMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-barred stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Pennmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ASHL. TERRY.

Cambridge, Jan. 3, 1820—8v.

Wanted,

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A respectable and careful woman, who understands House-Keeping and would be attentive to Children, might secure good wages and a home by applying immediately at this office, by letter or otherwise.

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER.

Two Doors below the Bank, and opposite the Easton Hotel.

Returns his thanks to the Public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors. He has a variety of articles in his line, which he offers on pleasing terms, while his utmost exertions shall be used to please those giving him a call.

He has attached to his Dressing-Room, a variety of Fruit, and intends keeping a supply of Draft-Beer, by the Keg, and on tap. Cider, 1st and 2d quality, Chalkers, Cheese, &c. &c. Applies by the Barrel, Bushel, or less quantity.

Also—A number of very fine Terrapins for sale.

Easton, Dec. 6.

PATENT WATERPROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original Inventor, Johann Heinrich Tighe, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th, 1819.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, Benjamin Roberts, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oath concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require, and having given bond & security for his appearance at the County Court to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said Benjamin Roberts from confinement. And I do also direct the said Benjamin Roberts to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, at least three months before the second Saturday of the next May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to appear before the said County Court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a Trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Benjamin Roberts should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this 27th day of November in the year 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Jan. 10—4w.

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNail.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—1f

Notice.

The undersigned, citizens of Worcester County, and petitioners for the relief afforded by the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby respectively give notice to their creditors, that they have severally complied with the requisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday in the next May Term, of Worcester County Court, is assigned for a hearing of their several petitions. At which time their creditors respectively will have an opportunity of making allegations why the benefit of said laws shall not be extended to them, & of which they do hereby severally give them notice.

William Stevenson,

Zachariah Chaille,

George W. Hammond,

John Bradford,

Worcester County, Jan. 24—4w.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

Whereas, William A. Austin, an imprisoned insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered the schedules, proved the residence, and made the oath concerning his effects and creditors, which the Laws in such case require, and having given bond & security for his appearance at the county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said William A. Austin from confinement. And I do also direct the said William A. Austin to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, at least three months before the second Saturday of the next May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to appear before the said county court at the Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William A. Austin should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements made thereto. Given under my hand this 10th day of October in the year 1819.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Jan. 31—4w.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres, situated upon Blackwater river in Dorchester county. About 800 acres of this land are covered with excellent timber, chiefly such as Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel building. The timber being near a good landing, the purchaser will have every facility of employing it to advantage.—The cleared land is of good soil and pleasantly situated.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 3, 1820—8v.

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1820.

NO. 115.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty
cents for every subsequent insertion.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.
Mr. SIMMONS.

A writer for your paper of the 7th ult.
under the signature of Silvanus, has offered
excellent advice for curing Bacon, and
insists that the hogs for this purpose must
be corn-fed. How long must they be so fed
to the question?

Experience has shewn, that it requires
but a very short time; to entirely change
the flavour and texture of all kinds of
flesh. In the year 1770, I resided in
New-Jersey, where it was the custom to
take great numbers of wild pigeons in
spring-nets, by the assistance of decoy
pigeons, prepared for the purpose. The
flesh of these birds, when first taken, is al-
ways very dark, and most generally
tough. I have seen more than 300 of them
confined, and fed in a large corn-house,
and in one week their flesh has not only
become tender, but as white as a well fed
chicken.

In 1784, I promised to present to a
brother just married, a prime beef towards
his winter stores.—I had a fine steer and
splayed Heifer, in a large wheat field, a-
bounding with wild garlics; my brother
named a day to send for his beef, and
three days previous, we killed the Heifer,
which although extremely fat, was to my
great disappointment so thoroughly tainted
with garlic, even to the marrow in
the bones, that my house servants refused
to eat it.—A bad prospect for my brother,
whose waggon came the fourth day,
and in despair I killed his beef, which was
beautiful to the eye. I did not at the time
pay much attention to a remark of his
feeder, who observed that the steer had
not eat any thing since the heifer was
killed, my trouble was, the certainty of
my brother's disappointment, but to my
great joy, I soon received his letter of
thanks, saying, that a more juicy, tender
and fine flavoured beef, could not be.

Take two lambs of equal age from a
garlick pasture, kill one immediately, &
the flesh will be so tainted with the garlick,
that no person of tolerable taste can eat
it; keep the second from all food for one
night or ten hours, and there will not be
the slightest garlick taste. It is well
known, that cattle fed upon oil cake, can-
not be immediately killed; but if kept
from this food for two or three days, the
oil taste is removed.

The foregoing facts are known to every
experienced farmer, and they have
convinced me, that hogs fed upon corn for
two weeks, is much better than two
months, for the plain reason that the
flesh is equally good, and the expense is
less.

Hogs as generally managed, are not
only the most troublesome, but the most
costly flesh, we consume, and I have for
many years been in pursuit of a plan
to lighten the cost of their flesh,
which is so absolutely necessary for
the establishment of every Marylander.
I flatter myself that I now see my
way clear, for after two years trial, I am
well satisfied, that the use of Cymbilins,
Pumpkins, Ruta Baga and Clover,
will enable me to send more corn to market,
and with two weeks feeding upon that
precious grain, my bacon will not yield to
that of any person. No branch of rural
economy requires more attention than
feeding our various kinds of stock. Our
northern friends laugh and say, that in
Maryland the hogs eat all our corn, and
our negroes eat all our hogs. This is too
true to deny, and if my mite can in your
opinion be of any use to the publick, it is
at your service.

As early as the season will admit, I
prepare ground for Cymbilins, or squashes
(cucurbita veruosa)—Rich land is best
for all purposes, but in this case, it is the
first object to choose a place convenient to
your hog range. After ploughing & prepar-
ing the ground in the best manner, lay it
off by a single furrow, four feet each way,
and at the intersection, manure highly
with well prepared manure, mixing it well
with the soil, by spade or hoe. Upon this
ground so prepared, plant Cymbilins (and
the bunch kind I think best,) in every o-
ther row and hill, which will give you
eight feet apart each way, about 680 hills
to the acre. After planting the Cymbilins,
proceed to plant corn in the rows running
north and south, that is only in one direc-
tion, between every row of cymbilins, and
which being eight by four apart, will give
you about 3361 hills of corn to the acre.
It is unnecessary to remind the careful
farmer, that the most scrupulous atten-
tion should be paid to this ground, while
the vines are young, for after they begin to
fruit and run, nothing can be done, ex-
cept to pull by hand, the strong high
weeds.—When the fruit appears, be care-
ful to mark for future seed, such as you

wish to propagate, for it is desirable to
have early fruit. The drought of last sum-
mer will not be soon forgot, and yet from
less than an acre of unfavorable ground, I
kept in high condition more than sixty
head of hogs of all ages, (sucklings ex-
cepted) they had not any grain, and
but little grass.—It was our rule to take
a certain number of rows every day, so
that there was an interval of five days,
and all fruit as large as a man's fist was
pulled. It would sometimes happen, that
fruit was neglected until it became hard
but not dry, in this case, the feeder crack-
ed them upon his cart-wheel.—A careful
and steady person should be appointed to
pull, one who will neither neglect the fruit,
or tread upon the vines, for if well manag-
ed they will continue bearing until your
pumpkins are ready, and these will carry
you on to the fortnight before the intend-
ed day of killing.

I claim no merit from the Cymbilin
culture, it justly belongs to Tench Tilgh-
man, Esq. of Talbot, and other gentle-
men of that county, but believe me, that
while I continue to raise my own pork,
I never will omit the cymbilin culture.—
Let us however not forget the pumpkin as
an able, and almost necessary auxiliary;
and of which there is many varieties; the
long yellow, is I think, for many reasons
the best. In 1818 my cymbilin patch was
small, and as my object was not only to
have fat pork but to save corn, I began
early with the pumpkins; yet hogs could
not be fatter, and my stock of old hams,
can yet testify the quality of the meat.
Yet cymbilins and pumpkins are not alone
a sufficient substitute for corn; some food
is necessary to carry you through the win-
ter and spring, until your clover and cym-
bilins are ready. The Ruta Baga is an
excellent vegetable, which will supply your
want. We now know that they are in-
finitely more nutritious than the common
turnip, that they are sufficiently hardy to
remain in the ground through the winter,
and yet better, if buried in small heaps
in a well shaded northern aspect.—
They will be found in high preservation
to July.

Clover is less injured by hogs than by
any other stock, by sheep the most, and
hogs after a few days will not root it up;
but it is desirable that every farm should
be provided with a hog range well inclo-
sed, uniting wood land for acorns and
shade, bottom land for water, rooting and
wallowing, and contiguity to clover. Ten
hogs will not injure the growth of timber,
as much as one cow. The hog indeed eats
all the acorns he touches, but in his root-
ings he buries great numbers to a secure
depth; the cow not only nips, and of
course kills all the young sprouts of nuts,
which she perseveringly hunts after, but
she browses upon and tears down young
limbs, and rubs and twists young sprouts
from stumps.

If I have extended my remarks beyond a
mere recommendation of the cymbilin cul-
ture, and with a view to save grain, which
is always a cash article; it is also from a
wish to encourage persons who reside
upon poor lands adjoining extensive wood-
ranges, to turn their attention to rearing
hogs upon a large scale.

For the Cymbilin, Pumpkin, and Ruta
Baga, but little land is necessary, and for
the two first articles, but little manure.
Clover is certainly of great service, but if
there is plenty of the other vegetables, it
may safely be dispensed with. I would
give you my opinion of the quantity of
ground necessary for twenty hogs, but
fear I have already trespassed on your
time.

I must however observe, that instead of
washing my bacon with warm water pre-
vious to hanging it, I have experienced
the best effects from washing with a strong
lie, made from clean hickory ashes.

I am respectfully, yours, &c.
A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Calcutta Journal.
Another sacrifice of a wife with the corpse
of her husband.

Sir,
I am concerned to state the recent re-
currence, at this station, of one of those
terrible instances of fanaticism, which, al-
though they are (as far as I can learn,) un-
authorised by any positive tenets of their
religion are too frequent among the
natives of this benighted country.—
I allude to the ceremony of a Suttee
Bhud.

In the present instance, I personally
attended the dreadful ceremony I now
bring to your notice, in the hope of wit-
nessing, and if necessary assisting at, any
endeavour that might be made on the part
of the European power, to persuade the
deluded victim from such useless sacri-
fice, but great was my astonishment and
disappointment, to find no effort whatever
made by those whose words might have
weight.

Only one European spectator besides
myself was present. From what I saw of
the transaction, after the corpse of her
husband, and the destined victim, had ar-
rived at the edge of the Ganges, I am
persuaded in my own mind, that deleteri-
ous medicine had been used, and were
subsequently repeated, to reduce the un-

fortunate woman to a state of apathy,
which added to the noise of their
gongs, and cries and shouts of the
Brahmins, should deprive her of all
energy to attempt an escape on the first
suffocating and painful attacks of smoke
and flame.

Mirzapore, Aug. 15, 1819.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.

The following statement exhibits the
number of white and colored Communi-
cants in the U. States, in 1819. It is taken
from the last minutes, viz:

	Whites.	Col.	Total.
Ohio Conference, 28,361	719	29,134	
Missouri do 4,580	184	4,764	
Tennessee do 18,987	1,689	20,676	
Mississippi do 1,959	412	2,371	
S. Carolina do 21,059	11,586	32,646	
Virginia do 17,234	5,651	22,885	
Baltimore do 24,635	8,161	32,796	
Philadelphia do 24,635	8,161	32,796	
New-York do 21,483	1,455	22,938	
New England do 15,149	163	15,312	
Genessee do 23,773	138	23,911	
Total,	201,750	38,073	249,823
Total in 1818,			229,627
Increase in 1819,			17,297

There are 812 travelling, and more than
1000 local preachers in the eleven Con-
ferences.

CONGRESS.
IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Numerous petitions were presented and
referred this morning—amongst them se-
veral from Merchants of Savannah, pray-
ing a remission of certain duties on mer-
chandise imported, in consideration of
the late destructive fire in that city, by
which the very goods are destroyed on
which the duties accrued, which they pray
to be remitted—also a memorial from the
Legislature of Indiana, praying an exten-
sion of the time allowed for the payment
of public lands in that state.

The President laid before the Senate
the annual report of the commissioners
of the sinking fund, (communicated to the
other House on Saturday,) which was laid
on the table.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, submitted the
following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U.
States be requested to cause to be laid
before the Senate any information he may
possess, (and of which the public interest
does not, in his opinion, require conceal-
ment) relative to the late treaty between
the U. States & Spain—whether the same
has yet been ratified on the part of Spain
—and particularly, that he be requested
to state whether any information has been
received from the court of Madrid since
the date of his message to Congress at the
commencement of the present session—
whether he still expects a minister from
Spain—and at what period may his arrival
be probably expected.

The bill from the other House, making
appropriations to supply deficiencies in
the last year's appropriations for the pub-
lic buildings, was read the third time and
passed.

The engrossed bills to continue in
force the act of 1818, regulating the col-
lection of duties on imports & tonnage, to
remit the duties on a statue of Gen. Wash-
ington, executed in Europe, for the state
of North Carolina; and the bill for the re-
lief of Jennings O'Bannon, were severally
read the third time, passed, and sent
to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate then took up the Maine and
Missouri bill; when

Mr. Thomas, for the purpose of modi-
fying, or introducing it in another shape,
withdrew the amendment which he offered
on Thursday last, and then, on motion
of Mr. Smith, the bill was postponed to to-
morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The President communicated a report
of the Secretary of the Navy, containing
an abstract of the expenditures ac-
count of the contingent expenses of the
navy for the last fiscal year; which was
read.

Amongst the petitions this morning
presented, were several from merchants
in the commercial cities, praying duties
to be laid on auctions sales; and from o-
thers, praying that the credit on duties
may not be abolished.

The Senate resumed the consideration
of Mr. Walker's motion, of yesterday, call-
ing for information respecting the Span-
ish treaty; and, after a short discussion
thereon; it was ordered to lie on the ta-
ble.

The Senate took up Mr. Trimble's
resolution to appoint a standing commit-
tee on the subject of roads and canals, and
agreed thereto; whereupon Messrs. King,
of N. Y. Van Dyke, Trimble, Dickerson,
and Thomas were appointed to compose
the committee.

To this committee various memorials

and petitions, heretofore otherwise dispo-
sed of, were referred—and
The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Maine and Missouri Bill.

The Senate proceeded to the considera-
tion of this bill; when,
Mr. King, of N. York, wishing to offer
to the Senate his opinions on the Missouri
subject, moved to postpone the bill until to-
morrow; but a motion to postpone it to
Friday prevailed, and it was postponed
to that day accordingly.

The Senate took up the bill making
compensation for horses and other prop-
erty lost, captured, or destroyed in the Se-
minole war; which was amended, on the
motion of Mr. Eaton, so as to extend its
provisions to rangers as well as volun-
teers; and then the bill was postponed to
Tuesday next.

And the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11.

The Senate were occupied yesterday
almost wholly on bills and reports on pri-
vate claims, the investigation of which fre-
quently consumes much time.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The Senate resumed the consideration
of the Maine bill, and the amendment re-
ported thereto by the judiciary com-
mittee (adding provisions for the formation
of state government in Missouri.)

Mr. King of New York, agreeably to
the information which he gave on Wed-
nesday, rose and addressed the Senate a-
bout two hours in support of the right and
expediency of restricting the contemplated
state of Missouri from permitting
slavery therein; and then, on motion of
Mr. Smith, the subject was postponed to
Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 7.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee of Pen-
sions and Revolutionary Claims, made
unfavorable reports on the petitions of
Thos. Stark, of Sarah Phillips, of Mary Bu-
bridge, and of the heirs of the Baron de
Kalb; the two first of which were agreed
to, the two last ordered, to lie on the ta-
ble, with the additional order, that the last
named report, with the petition, be print-
ed.

The Speaker laid before the House a
letter from the Comptroller of the Treas-
ury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a
statement of balances on the books of the
Register of the Treasury, due by persons,
and remaining unsettled more than three
years prior to Sept. 30, 1819; which were
ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee
of ways and means, reported a bill making
appropriations for the navy for the cur-
rent year; which was twice read and com-
mitted.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved the adoption
of the following resolution; and submit-
ted a few remarks on the deep impor-
tance of the question now under consid-
eration in the house, and the great anxiety
of the people to know the result of the de-
liberations on that question, &c. to enforce
the propriety of agreeing to the propo-
sition which he offered, and which was as
follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules and
orders of the House of Representatives,
directing the method and order of trans-
acting business, be suspended, and that,
until the passage or rejection of the bill
for the admission of Missouri as a state
into the Union, this House will proceed
to transact no other business, but will
daily, as soon as a quorum assembles, en-
ter upon the consideration of that subject
and will not suffer its deliberations to be
interrupted by the examination of any o-
ther question whatever.

The question was put, whether the
house would now consider the resolution,
and it was determined in the negative—
ayes 72, noes 79.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following res-
olution for consideration.

Resolved, That, until the decision of
the question now depending in this House
relative to the admission of Missouri in-
to the Union, the House will not adjourn
any day before four o'clock in the after-
noon.

Mr. Mercer, remarked that he had been
himself in favor of a later hour, but he
had proposed four, in conformity to the
wishes of friends. He urged the prop-
riety of greater diligence in bringing the dis-
cussion of the question concerning Mis-
souri to a close.

Mr. Livermore was opposed to the res-
olution, as unnecessary. The House was
at liberty to adjourn when it pleased, and
could sit as late as it pleased, without ty-
ing itself by a resolution.

Mr. Holmes moved that the further
consideration of the resolution be post-
poned till six o'clock this evening; but
The chair deciding that as the resolu-
tion went to effect the standing rules and
orders of the house, it must lie on the ta-
ble one day of course; it was laid on the
table accordingly.

Mr. Pindall, moved to change the dai-
ly hour of meeting from 11 o'clock to 10

in the morning; on which motion the
House divided, and negatived it by a large
majority.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
and the restrictive amendment proposed
thereto.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
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MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
and the restrictive amendment proposed
thereto.

Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. resumed and
concluded the Speech which he commen-
ced on Saturday, in favor of the Restrict-
tion.

Mr. M'Lane, of Del. followed, in op-
position to the Restriction, and spoke
nearly three hours. When he had conclu-
ded—

Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose and express-
ed a wish to address the committee on
the highly important question before it
—but the lateness of the hour prevented
his asking its attention this afternoon—
and he therefore moved that the commit-
tee rise.

The committee then rose, obtained leave
to sit again—and
The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House a
report from the Secretary of State, trans-
mitting, in obedience to a resolution of
the House, a list of the printers appoint-
ed to promulgate the laws of the United
States, which was ordered to lie on the
table.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on
Foreign Relations made an unfavorable
report on the claim of the owners of the
Danish vessel Henrick, recommended to
the attention of Congress, by the Presi-
dent of the United States on the 24th
Dec. last—which report was commit-
ted to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. H. Nelson called for the considera-
tion of the resolution which he moved
yesterday, to dispense with all other busi-
ness pending the question of the
admission of Missouri into the Union—
and proceeded to support this course by
some remarks on the magnitude of this
question, pregnant, as he believed, with
the fate of the Union, and the issue of
which the people, of the south and west,
particularly, awaited with the deepest an-
xiety—but,

The yeas and nays being ordered, on
motion of Mr. Taylor, on the question of
considering the resolution:

Mr. Nelson rose and withdrew the re-
solution, with the avowal that he would
offer it on to-morrow—not wishing at
present to prevent the House from resum-
ing the immediate consideration of the
Missouri question, for which it appeared
prepared.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into a com-
mittee of the whole Mr. Baldwin in the
chair, on this bill—the Restrictive amend-
ment being still under consideration.

Mr. Speaker Clay rose and addressed
the committee nearly four hours against
the right and expediency of the proposed
Restriction.

The committee then rose, on the motion
of Mr. Sergeant (who, according to usage,
has priority of claim to the floor to-mor-
row); and
The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Foot offered the following resolu-
tions for consideration:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of
Representatives of America, in Congress
assembled, That there shall be neither
slavery nor involuntary servitude in any
of the territories of the United States, un-
less otherwise than in the punishment of crimes
whereof the party shall have been duly
convicted: Provided, That this shall not
be construed to alter the condition or civil
rights of any person now held to service
or labor in said territories.

Resolved, That it be, and is hereby
recommended to the inhabitants of the sev-
eral territories of the U. S. that, for the
purpose of effectually preventing the fur-
ther extension of slavery, each territory
when authorised by Congress to form a
constitution and state government, shall,
by express provision in their constitution,
prohibit involuntary servitude, or slavery,
otherwise than in the punishment of
crimes.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved that the resolu-
tion be committed to the committee of
the whole house, which was now consid-
ering the Missouri bill.

Mr. Foot observed, that a reference to a
committee of the whole would defeat the
object, because the subject now before the
committee would of course have the pre-
cedence. Mr. F. moved to commit the re-
solutions to a committee of the whole on
the state of the Union.

Mr. Rhea hoped the resolution would be
laid on the table until the great question
now before the committee should be decid-
ed. Gentlemen were determined to dis-
cuss it, and decide upon it; and he hoped
no proposition would be received to inter-
fere with that discussion. Mr. R's motion
prevailed; and they were laid on the table
accordingly.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
and the restrictive amendment proposed
thereto.

MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
and the restrictive amendment proposed
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MISSOURI BILL.

The House resumed, in committee of
the whole, the consideration of this bill,
and the restrictive amendment proposed
thereto.

Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, commenced a speech in favor of the Restriction, and spoke nearly three hours; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise—which prevailed!

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

The House of Representatives went into committee of the whole, soon after 11 o'clock, on the great topic of the day. Mr. Sergeant occupied nearly three hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced yesterday in support of the Missouri Restriction. Mr. Harbison, of Virginia, followed, and spoke more than three hours against the Restriction. When Mr. B. sat down, several gentlemen rose, but Mr. Gross of New York, obtained the floor on his motion the committee rose, and the house adjourned a little after 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

MISSOURI BILL.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.

Mr. Gross, of New York, took the floor, and spoke nearly two hours in support of the Restriction.

Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, followed against the Restriction, and occupied the floor about two hours; when

"The committee rose, on motion of Mr. Findall, of Virginia.

LIST OF LAWS.

Passed December Session, 1819.

No. 1. An act for the relief of the securities of William S. Handy, late collector and sheriff of Somerset County.

2. An act for the relief of Nelly Seegar, of Queen Anne's County.

3. An act to empower the county court of Queen Anne's county to divide the real estate therein mentioned.

4. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to appoint trustees for the sale of the property therein mentioned, being part of the real estate of the late Henry Willis, deceased.

5. An act for the benefit of Robert Boone, of Virginia.

6. An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year.

7. An act to extend the time for completing the turnpike road leading from Boonsborough to Swearingen's ferry, in Washington county.

8. An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.

9. An act to authorise George A. Smith, late sheriff of Caroline county, to complete his collections.

10. An act authorising Basil Bowling, late collector and sheriff of Prince George's county to complete his collection.

11. An act to prevent bullet playing in Washington and Allegany counties.

12. An act to authorise the levy court of Charles county to dispose of the property therein mentioned.

13. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to prevent swine from going at large in the town of Salisbury.

14. An act to repeal an act passed at December session 1818, entitled, An act to regulate the manner of granting licenses to retailers of spirituous liquors, and to prevent persons from dealing with free negroes after sun-set in Kent county.

15. An act for the benefit of Teakle Taylor, of Worcester county.

16. An act for the appointment of a trustee for Eliza Matthews, the wife of Dr. William P. Matthews, of Baltimore county.

17. An act to allow Arnold T. Winsor, late sheriff and collector of Montgomery county, further time to complete his collection.

18. An act to repeal an act, entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better protection of slave-holders in the several counties therein mentioned, so far as it relates to Talbot and Dorchester counties.

19. An act authorising Solomon Kirwan, late sheriff and collector of Dorchester County, to complete his collection.

20. An act to encourage the building of horse mills and wind mills in Dorchester and St. Mary's counties.

21. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Federal Hill Sunday School.

22. A further supplement to an act authorising the levy court of Calvert county to levy a sum of money on the assessable property of said county, for the purposes therein mentioned.

23. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Masters, of Allegany county.

24. An act to incorporate certain persons therein named, for the purpose of establishing a free school, called McKim's School, in the city of Baltimore.

25. An act authorising Richard Moffett, late Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, to complete his collections.

26. An act for the benefit of the Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Church on Silver Run, Frederick county, called St. Mary's Church.

27. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the river Susquehanna.

28. An act for the benefit of Wilson Cary Seldon, of the State of Virginia.

29. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the heirs of John Thomas, late of Harford county, deceased.

30. An act for the benefit of Henry Strause, late of Montgomery county deceased.

31. An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in Harford county.

32. An act to empower the county

court of Queen Anne's county to divide the real estate therein mentioned.

33. An act to incorporate the Jackson Benevolent Society of Baltimore.

34. An act to incorporate the Franklin Benevolent Society.

35. An act to incorporate the Baltimore Friendly Society.

36. An act to incorporate the Mechanical Benevolent Society of Chestertown Maryland.

37. A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act providing for the appointment of an Attorney General, and of District Attorneys in the several judicial districts of this state, and for Baltimore city court.

38. An act for the relief of the infant legatees of Jacob Franklin.

39. An act for the relief of Jonathan Rasin, of Kent county.

40. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from Edward H. Calvert's old mill in Prince George's county, to the District of Columbia.

41. An act to appoint Gustavus W. T. Wright trustee to sell and dispose of the lands therein mentioned.

42. An act for the relief of William M. Beall, sheriff of Frederick county.

43. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for founding an academy at Hager's town, in Washington county.

44. An act extending the time for taking the bond of the sheriff of Calvert county.

45. An act for the benefit of Rachael Weems, of Anne-Arundel county.

46. An act to authorise William A. Palmore to import and bring into this state, the negro slave therein mentioned.

47. An act for the relief of James Stewart & Martin Rockfield, of Washington county, and William Deming and Nicholas N. Robinson of the city of Baltimore.

48. A further supplement to the act, entitled An act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Nonticoke river, at or near Vienna, in Dorchester county.

49. An act to repeal parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

50. An act for the benefit of the Washington Monument.

51. An act to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to erect and establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, in the city of Annapolis.

52. An act to allow further time to the securities of Thomas Thompson, late collector of Dorchester county, to complete their collection.

53. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Howard, of Montgomery county.

54. An act to make valid the title of Risdon Nicholson and Millicent Nicholson, of Kent county, to a certain lot of land therein mentioned.

55. An act relating to the confinement of persons convicted in the courts of the United States for the district of Maryland, in the penitentiary of this state.

56. An act to allow Daniel Schnebly, late sheriff and collector of Washington County, further time to complete his collection.

57. An act to authorise Thomas A. Davis, late sheriff and collector of Charles county, to complete his collection.

58. An act authorising Joseph M. Oromwell, late sheriff of Frederick county, to complete his collection.

59. An act to increase the allowance of the sheriff of Worcester county, for keeping prisoners in jail and dieting them.

60. An act to increase the allowance of the sheriff of Queen Anne's county, for keeping prisoners in jail and dieting them.

61. An act relating to constables in the city of Baltimore.

62. An act extending to John H. D. Lane, collector of Anne-Arundel county, further time to complete his collection.

63. An act to make valid a deed of manumission executed by Thos. Carter, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased.

64. An act for keeping in repair the public roads in Worcester county, and to repeal certain parts of the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

65. An act for the relief of Arthur H. Willis, of Dorchester county.

66. An act to authorise Ruth Tolson to complete the collections of John Tolson, her deceased husband, late collector of Queen Anne's county.

67. An act relating to the summoning jurors to the city court of Baltimore.

68. An act providing for taking the bond of John Stevenson, sheriff of Baltimore county.

69. An act extending the time of taking the bond of the sheriff of St. Mary's county.

70. An act to erect a bridge over the Narrows at Kent Island, in Queen Anne's county.

71. An act to authorise John Stevens, the elder, late collector of Talbot county, to complete his collection.

72. An act to authorise Matthew Murray, late sheriff and collector of Baltimore county, to complete his collection.

73. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Knott, of Dorchester county.

74. An act for the benefit of the vestry of All Saints Church, in Fredericktown, Frederick county.

75. An act to alter the time of holding the county court of Charles county.

76. An act for the relief of James Bowers, of Kent county.

77. A supplement to an act for the better protection of slave-holders in the several counties therein mentioned.

78. An act to incorporate the Skipton Turnpike Company.

79. An act to divorce Thomas F. Ward & Ann Ward from bed and board.

92. An act to continue an act passed at Nov. session 1804, entitled, an act to incorporate the Chesapeake Insurance Company.

93. An act further to continue an act passed at Nov. session, 1795, entitled, an act to incorporate an Insurance Company in Baltimore town.

94. An act to incorporate the Octararo Navigation Company.

95. A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of tobacco.

96. An act to authorise John Cole, late sheriff and collector of St. Mary's county, to complete his collection.

97. An act for the relief of the infant children of Levin H. Campbell, late of Dorchester county.

98. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor within the several counties therein mentioned.

99. An act to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of James Houston, as a justice of the peace for Caroline County.

100. An act to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over South River.

101. An act for the benefit of William Turnbull, of Baltimore county.

102. An act to empower the chancellor of Baltimore county court to make such decree as to them shall seem just and right in the case therein mentioned.

103. An act to erect a new bridge over Great Choptank river, in Caroline county.

104. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to incorporate the president and directors of the Baltimore Water Company.

105. A supplement to an act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

106. An act for the relief of John McPherson and others, appointed managers of a lottery under an act passed at Dec. session, 1816, chapter 42.

107. An act, entitled, an act to authorise the orphan's court of Charles county to take the bond of George H. Spalding, sheriff of Charles county.

108. An act to provide for the erection of an additional wharf in the town of Nottingham, in Prince George's county, and for other purposes.

109. An act to open and extend East street in the city of Annapolis, and to close up that part of said street leading to Prince George street.

110. An act to allow the securities of William Waller, former sheriff and collector of Somerset county, time to make and complete the collections of the said William Waller.

111. An act to record and make valid the deed therein mentioned.

112. An act for the relief of Samuel S. Murray, of Frederick county.

113. An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Washington county.

114. An act for the benefit of William Morsell, of Frederick county.

115. An act for the relief of Henry Witman, of Washington county.

116. An act respecting the herding of cattle in Allegany county.

117. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the benefit of the infant children of Francis S. Manning, late of Charles county, deceased.

118. An act authorising William Bruce of Charles county to bring into this state a negro man called Nace, and to retain him as a slave.

119. An act for the benefit of Noah Ross of Caroline county.

120. An act to revive and keep in force an act therein mentioned.

121. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the stockholders of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore.

122. An act for the relief of Henry Ellis, of St. Mary's county.

123. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to encourage the building of horse mills and wind-mills in Dorchester and St. Mary's counties.

124. An act for the benefit of Horatio C. McEldery and George Forbes, of Charles county.

125. An act to prevent bullet playing in Union Town, Frederick county.

126. An act relating to the Surgical Institution of Baltimore.

127. An act to prevent swine from going at large in Union Town, Frederick county.

128. An act for the relief of John Carey, of Worcester county.

129. An act for the benefit of the children of the late William H. Dorsey, of Montgomery county.

130. An act for the relief of Susanna Teas of Washington county.

131. An act, entitled, an act providing for the valuation of the real and personal property in Charles and Dorchester counties.

132. An act to punish the offence of kidnapping white children.

133. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the benefit of Wilson Carey Seldon, of the state of Virginia.

134. An act relating to voting by proxies in the banks of this state.

135. A supplement to the act for the establishment and regulation of the levy courts in the several counties of this state.

136. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of the militia of the city of Baltimore, passed at Dec session, 1817.

137. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting writs of habeas corpus, passed Nov. session 1809.

138. An act to make public, certain streets in the City of Annapolis.

139. An act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act for the further compensation of jurors in Harford county.

140. An act to authorise the levy court of Harford county to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned.

141. An act relating to the Union Bank of Maryland.

142. An act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a bank and incorporate a company under the name of the Conococheague Bank in Williamsport, in Washington county.

143. An act to authorise the levy court of Anne-Arundel county to erect and establish a warehouse at Chew's Cove in said county, for the reception and inspection of Tobacco.

144. An act relating to the chancery court, court of appeals, the county and orphan's courts, and for other purposes.

145. An act for the punishment of offences committed against banks by the officers thereof.

146. An act for the relief of Margaret Dan-akin, of the city of Baltimore.

147. An act for the benefit of Margaret W. Naylor of Charles county.

148. An act for the relief of Matthew Foley, of the city of Baltimore.

149. An act respecting certain suits or actions wherein judgements may be reversed and writs of procedendo awarded.

150. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the Patuxent Manufacturing Company.

151. An act to continue in force the acts of assembly which would expire with the present session.

152. A supplement to the act directing deeds.

153. A further supplement to an act to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over Chester river, at Chestertown.

154. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state, and compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes, or for their charter.

155. An act for the better regulation of the clerks and registers of wills of the several counties in this state.

156. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act relating to voting by proxies in the banks of this state.

157. An act relating to the place of holding elections in the second district, in Charles county.

158. An act to alter the time of the meeting of the general assembly of this state, and for other purposes.

159. A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to repeal all such parts of the law of this state as authorise the courts of law to sentence negro or mulatto slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes, to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary.

160. An act to repeal so much of the act to regulate lotteries as provides for the appointment of lottery commissioners and their clerk.

161. A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate lotteries.

162. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the regulating the mode of staying executions, and repealing the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

For the Easton Gazette.

"Exalted Socrates! divinely brave!
"An'jurd' he fell, and dying he forgave,
"Too noble for revenge, which still we find,
"The weakest frailty of a feeble mind."

It is a melancholy fact, which the history of man, from the earliest ages of the world up to the present time, has fully attested, that revenge is more deeply implanted by nature in the heart, and more difficult to be eradicated, than any other passion that ever convulsed the human breast. If we regard only the unlettered savage that roams the immeasurable wild, we shall at once discover, that to revenge an injury is the first sentiment instilled into the youthful mind; a sentiment that descends unchanged from generation to generation—the baneful effects of which, no benefits can cancel—no submissions assuage—no subterfuge evade. Time, which mellows all the other passions into peace, serves only to inflame the venom that rankles there—until, an opportunity being obtained by cunning or address, the heart's blood of his victim has marked the fatal shaft.

We have also most conclusive evidence of this fact, in the history of our blessed Redeemer's pilgrimage through this vale of tears.

The absolute necessity of forgiveness is there inculcated in such soothing, such pathetic, and at the same time such terrible terms of retribution, that he must be more or less than man, who can withhold obedience to the divine command. It is made the indispensable condition, on which alone, we can expect the forgiveness of our trespasses against the majesty of heaven. Yet how many do we see around us, who low on their knees plead with the dread judge eternal, to pardon those sins that weigh like a mountain on their breasts; whilst the still small voice of conscience whispers, that they wilfully refuse to forego the gloomy purposes of a soul resolved on vengeance.

I am not one of those who would advocate an unreserved submission to the injustice and oppression, that men unavoidably experience, in their intercourse with this wicked world. "Although such a sentiment is conveyed in the most positive and imperative manner, by the meek and lowly author of our faith, "who when he was reviled, reviled not again;" yet I can not but conjecture, that it must be taken in a limited, not in a literal sense. For offences must need come—even the feeble, the innocent, the unoffending are made to feel the offenders contumely and the oppressor's wrong. When the dark assassins dagger has drank the purple tide of life, and is again raised to accomplish the work of death; shall man receive the fatal steel into his bosom, without one struggle for existence. Shall the independent, heaven born soul endure the reiterated scoffs and taunts, the blows and buffets of base, heartless wretches, without one sigh of regret, without even a sting of indignation or resentment? The immutable principles of reason, and of justice forbid a conclusion, so revolting to the finest feeling of the human heart. It never did, and never can happen, that any human being should pass through this abode of wretchedness and sorrow, without encountering the enmity of some fellow mortal. It therefore becomes him who "feels a stain like a wound," who had rather endure the last struggle with the king of terrors, than relinquish the genuine honor and dignity of a man, or make a compromise with scoundrels—on the spot to represent an insult even by implication, and on the spot to demand and obtain redress for the slightest injury. He who has refused or neglected at a reasonable time to obtain that redress, which circumstances above his control have rendered necessary—who retires in sullen silence, to meditate how he may most effectually bring calamity and ruin upon his adversary—must surely be the most miserable, the most malignant of human beings. Such an one invades the prerogative of the Almighty, who has emphatically pronounced; that vengeance is his, and that he will repay it. One under the influence of this diabolical passion is utterly incapable of practising one solitary virtue. It poisons all his enjoyments, and makes him feel the untimely gnawings of a worm that never dies.

It is true there are certain offences and indignities, to which the opinion of the world has attached an idea of disgrace—and this opinion of the world has generated a notion of false honor, which has prompted many a noble and honest heart, to prosecute the author of such outrages even to the field of blood. The man "who leans on earth"—whose affections, pleasures and hopes of happiness all centre here—who never raised the intellectual

eye to heaven—for soared in imagination through those bright lovely regions of eternal sunshine beyond this dim horizon—is bound by every principle of propriety to yield implicit obedience to the opinion and practice of this world, the idol that worships, however false or however false. But it is far different with him, whose heart has been touched by a ray from the sun of righteousness—who neither desires or hopes for the applause of men, but has learned from the divine doctrines of Christ's religion, to condemn the ways of this false, fleeting world and all its follies since the Almighty has vouchsafed pardon, on certain conditions, to offences of the most deep & damning nature, it certainly becomes the duty of a christian to forgive the crimes that God forgives.

How is it possible for him who is an aggressor, who is conscious that he has injured or insulted even the meanest of human beings, to repose in quiet, until he has drained the cup of reconciliation to the very dregs? On the contrary, he who stands acquitted, at the bar of conscience of having voluntarily or unprovokedly inflicted pain upon any of his fellow-travelers through this thorny wilderness, who ever may be the misfortune he is destined to encounter—can, in a good cause, the pursuit of virtue and true honor, endure without a murmur or a sigh, the reproaches and even the hisses of the world at large.

It is surely beneath the dignity of manhood, by bare subserviency, to solicit the favor, or invite the smile of any of earth's favored sons. The noble, independent spirit of a freeman will spurn with indignation the groveling thought; and in the sublime language of the tragic bard he will exclaim

"I would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
"Or Jove for his power to thunder.

Experience teaches, that all the pomp and glory of this world are supported and maintained solely by the talismanic power of riches, "which often take themselves wings and flee away." They are in themselves contemptible; for how many are there, who, destitute of those good qualities which alone can render man beloved or respected, and upheld only by the borrowed lustre reflected from their gaudy trappings; when that prop falls—fall like Lucifer, never to rise again.

Virtue and solid worth are, therefore, all that a wise man should hope for, or a beggar covet.

But I am wandering from the subject, and will therefore conclude these remarks in the language of Dr. Johnson, the immortal author of the Rambler; a work that will remain to the end of time, the imperishable monument of a genius vast, excursive and sublime.

"Of him that hopes to be forgiven, it is indispensably required that he forgive. It is therefore, superfluous to urge any other motive. On this great duty eternally is suspended, and to him that refuses to practice it, the throne of mercy is inaccessible, and the Saviour of the world has been born in vain."

FIDELIS.

Talbot County, Feb. 14th, 1820.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EASTON GAZETTE.

February 11, 1820.

In your paper of the 7th inst. you inform your readers, that the mercy of the Governor of Maryland has been extended to Samuel Tenant, in quashing an indictment for forgery—Justice requires, that if you know any reason why this mercy was shown, you should state it, if you know none, you may be informed, that the same grand jury, who found the bill, voluntarily petitioned the Governor to stop the prosecution, and that no other petition was offered; that the statement given in that petition, went to shew, that there was no other testimony, than that of one evidently interested man—further that the party charged, was not afraid of, but stood ready to meet his trial, and to produce the receipt, "unblemished," that it was alleged he had altered the date of, and that he still desires and intends, that the truth or falsehood of the accusation shall be tested by a court of justice.

But sir, you have been pleased to feel-gingly express your gladness to hear of this gentleman's release, for particular reasons. Perhaps sir, your pleasure will be swelled to ecstasy when you learn that this charge for Democratic Forgery, to which you have exerted your power to give publicity, will be turned over to the account of FEDERAL PERJURY.

S. T.

We never dreamed of hearing from Mr. Tenant upon this subject, nor did we wish or expect to induce any sort of controversy. The public act of the chief magistrate of the state is a fit and lawful subject for newspaper publication, and whether that act is condemnation, or pardon, it is the same thing. We shall take the liberty to mention every pardon and nolle prosequi that is granted, if we think them entitled to public notice; & those who are the subjects of executive pardons and nolle prosequis had better wrap themselves up in their good fortune in getting off, than add effrontery to the imputation of crimes, that sink them below the level of the last grade of unrepentant men. To cut this matter short with Mr. Tenant—your statement is not true, that the grand jury recommended you to mercy, if you mean all who voted for your presentment—and as to your presentment being made in consequence of federal perjury, we would risk any and every thing upon this one point, viz: Is there another man, besides yourself, in Maryland, who believes that the witness against you ever did or ever would intentionally wrong any man of one cent?

We mentioned your nolle prosequi as a matter of public interest—had it been an affair in which you alone were concerned, we assure you that we should not have taken the trouble to mention you—Another thing, you are allied by blood and marriage to people of the first respectability, and nothing but a public matter of serious consequence to the state at large, could have induced us, under those particular circumstances, to have exhibited you in a point of light that could not fall in some degree to wound them.

High as is our respect for them, and it can be higher for any families in the state, we were obliged from a sense of public duty, to state the affair of the Governor's nolle prosequi to you, as it was a matter deeply affecting our public affairs, and strongly characteristic of a course of administration resolved upon, in which all men are concerned.

This is not a solitary instance where worthy families have been mortified by the vicious conduct of an individual—there are thousands of other instances—the respect and sentiment of the world towards such persons, instead of being estranged, is augmented by sympathy, and every opportunity is sought more manifestly to display a generous regard and the most pointed attention. It is enough that each of us should be responsible for his own acts, not for those of others—and it is equally our duty not to permit their faults to weigh us down. If we are, as we cannot but in some degree be, mortified by the misconduct of others, yet we are sustained by the consideration that God, the world, and our own consciences, acquit us of the guilt and of the shame.

In this reply therefore you must consider us restrained by sentiments of this sort, otherwise it would have been of a very different nature.

To the Editor of the *Easton Gazette*.

Sir—Having seen in the *Star* of the 15th inst., a letter addressed to you, from Samuel Tenant, respecting the nolle prosequi granted to him by the Governor of this state on a presentment for forgery, and conceiving myself particularly alluded to in that letter, I have thought proper to state to you the following fact, viz:

In the year 1816, I called on Mr. Tenant, requesting a settlement of his account, which had been standing for several years, either by note or otherwise. Mr. Tenant examined the account, acknowledged it to be correct, and was, at that time, on the eve of giving me his note for the amount, but observed he would certainly settle the account at the ensuing court, which was then distant two or three weeks. After court, the money not being paid, I called on Mr. Tenant again, when he evaded payment in the same manner, stating that he would settle it at the next court, and continued thus to evade the payment for nearly three years. Finding there was very little prospect of getting the account liquidated at one payment, I endeavored to obtain seven five dollars at a time, with the view of reducing the account, to save time, below a warrant, but which I could not accomplish. I then very candidly told Mr. Tenant, that to secure the debt, I should be under the necessity of issuing a writ, for if I should suffer it to pass the approaching court, the act of limitation would bar the claim. Mr. T. finding he was determined to commence suit, went with me to the clerk's office, and there spoke to the clerk, (Mr. Lockerman) who made certain entries in his book, which I supposed to be an acknowledgment of the debt, to save costs. Some time after, I enquired of Mr. Lockerman whether it was not near the time I should receive the amount of Mr. Tenant's account, when he undeceived me, stating that it was merely an entry on the docket to prevent my issuing a writ, and leaving the account open for adjustment. I immediately on receiving this information, employed counsel, when by default of Mr. Tenant's non attendance at judgment court, I obtained a judgement for 500 dollars damages, subject to liquidation by Mr. Lambert Clayland, who was appointed by the court, sole referee to examine the account, and to award such sum as to the best of his judgement, appeared due me—Mr. Clayland being informed by me of his appointment by the court, (and both parties being perfectly satisfied with the appointment,) notified us to appear before him on a certain day, when Mr. Tenant produced a receipt which had been given him by me in Nov. 1806, but which had been altered to read Nov. 14, 1816, which alteration was not only visible to me but to the grand jury, who found the bill. I appealed to Mr. Clayland, & offered if Mr. Tenant would wear that he had paid me any money agreeably to the apparent date of the receipt (Nov. 14, 1816,) or one dollar during that year, to the credit of the account, I would forgive him the whole claim, which offer Mr. Tenant refused.

My account was a trifle over fifty dollars about forty three of which had been standing more than three years, upon which Mr. T. plead the statute of limitation. This if allowed by Mr. Clayland, would have a little more than swallow up my whole account, but Mr. Clayland allowed a receipt of ten dollars, thinking it too great a responsibility to take on himself, that Mr. T. had altered it; and the showing of which in his view barred the statute of limitation, he conceiving that an acknowledgment of the account. At our last Court, unfortunately for Mr. Tenant, Mr. Clayland the referee, was named as a jurymen on the grand jury, and was appointed foreman of that body, and whose oath bound him to report to all, and every violation of the law which had come to his knowledge. Mr.

Clayland reported Mr. Tenant—I was summoned to appear before the grand jury, the receipt was produced and my old books, where the amount of that receipt was credited by Mr. John Giffin, agreeably to the date; this book was before the referee and jurors, who compared the receipt with the credit, and determined accordingly. I believe no man of standing would impeach Mr. Giffin's honesty or integrity.

Hoping the above statement of facts will be satisfactory to the public, I remain yours, &c.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Feb. 18th, 1820.

CALVERT ELECTION.

We wonder who it is that furnishes the National Intelligencer with accounts of the proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland—We read in the National Intelligencer of the 8th ult. as follows, speaking of the Calvert Election. "With regard to the Calvert Election which has caused considerable excitement in the House of Delegates, and on points arising out of which the yeas and nays were taken as often as eighteen times in one day, it has been decided, after a full and fair investigation, that Messrs. Kent and Becket, two Republicans, not returned, were duly elected; and that one of the persons returned, Mr. Reynolds, a Federalist, was not duly elected."

And we suppose this statement is intended to be swallowed by every man who reads the National Intelligencer. A full and fair investigation—what do you call a full and fair investigation? that men who vote by ballot should be brought to the bar of the House and upon their refusing to tell for whom they voted, these fair investigators pick up some man or two to say who they heard these men voted for, and then give the vote to the candidate that they heard the voter should say he gave his vote to; but when other votes were to be canvassed, the federal men asked that they might have witnesses summoned in their behalf—this was positively denied. The Federal Candidates then asked that they might summon credible witnesses to prove that the witnesses adduced by the democratic candidates were totally unworthy of credit—this was also positively denied. Add to this, four men were decided to be illegal voters, and the House resolved that they voted the federal ticket, although there was not a tittle of evidence, either hearsay or any other sort, to prove for whom these men voted; and this is what the National Intelligencer calls a full and fair investigation—and no doubt hundreds who read the paper will believe it.

Such are the falsehoods and misrepresentations which party puts forth on such transactions. But the yeas and nays were taken eighteen times in one day—Yes sir, and for the purpose of exposing to the public indignation, the unfair, the illegal and reproachful conduct of a lawless set of men, who having the power exerted it, without any check, to effect all they desired—and thus they made your fair and full investigation. There is often an impertinent solemnity about this National Intelligencer in its statements, which it never assumes but to give falsehood and misrepresentation the air of truth, & it really makes those statements, with all the calmness as if they themselves believed it—when they themselves know that they are fathering falsehood. This National Intelligencer, is a paper of general circulation, being the government paper, and is of course much read—it wishes to be considered as not meddling with party warmth, when in fact it covertly aids democracy in the states all it can. It is a pimp for all administrations, and if it does one fair thing towards a federal man, or federal measure, it is with the view of being the better able to deceive in ten unfair ones afterwards. Mr. National Intelligencer had better stick to those things, for which he can get aid in Washington, to bear him through with, and leave the contestation of state points to the states themselves, without giving any of his calm faced perversions to help friends.

SESSION OF THE NEW DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE.

From the beginning of December to the 15th February, is more than two months and a half. This is the space of time the democratic friends of the people take to do their business; Federalists always thought two months a full and long session, and many thought six weeks quite enough to do every thing in that was necessary. What have the democrats done in this prodigious long session? any thing very great, or very good, or very wise? If they have, it has not come out yet—"The good that men do lives after them." But the Calvert Election has taken up more than half the session, and we venture to say there was never half a session, taken up before, so uselessly, so absurdly, so needlessly, so culpably, and so much in violation of law, constitution reason and right. The fact is, this business of going to the assembly, is a matter too much neglected by the people, and babbling boys and smartish young men, and dull old men, all really illiterate, give the general character to the legislative body—Here and there are exceptions—and this is the cause why your sessions are so long—they game and frolic and sit up—never attending to public business, but when in the house, they vote upon every question as they think will answer their party, and bring them back next year; but as for weighing deliberately the welfare of the state—as for looking with a statesmanlike view upon matters of public concern—as for really understanding the public business, and giving it full & ample reflection, they don't do it, because they can't do it. They have not the ability, they have not the education; and in this way Maryland must go on, with such men, without im-

provement, without enterprise, and without enjoying those advantages which a bounteous Providence has put within her reach.

For the *Easton Gazette*. CONVERSAZIONI.

MR. GRAHAM,
I am quite pleased to learn that this rational and interesting kind of association has been introduced into your Town—it deserves to be encouraged, and if properly managed, will be extremely useful and agreeable.

The Conversazioni is of Italian origin, and is a kind of entertainment given by the most polished and best informed people. At first it was confined to the houses of distinguished nobles; it then was to be found at the houses of the most celebrated literati—and afterwards has become a usual entertainment among people of fashion generally.

Its simplicity, its cheapness, and its being calculated both for the display and amusement of all kinds of persons, are great recommendations. The two things to be guarded against in the Conversazioni are, *expensiveness and perversion*.

There should be an established rule, that is never to be violated under penalty of never attending a conversazioni at the house again, where the rule is broken through, that no wine, or brandy, or meats, or expensive confections are ever to be introduced. Tea, coffee, chocolate, dry toast, bread and butter, ginger nuts, lemonade and water, are all the refreshments necessary.

At the Conversazioni held at the house of the celebrated Cardinal Berni in Rome, which were always considered the most fashionable, and of course were the best attended, and who was himself a man uncommonly famed for his luxurious hospitality, the company were never served with any thing else than Coffee, Lemonade and iced Confections. They did not go there to eat and to drink, but to associate and converse with refined, polished and well informed people—all strangers are taken as a matter of course to a conversazioni without an invitation from the master or mistress of the house.

As conversation is the true purpose of this entertainment, this being the meaning of the Italian word *Conversazioni*, it obliges those who frequent them, to fit themselves for it, and of course to turn their attention to books; for as every other species of amusement is to be strictly prohibited, those who go will find the time very tedious, unless they are able to bear a part in conversation—should an incapacity or indisposition to converse, make some of the company anxious to introduce Cards, or Dancing, or hide the Thimble or Cross Questions, this must be most strenuously opposed & put down; for such a perversion of the *Conversazioni* would change a rational and elegant evening into a scene of gambling, dissipation and rude frolic.

The dress for the *Conversazioni* has always been full dress—but in our country, it might be permitted to innovate a little there, though the less the better. There is something in the costume that generally influences the sentiments; and it would be well that at your *Conversazioni* the company should make it a point to be well dressed. Slovenliness of dress is inadmissible at all times, morning, noon, or night, among well bred decent people.

In these times of dejectedness, when almost every one is pressed in his pecuniary means, social intercourse is likely to suffer very much, from the circumstance that we are not able to bear the expense of entertaining. To be deprived of all sorts of association with each other, by this distressing cause, would be no less injurious to the manners than to the happiness of society, and nothing could have been hit upon better adapted to the present state of things than the *Conversazioni*, which brings every body into polite association with each other, unincumbered by the expense of usual evening parties or dinners.

I hope sir, your society will cherish this innocent, this improving entertainment, and that they will preserve it by the strictest regulations, the observance of which can alone support it. If a small but well selected public Library could be also established in your town, that would be a most delightful Refectory to supply the *Conversazioni* with its greatest charm.

Your Ovt. Serv't.

RUSTICUS.

From our Correspondent at Annapolis.
MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Proceedings.

Monday, February 7.

Mr. Kennedy moved for leave to bring in a bill "for the relief of the people called Jews."

The object of the leave was to repeal as to them, that portion of our constitution, which requires "a subscription of belief in the Christian religion," as one of the qualifications of office. The motion was rejected.

Sundry bills and resolutions of a private nature were acted on.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

Nothing of a public nature was taken up.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the staying of executions were read a second time.

The principal amendment made by the Senate was that a judge of the Orphans' Courts, should take the supercedas in all cases and not two justices of the peace as proposed in the bill which passed the house of Delegates.

This amendment the house rejected and sent a message to the Senate stating the rejection and proposing so to modify the bill as to authorize a judge of the Orphans' Court, or some one of the judges of the County Court, to take the supercedas in all cases of judgments in the County

Court, and two justices of the peace, to take the supercedas in cases of judgments before justices of the peace.

N. B. The Senate have originated a bill amending to them suggestions and the probability is, it will become a law.

The resolution in favor of John L. Kerr, Esq. was read a second time, Mr. Hayward moved to fill the blank with \$2000, \$1900, \$1800, \$1700 in succession—each motion was rejected.

The House on the motion of Mr. Becket, filled the blank with 1250 dollars.

The order allowing John Brewer, the Chief Clerk, for issuing subpoenas and attachments for the witnesses in the case of the Calvert election, was read and adopted.

Mr. Polk's processioning law, was read and referred to the next General Assembly.

The bill providing for the taking of the management of the Elkton School from the present trustees and placing it under the control of the town commissioners, was read a second time and rejected.

Thursday, Feb. 10.

Mr. Dorsey reported a bill providing a mode of establishing the qualifications of voters, which was read and referred to the next General Assembly.

This bill authorized the judges of elections to administer an oath touching the right of voting and making it perjury, and punishable as such, to swear falsely before them.

A quantity of other business was transacted.

At 4 o'clock P. M. the Governor attended in the Senate Chamber to sign and seal such laws as had already passed.

Friday, Feb. 11.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Baltimore judges of the City Court, was read a second time and referred.

The bill for the re-valuation of the real and personal property of Queen Anns and Calvert counties were read a second time and passed.

Mr. Hayward from the committee made an unfavorable report on the petition of Edward N. Hambleton, of Talbot county.

Mr. Stevens from the committee made an unfavorable report on the petition of Charles Gibson, praying the removal of the land certificates from the Western to the Eastern Shore Land Office.

The resolution in favor of James McCollister of Dorchester county, an old soldier late of Dorchester county, deceased, was read and rejected.

It is a fact that during this very session a resolution in favor of the widow of an officer of the revolution, has been passed by the house, yet it would make no allowance to the widow of an old soldier.

The 3d report of the committee of ways and means was this day returned to the house from the printer.

Mr. LeCompte rose and stated to the house, that it appeared to the house from the report of the committee of ways and means, that there had been expended and unaccounted for, since the year 1812 the sum of \$184,000 and as it was all times desirable that the manner in which their money was expended should be known to the people, he submitted to the consideration of the house an order calling on the Treasurer to account for this vast expenditure of the public money. Mr. LeCompte stated that he could account for it all, and knew the mistake in which the apparent deficiency originated, but he chose to have an official statement from the Treasurer, so as to expose completely the erroneous statement of the report and the imputation which it was calculated to cast upon that venerable officer. The order was adopted.

The Treasurer reported that he could not at this late period of the session prepare and submit to the house all his accounts for the last five years—but he stated that he had examined the report of the committee of ways and means—that it was in many respects merely hypothetical—and that it had entirely left out of view, the sums of money paid to discharge the interest on the war loans, and all the special appropriations of the legislature since the year 1812—these disbursements when taken into consideration, would fully account for the apparent deficiency, as exhibited by that report.

Mr. Montgomery the chairman of the committee of ways and means, then rose and declared, that it was due "to truth, justice and candor to admit, that this apparent deficiency had occurred in the manner stated by the Treasurer—that the committee had omitted to notice the money expended to discharge the interest on the war loans and the special appropriations of the legislature since the year 1812, and prayed the leave of the house to correct the report."

The leave was granted and he corrected his report accordingly.

The interest on the war loans was nearly 100,000 appropriations to the penitentiary since 1812, 60,000.

These two items alone, would nearly account for the deficiency—but these as well as an hundred others, which may be found by reference to the several resolutions of each session of the general assembly, as published with the laws, will fully and satisfactorily account for every cent of the apparent deficiency.

It is not intended to insinuate that the committee of ways and means had any intention of producing a false impression upon the public mind, but it is to be regretted that they did not explore more carefully their ground, before they made their report.

The report is extremely incorrect in other respects, but as the official documents which accompany the report show conclusively its defectiveness, it was deemed

unnecessary to take any other order with respect to it.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening last, in the neighborhood of Greenboro, Caroline county, by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Mr. John Dudley, to Miss Mary Freeman, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 14th inst. at Shoal Creek, Dorchester county, Mr. John Jones.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. and Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order,

JOHN STEVENS Junr. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 21

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against John Jones, late of Dorchester County, deceased, will please to present them to the subscriber, as he wishes to ascertain what claims there may be against the said deceased.

B. JONES.

Easton, Feb. 21

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the county court, on the Chancery side thereof, Will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 25th of March next, at Mr. Amos Reid's Tavern in Chester Town, Kent County, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the real estate & Mansion Farm, of James Cann, of Kent county. Deceased, to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said James Cann—This Farm is handsomely and conveniently situated on Still Pond Creek, the cleared land is rich and productive, the soil well adapted for the use of Planters, &c.—There is upon the premises a handsome two story Brick Dwelling House, and Kitchen, nearly new, Framed Stables, Corn House, Carriage House and Meat House, &c. a thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit—the Farm now rents for Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars. The above real estate, consisting of Two Hundred and six Acres, two roads and four perches of Land, will be sold on the following terms—Four Hundred Dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two, and three, equal and annual installments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof—Possession will be given upon compliance with the above terms of sale, and upon payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient deed will be given for the said real estate. There is a Crop of Wheat Seeded on part of the said Farm which belongs to the present Tenant, and which he has permission to cut and secure.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Feb. 21

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 23d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the personal estate of William Correll, deceased except the negroes, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle & Farming Implements. Also, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale.

On all sums above six dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security—on all sums under six dollars, the cash must be paid. Attendance given by

MARY CORRELL and WILLIAM SLAUGHTER, Administrators.

Feb. 21

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A small but valuable Tannery, in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge and the Choptank river, and in five miles of Easton.

The Lot consists of ten acres, and there are on the premises a New Dwelling House, Shop and Mill-House—ten Tan Vats already made, and an excellent Pump in the yard. The situation is good both for the collection of country hides and the disposal of leather, and an abundance of bark of the best quality may be procured for less than half the expense that article costs in Easton or Baltimore.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money, or stock or guaranteed paper will be received in payment. If the above property should not be disposed of, it would be leased to a tenant for a term of years.

For terms apply to

J. ROGERS.

Dover Bridge, Feb. 21—3w

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Young High-Flyer,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable near this place, on the following terms, to wit. 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th of August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 will discharge the debt.

YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 12 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen hands high, is proportioned in size, and his figure equals any horse in the country; moves pleasantly to the rider and handsome to the viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recommendation—he at 12 years old sold for fourteen hundred dollars. Further information will be given on inquiry, and every attention paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARNES.

Feb. 21

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Somerset County, and petitioners for relief under the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby respectively give notice to their creditors, that they have severally complied with the requisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in the next May Term of Somerset County Court, is assigned for the hearing of their several petitions. At which time their creditors respectively will have an opportunity to show cause, if any they have, why the benefit of said laws should not be extended to them, & of which they do hereby severally give them notice.

Benjamin T. Jones, Caleb Dorsey, Littleton Furniss, Thomas Layfield,

Feb. 21—4w.

For the National Advocate.
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Since my reflections have found their way into the newspapers, I have discovered that I have made some friends, I have not been without enemies; I have done some good, I have been accused also of doing some harm, such is the instability of human affairs, and we can only reconcile these things to ourselves, by taking the world as it is, and with all its contradictions, contradictions, caprices and strange fancies, it is a very good world, and let us thank God for all the blessings which we enjoy in it. Some evenings ago when the heavy gale was whistling through the casement, and snow in thick sheets fell in drifts around us, I sat alone musing before the fire, and giving a sigh to the hardy mariner, whose vessel was crashing on the beach, and humming the old ballad, "I was when the seas were roaring, with hollow blasts of wind." I felt melancholy, and opening my desk, took from it a bundle of papers—they were letters received from various persons on the subject of my essays on Domestic Economy, and I was not a little amused at their singular variety—such a mixture of censure, approbation, asperity & good humor, I never before observed on one subject, and for the amusement of my readers I subjoin a few.

To Mr. Howard,
I pay \$1700 per annum for a store, \$1000 for two clerks; \$330 for a dwelling house. I don't live extravagantly; my daughters learn French and music, and go to Mr. Cheriot's balls. I keep a little Dearborn wagon, and now and then take a ride back at the theatre. Pray, sir, how am I to make out if you persuade people not to purchase merino dresses, silk stockings and velvet reticules at my store in Broadway?
Yours,
N. B. HOWARD.

Indeed, I do not know what to say to Mr. Chas. except to advise retrenchment in his expenditures and utility in his importations; he will find himself better off in the main.
Mrs. Evergreen, presents her grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Howard, for the pleasure and profit which his essays have afforded her and her family. She has great satisfaction in assuring him that her daughters have relinquished many extravagant projects, and are pursuing a system of economy and industry, which cannot fail to produce the happiest results. She is indebted to him for this regeneration, and tenders him the assurance of her respect and esteem.

So, this is indeed a reward—"The pilot who conducts the shattered bark into a haven, feels that his work is but half performed, without he sees her riding safely and tranquilly at anchor."

To Mr. Howard,
Sir—How dare you find fault with gentlemen for paying \$45 for a coat? Don't you come for to go for to dictate to us purveyors of fashion. If you were a gentleman, I'd trim your jacket, if I knew where to find you.
Yours, as you behave yourself, SAM SKEE.

Mass Howard,
"I like your paper very well—but Massa no rite more bout parti-berry good things, mong rich folks—I gets em all up—young laddi take me in de chamber, ax my advice bout de nite—I hand de wayters bout wid cake and jelly—all true Massa Howard."
SIXON.

Pa says I ahant have a velvet pelisse, a cap with gold lace, a watch and two rings, because you say it is extravagant—I wish you'd mind your own business, you nasty cross old bachelor as you are, and not put things in people's heads—I had set my heart on those things, so I had.

To Howard, Esquire,
Sir,
You're a fine fellow, split me; my old dad has been in the habit of giving me the shiners once a week, and I've drove a gig to Oato's, dash'd in a curdicle to Bath races, sported at Long Branch, and crack'd a bottle of Lynch's Madeira—but its all up, dam me! dad wont launch out any more, and quotes you as authority, so here's my card—coffee and pistols to-morrow, at 7 A. M. Your most obsequious,
BOA SHIRE.

Dear Mr. Howard,
You don't know how much I like you; I have read all your numbers, and have them in my work basket. I used to sleep late, and spend my money carelessly; I now rise early, am very saving and industrious; my health is improved from exercise and my temper placid from enjoyment—and what is the best of all, I have a beau, attracted no doubt by the prospect of an industrious wife; this is your work, I salute you with all heart.

To Mr. Howard,
You spiteful old wretch as you are, for you must be both old and ugly to write against old maids as you have done. Don't think that I care, I'm above your malice, I could have married twice, but it did not suit me—and therefore I'm an old maid by choice, not by chance. You are just like the rest of old bachelors—after being rejected a hundred times, you vent your spleen on virgin innocence. I hate you,
TANITHA TWIER.

The Bachelors' Club, at a full meeting, has expelled Mr. Howard, for publicly advocating matrimony. He is desired to pay his dues, \$25-100.

HARRY MAROZ, Sec'y pro. tem.
The foregoing will be considered as a fair specimen of my correspondents generally. The following is of a more pensive cast.

To Mr. Howard,
Dear Sir—Of late it has been my good fortune to visit a family in whom there is a young lady, amiable, beautiful, but unfortunately rich. I say unfortunately, not because riches swell her pride & give her a fictitious consequence, but because it leads to a suspicion, revolting to delicate minds, that her wealth, not her virtues, is the object of my devotion. I have no mode of giving her to understand how much I admire her, neither dare I flatter myself that I could be so happy as to engage her affections; yet if she was poor, like the village lass, whose Auburn tresses float carelessly to the wind, I would boldly urge my suit—but not being rich myself, and aware that fortune hunting is becoming a fashionable failing, I dread the idea of having sordid motives ascribed to my passion. Can you not then make wealth & love unobnoxious? Can you not make it improper, imprudent to give young ladies fortunes? If so, you will aid the cause of matrimony, give an impulse to economy, and make happy. Your friend,
PETERCH DUNFORTH.

This is the first time that ever I heard any objection made to the fortune of a young lady, except its being too small, yet I cannot but admit that my friend Peterch complains with reason, of late it has been customary, with some young men, to keep a list of young ladies who are supposed to possess fortunes, and they are arranged and classified with as much precision as the bill of fare of a French Restaurateur. Soup—a la normand, a la chateaufort, a la jacobine, a la cordon, and the time has emphatically arrived when, as Tom Shuffleton says, they never ask to whom are you about to be married, but to "how much." In this point of view it is dangerous for a young lady to have a

fortune, for she may be devoured, bank stock and all, by one of these professional fortune hunters, disguised as an honest man. Still the delicacy of Peterch is commendable—let him, therefore, hope, and if the young lady feels disposed to encourage him, she will find some occasion—some word—some hint—some look to denote her approbation; let him then speak for happiness cannot grow out of wealth—it must be sealed in the heart, it must be nourished by the mind.
HOWARD.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Col. William B. Smyth, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to Mr. Samuel Groomer, of Easton, with all convenient speed. And all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them to the said Samuel Groomer, duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 20th day of September next.

ISABELLA SMYTH,
Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.
Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders in the above institution, are requested to pay into my hands, two dollars on each share of Stock, by them subscribed, on or before the 15th day of March next.
By order of the President and Directors,
JEBRE, GOLSTON, Treasurer.
Vienna, Feb. 14th—3w.

Notice to Debtors.

The Subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the Estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. dec'd. to make immediate payment to him, the administrator.
As he is candid, to acknowledge the necessity, and to give timely warning of indiscriminate intention, to prosecute all delinquents, at the ensuing term of Dorchester Court, he hopes that a sense of propriety, on their part, will exonerate him from an odious duty, or, that their liberality will justify its performance.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1820—3w.

BRICKLAYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having removed to Easton, offers his services to the people of Talbot and the adjacent counties, in his line of business, which he professes to understand in the best manner: in particular the following, such as the latest fashion Patent, Rumford, and Franklin fire-places; Rumford's improvements for Kitchens, public and private; the people will find it much to their advantage, those who wish to economize house room and fuel, he begs the encouragement of a generous public, and flatters himself to give satisfaction.
WILLIAM COPPUCK.

I hesitated a long time before I resolved to publish this observation—for however anxious I am to promote useful improvements, and especially such as tend to the preservation of health, & the increase of rational enjoyments, it always gives me pain when I recollect how impossible it is to introduce any thing new, however useful it may be to society at large, without occasioning that loss that a person of my circumstances is not able to bear. It certainly requires some courage, and perhaps no small share of enthusiasm, to stand forth the voluntary champion of the public good; but this is a melancholy reflection, on which I never suffer my mind to dwell. There is no saying what the consequences might be, were we always to sit down before we engage in a laudable undertaking, and meditate profoundly upon all the dangers and difficulties that are inseparably connected with it. The most ardent zeal might perhaps be damped and the warmest benevolence discouraged. But the enterprising seldom regard dangers, and are never dismayed by them; and they consider difficulties, but to see how they are to be overcome. To them activity alone is life; and their glorious reward, the consciousness of having done well. Their sleep is sweet when the labours of the day are over; and they await, with placid composure, that rest which is to put a final end to all their labours, and to all their sufferings. In contriving machinery for any purpose it is indispensably necessary to be acquainted with the nature of the mechanical operation to be performed, and though the processes of Cookery appear to be so simple & easy to be understood, that any attempt to explain and illustrate them might, perhaps, be thought not only superfluous, but even frivolous—yet, when we examine the matter attentively, we shall find their investigation to be of serious importance. I say of serious importance; for surely those enquiries which lead to improvements, by which the providing of food may be facilitated, are matters of the highest concern to mankind, in every state of society. The process by which food is most commonly prepared for the table,—Boiling—is so familiar to every one, & its effects are so uniform, & apparently simple, that few, I believe, have taken the trouble to enquire how, or in what manner, those effects are produced; and whether any, and what improvements, in that branch of Cookery, are possible. So little has this matter been an object of enquiry, that few, very few indeed, I believe, among the millions of persons who for so many ages have been daily employed in this process, have ever given themselves the trouble to bestow one serious thought on the subject. The Cook knows from experience, that if his joint of meat be kept a certain time immersed in boiling water, it will be done, as it is called in the language of the kitchen; but if he be asked what is done to it? or how, or by what agency, the change it has undergone has been effected? if he understand the question, it is ten to one but he will be embarrassed—if he does not understand it, he will probably answer, that "the meat is made tender and eatable by being boiled." Ask him if the boiling of the water be essential to the success of the process—he will answer, "without doubt." Push him a little farther by asking him whether, were it possible to keep the water equally hot, without boiling, the meat would not be cooked as soon & as well, as if the water were made to boil? Here it is probable that he will make the first step towards acquiring knowledge, by learning to doubt. When you have brought him to see the matter in its true light, you may then venture to tell him (& to prove to him, if you happen to have a thermometer at hand) that water which just boils is as hot as it can possibly be made in an open vessel. That all the fuel which is used in making it boil with violence, is wasted, without adding in the smallest degree to the heat of the water; or expediting or shortening the process of cooking a single instant. That it is by the heat, its intensity, and the time of its duration—that the food is cooked, and not by the boiling or ebullition, or bubbling up of the water, which has no part whatever in that operation.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.
Feb. 14

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.
THE SCHOONER
JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public generally, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular routes, between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.
C. V.
February 14—TF.

Birth Night Ball.

A Ball to commemorate the birth of the illustrious WASHINGTON, will be held at the "Cambridge Hotel," (Mr. Wilson's) on Tuesday evening, 22d of February. Gentlemen of this and other counties, are respectfully invited.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
JAMES CHAPLAIN,
JOHN C. HENRY,
DR. WILLIAM JACKSON,
JOHN H. HOOPEE,
JAMES B. SULLIVANE,
C. S. LOCKERMAN,
JOSHUA COLSTON.
Cambridge, Jan. 24, 1820.

A BIRTH-NIGHT BALL
Will be held at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d instant, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious Washington.
Gentlemen of this and the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.
TRISTRAM THOMAS,
W. G. TILGHMAN,
W. HAYWARD, JR.
T. R. LOCKERMAN,
GEO. W. NABB,
GEO. T. MARTIN.
Managers.
Easton, Feb. 7.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.
On application of Levin T. Spedden, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Levin T. Spedden, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Spedden, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Levin T. Spedden, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.
Test,
Feb. 7—4w.
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

SALE POSTPONED.
LAND NEAR EASTON,
For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on Saturday the 22d day of January next, under and in virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county Court, at November Term 1818, in the case of the Administrators of Hugh Sherwood deceased, against Robert Sharp Harwood, and John James, Henry, and William Harwood, the children and heirs of Ann Harwood dec'd, who was the only child & heir of John Dougherty deceased, all the lands and real estate of the late John Dougherty, of Talbot County aforesaid deceased, for the payment of his debts. These lands consist of parts of the tracts of land called, "Carter's Scence," "Baker's Pasture and St. Michaels Fresh Run, all situate on the road leading from Easton to Centerville, and near the Mill of John Bennett, Esq. and contain by estimation the quantity of two hundred and twenty-three acres and one quarter of an acre more or less.

The above Lands will be sold in two Lots—viz. The farm next to the Mill in one lot, and the Dwelling House and lot opposite thereto in another lot. Robert Sharp Harwood, who occupies the premises, will shew them to any person desirous of viewing them.
Terms of Sale.—The Lands aforesaid will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with good and approved security to the subscriber as Trustee, for the payment of the purchase money within that time, with interest thereon from the day of Sale—upon the payment of the purchase money, and not before, there will be a deed executed, acknowledged and delivered to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs or assigns, conveying all the right, title and estate of the aforesaid John Dougherty, in and to the land & real estate so sold to him, her or them, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the defendants or claimants, aforesaid or either of them.

All the creditors of the aforesaid John Dougherty deceased, are requested to take notice, that by the decree aforesaid, they are required to exhibit their claims and vouchers, properly authenticated to the clerk of Talbot county Court, within six months from the day of sale aforesaid.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee,
for sale of real estate aforesaid.
Dec. 20—4w.
The above Sale is Postponed to the 24th day of February.
J. G. Trustees.
Jan. 24
To be Rented,
The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.
ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Nov. 29—1f

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens, having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished; attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.
Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.
The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
SOLOMON LOWE.
N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.
Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE
Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.
HIS STABLES
Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.
Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.
JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 13—

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time undetermined whether he should continue keeping a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing to the abuse of the law, respecting the retailing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to be drank in and about said stores, has at length determined to continue his establishment and having gone to considerable expense in repairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c. for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He will constantly keep a supply of liquors of the first quality, and every other necessary suitable to his occupation, being determined to use every exertion to please those who may favor him with their custom.
RICHARD HARRINGTON.
St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

Notice.

The Members of "the Maryland Agricultural Society," and those disposed to become members are requested to meet in the town of Easton on Tuesday the 22d of February 1820.
E. FORMAN, Assistant Sec'y.
Feb. 7—tm.

Notice.

The members of the Queen Ann's Agricultural Society, are hereby notified that their next stated meeting will be on the last Saturday in this month, at 11 o'clock. At Mr. Chaplain's in Centerville.
By order of the Society,
THOMAS EMORY, Secretary.
Feb. 7th.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Fieri Facias to me directed at the suits of John Goldsborough and James Wilson, use of Kurle & Fogue, use of Edward McDonald, against Benjamin Roberts, will be sold for cash, at Easton, on Monday the 21st day of February 1820, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, all the legal and equitable right and title of him the said Benjamin Roberts, in and to the following parts or parcels of Land called Carter's Farm, Perkins' Discovery, and Baker's Pasture, containing about 276 acres of Land, sold to satisfy the debt, interests and costs of the above f's's.
ALLEN BOWIE, Shf.
Jan. 24—ts

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a large and commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.
JOHN STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birkhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.
GEORGE WELLER.
Nov. 22, 1819—1f

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-bared staff, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.
Oct. 18

Wanted,
A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A respectable and careful woman, who understands House-Keeping and would be attentive to Children, might secure good wages and a home by applying immediately at this office, by letter or otherwise.
Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

Take Notice.

The Subscriber having declined carrying on the Cabinet Business in Easton, for the purpose of winding up and closing his business, he therefore earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, either upon note or book account, to call and settle with him immediately, if you have not money, you have Meat, Corn, Meal and Flour, bring it, no excuse, as I am determined to close my business without respect to persons.
JONATHAN OZMENT.
Easton, Feb. 14.

PATENT WATER PROOF HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original inventor, Johan Henric Tige, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.
JOHN W. SHERWOOD.
11 no. 8th, 1819.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the first day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the first day of April next to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in this county.—Persons who wish to obtain their appointment will attend on those days.
J. LOCKERMAN.
Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.
The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Vallant, two doors below Messrs. Groomer & Landin's Store, on the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.
PETER TANK.
Easton, Jan. 31

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:
Whereas, William K. Austin, an imprudent insolvent debtor, on his application by petition in writing, was brought before me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county; and having delivered schedules, proved the residence, and made oaths concerning his effects and credits, which the laws in such case require; and having given bond and security for his appearance at the county Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him; I therefore hereby order the discharge of the said William K. Austin from confinement. And do also direct the said William K. Austin to give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the town of Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, at least three months before the second Saturday of the next May Term, of the aforesaid county court, to appear before the said county court at Court House of the said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William K. Austin should not have the full benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," of the several supplements made thereto.
Given under my hand this 10th day of October in the year 1819.
TENCM TILGHMAN.
Jan. 31—4w.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres situated upon Blackwater river in Dorchester county. About 800 acres of this land are covered with excellent timber, chiefly of Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel building. The timber being near a good landing, the purchaser will have every facility employing it to advantage.—The cleared land is of good soil and pleasantly situated.
ROBERT GRIFFITH.
Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—3w.

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.
On application of Samuel Hopkins, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said Court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Hopkins has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Samuel Hopkins (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Hopkins, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.
Test,
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Jan. 31—4w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REAL ABLE TERMS

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1820.

NO. 116.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

A BILL.

Enacted, An Additional Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for regulating the mode of staying Executions, and repealing the Acts of Assembly, therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the thirtieth day of November, which shall be in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, no execution against the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of any person or persons within this state, shall issue upon any judgment or decree already obtained, or hereafter to be obtained, in any court of law or equity within this state, or before any justice of the peace of this state, provided the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree is or may be obtained, shall come before any one of the judges of the Judicial district within which such person or persons shall respectively reside, or before any justice of the peace of the county in which such person or persons shall respectively reside, & together with not less than two other persons, such as the said judge or justice or justices, as the case may be, shall approve, confess judgment for the debt or damages, and costs of suit, adjudged or decreed, and if the said confession shall be entered into on or before the thirtieth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty, then the said confession shall be entered into in the manner and form following, to wit: "You, A. B. C. D. and E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of _____ and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the _____ day of _____ in the _____ court, or as the case may be, before _____ Esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for _____ county, the said sum of money, and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon, at the respective times hereinafter mentioned, to wit: One third part thereof, with the interest due on the whole sum, and all the costs on or before the thirtieth day of November next; one third part thereof, with the interest on the whole sum then unpaid, with the additional cost, on or before the first day of May, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one; & the residue thereof, with interest thereon, and additional cost, on or before the thirtieth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and in case the said confession shall be made after the thirtieth day of November, eighteen hundred and twenty, and before the first day of May eighteen hundred & twenty-one, then the same shall be made in manner and form following: "You A. B. C. D. & E. F. do jointly and severally confess judgment to G. H. for the sum of _____ and costs, which were recovered by the said G. H. against the said A. B. on the _____ day of _____ in the _____ court, or as the case may be, before _____ Esquire, one of the justices of the peace in and for _____ county, the said sum of money, and costs, to be levied of your bodies, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, for the use of the said G. H. in case the said A. B. shall not pay and satisfy to the said G. H. the said sum of money, and costs, so as aforesaid recovered, with additional costs thereon, at the respective times hereinafter mentioned, to wit: One half part thereof, with the interest on the whole sum then due, and all the costs, on or before the first day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and the residue thereof, with interest thereon, and the additional cost, on or before the thirtieth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one, which confession shall be signed by the judge or justices before whom the same shall be made, and he or they, as the case may be, shall immediately, on taking the same, grant a certificate thereof, under his or their hand and seal, to the party confessing the judgment; and such certificate shall be sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to forbear serving the execution on the body, goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of the person so obtaining such certificate; and if any person now in execution, or who hereafter shall be taken in execution, or whose goods or chattels, lands or tenements, are now or shall hereafter be taken in execution, on or before

the first day of May eighteen hundred and twenty-one, shall confess judgment as herein before provided, and shall obtain a certificate in manner aforesaid, such certificate, so obtained, and delivered to the sheriff, or coroner or constable, as the case may be, shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, to release such person or persons from confinement upon that execution, or restore and deliver the goods, or chattels, land or tenements, so taken in execution, to the person or persons against whom such execution may have issued, such person or persons giving to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, sufficient security, for the poundage, or other fees, due upon any such execution; & provided, the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, were not sold before the said certificate was delivered to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, and the judge or justice before whom the judgment shall be confessed as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect, and a further sum of three dollars for every day that he shall continue such neglect, after the expiration of the said thirty days, return the same to the clerk or register, as the case may be, of the respective courts, where the said judgment or decree was obtained, there to be recorded, for which recording such clerk or register shall receive as a fee twelve and a half cents; and in case the said confession was on the judgment of a justice of the peace, then such confession of judgment shall be returned to the clerk of the county where the said justices may reside, to be by him recorded, and for the recording of which he shall be entitled to receive twelve and a half cents; which said penalty may be recovered by any person who shall sue for the same, by action of debt, or bill of indictment; in the county court of the county where the judge or justices shall reside.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the expiration of the respective times assigned for the payment of the instalments so as aforesaid to be confessed, & at any time within one year thereafter, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his or their agent or attorney, to sue out execution on judgments so as aforesaid confessed, or judgments so as aforesaid superseded, for such sum as shall be then due, without suing out a scire facias, or being subject to further delay against the body, or the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, of the principal, his securities, or either or any of them, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That in any case in which a decree for foreclosure and sale of mortgaged property has been or shall be obtained in any court of equity or courts of law exercising equitable jurisdiction within this state, no sale shall take place thereon on or before the 30th day of Nov. eighteen hundred and twenty; Provided, that the mortgagor or mortgagors, or those claiming under him, her or them, if of full age, or such of them as are of full age, shall, if required, pay or give bond to the mortgagee, or mortgagees, his, her or their executors, administrators and assigns, with a security or securities, to be approved of by the Chancellor, or one of the Judges of the Judicial District, or Justice of the Orphans' Court of the county wherein the mortgaged premises may be, for the payment of 18 months interest on the amount of the claim secured by such mortgage, which said interest shall nevertheless continue a lien upon said mortgaged property; and in case the said mortgaged property shall consist of personal goods and chattels, then a bond shall likewise be given, with security, to be approved of as aforesaid in the penal sum of twice the amount of the mortgaged debt, conditioned that such property shall not be wasted or concealed, but that the same shall be forthcoming upon any further order of said court.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any judge, justice or justices, to take the recognizance or bond aforesaid, without the assent of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their attorney, unless he shall be satisfied from his own knowledge, or by competent testimony, that the estate and property of the securities in the recognizance are sufficient for the payment of the amount of the debt interest and costs, for which the recognizance shall be taken.

5. And be it enacted, That as often as any creditor, or the executors or administrators of any such creditor, shall conceive him or herself in danger of suffering from the insufficiency of any security, so as aforesaid to be taken by virtue of & under this act, he, she or they, may apply to any judge of the judicial district, or justice or justices as aforesaid, and if it shall appear to the said judge or justices that the said application is well founded, he or they shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or constable of the county where the person or persons having confessed such judgment may reside, requiring him, her or them, within a fixed reasonable time, to be mentioned in such summons, to enter into another confession of the same judgment, with other securities, to be ap-

proved of by said judge or justice, and upon the failure or neglect of such person or persons to comply with the regulations in such summons contained, the said judge or justice, upon proof of the service of such summons, or of its being left at the last place of abode of the person or persons on whom it should have been served, are hereby directed to deliver, upon the same being applied for, a statement, under his or their hands and seals, of the issuing of such summons, and the failure of compliance therewith; upon the delivery whereof to the clerk or register of the court where such confession of judgment was returned, the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the original judgment may have and use the same proceedings thereon, which might or could have been had if this act had never passed; Provided always, that if after the expiration of the time mentioned in the said summons, a confession of judgment as therein required shall be entered into & a certificate thereof obtained, such certificate shall have the same force & operation as it would have had under this act, if no antecedent confession of judgment had ever been made; and the said confession of judgment shall be returned and recorded in the same manner, and under the same penalties, as are herein before prescribed.

6. And be it enacted, That in all and every case where the person or persons against whom any judgment or decree hath heretofore been obtained have superseded the same in the manner prescribed by the original act to which this is a further supplement, it shall and may be lawful for such person or persons, against whom the original judgment or decree was obtained, or the survivor or survivors of them, to supersede the original judgment or decree in the manner pointed out by this act, and such confession shall operate as a stay of execution, as well upon the said original judgment, as upon the said former confession.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From a late London Paper.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Spanish Ambassador's Grand Fete.

The preparations making for the grand entertainment to be given this evening at the elegant residence of the Duke de San Carlos, the Spanish Ambassador, in Portland place in honour of the nuptials of his majesty the King of Spain, will far exceed any previous entertainment given for many years. The principal, or grand entrance, and round the mansion, will be most brilliantly illuminated with a profusion of silver lamps. In the front will be the letters F. M. G. in variegated lamps, over which a superb crown, entwined with laurel. A military band will perform martial and other music in the hall as the company enter. Nearly forty-eight servants in their state liveries, will be stationed, including four running footmen, most superbly dressed with Spanish casques, with his Excellency's arms and cypher in solid silver. The household will be dressed in sky blue coats, richly embroidered in gold, and stationed in the hall, the grand stair case will be decorated with all sorts of natural flowers, laurels, &c. & illuminated with rich cut diamond lustres. The two principal drawing rooms are fitted up with uncommon elegance for dancing; they will be most brilliantly illuminated. The chimney pieces are ornamented with bronze figures, candelabras, vases, elegant clocks. Round each of the apartments will be arranged numerous pots of the choicest flowers. Over the vestibule facing Portland place, is erected a temporary tent, decorated with garlands of flowers, laurels, &c. in which the band will be placed. Over the vestibule in Weymouth street is erected a similar tent for another band; for the adjoining ball room; the floors of each are classically painted, representing figures, flowers, &c. with fanciful borders. The third room is fitted up with unique elegance, where the Duchess will receive the company. Adjoining is another apartment most superbly fitted up expressly for the accommodation of his royal Highness the Prince Regent. On the terrace, behind the house, is erected a large temporary room for refreshments, consisting of ices, tea, coffee, and fruit, with another apartment where, an elegant collation, consisting of every delicacy and rarity, will be prepared. The three principal dining parlours are appropriated for supper, in which covers will be laid for 150 persons; the principal one is for the Prince Regent and the Royal Family; the two other supper rooms will be replenished. The whole service of plate will be silver gilt and silver.

December 17.

The Spanish Ambassador's Fete.

It was estimated that between 3 and 4,000 persons were collected round the house of the Spanish Ambassador for several hours, and it is with extreme regret we have to state, that more outrageous or disorderly conduct scarcely ever disgraced any civilized country; their acts and language towards females were most disgusting; some ladies were afraid to get out of their carriages, apprehensive of being robbed of their jewels, &c. Yellings, howlings, shoutings, and language of the most abominable description, rendered the assemblage very alarming.—Some of the mob actually endeavored to break into the premises, by getting over a temporary room erected over the area, for the Band of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards to play in. A man, in endeavoring to get over, fell through the covering, others were following his example, but were prevented by J. Lavender, the Police Officer, who is a very tall powerful man, and who was obliged to use considerable degree of force before he could overpower them; the assemblage treated Lavender and his assistants with contempt, although he had a party of Bow-street patrol, the parish constables, &c. and no doubt they would have been overpowered, and the greatest confusion followed, had it not been for the Firemen, who were in attendance, and who assisted them. Lavender finding the civil power incompetent, wrote to the Commanding Officer of the King street Barracks, to request the assistance of the military.

Sir Nathaniel Conant, who resides nearly opposite in Portland place, on learning the scene that was taking place, sent to Lavender to know if he wanted any more assistance, who returned for answer, that he had been obliged to apply for the military. The Magistrate approved of what the officer had done. The Spanish Ambassador also wrote to the Duke of Wellington, to apply for assistance; none, however, came till between 11 and 12 o'clock, when a detachment of the Life Guards came, and even they had great difficulty to keep the people off. If any person was leaving the house, a constable was obliged to protect them through the mob. A number of respectable persons were admitted into the hall by tickets, to see the company pass. The reception of the company was truly splendid and magnificent. There were no less than 40 livery servants in new state and other liveries.—The porter with a large sash, and a splendid staff. There were 4 running footmen in the full ancient costume of their country; their hats of black velvet and silver, with plumes of white, black, yellow and red feathers; black velvet jackets, fringed with gold. They held in their hands splendid silver sticks. The principal Gentlemen of the Household appeared in new and splendid uniforms of purple richly embroidered with gold lace. The Prince Regent was received in due form by his Excellency and full suite, preceded by four gentlemen, carrying large wax flambeaux. His Royal Highness appeared in excellent health, and conversed for some time with the Ambassador. His Royal Highness, in honor of the festival, wore the Spanish Order on a military uniform, with which he had been invested by command of the King of Spain. The Duke of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards, who were stationed in the second hall, with a kettle drum, received the Regent with "God save the King," as they did the Duke of York, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold. The Duke of Wellington came dressed as a Grandee of Spain. His Grace was received by the band playing "See the conquering hero comes."

The company sat down to supper soon after one o'clock, at which every delicacy that could be procured was provided, including peas, strawberries, &c. The wines and liquors were the most choice. The Regent sat in the centre of the principal table, and in compliment to his Royal Highness, an elegant figure of Britannia was placed before him. There was an abundance of pine apples, and the most choice fruits. The confectionary was very superior, and the ornamental pieces the most fanciful and elegant, consisting of temples, mills, rocks, villages, water falls and cascades of sugar, of most exquisitely fine in workmanship. After supper, dancing was resumed, which continued till five o'clock.

The Prince Regent was escorted by a party of Dragoon Guards probably from a report being made at Carlton House of the numerous assemblage in the street. On his Royal Highness's approach, we hear, he was assailed in the most scandalous manner with hideous yells, hisses and groans, but his person was completely protected by the Horse.

cy or inexpediency of so far altering the laws respecting such officers as they may hereafter be appointed for limited periods—subject to removal, as heretofore. Several reports and private claims were postponed to future days—and The Senate then again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, to the consideration of the

MISSOURI QUESTION. Mr. Smith, of S. C. rose in opposition to the right and expediency of restriction and in reply to Mr. King, of N. Y. and spoke nearly three hours. Mr. Lloyd, of Md. followed on the same side, and also in reply to Mr. King—and spoke nearly an hour. Mr. Pinkney obtained the floor for tomorrow—and then The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Missouri Subject. Mr. Pinkney, of Md. rose and addressed the Senate nearly three hours against the restriction, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. King, of N. Y. When he had concluded, the subject was postponed on motion of Mr. Otis; and The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16. Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana submitted the following resolution for consideration. Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase of a sufficient number of fit vessels to protect the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling on the coast of Louisiana.

The Senate then resumed, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Burrill in the chair, the consideration of New States Bill.

Mr. King, of N. Y. again rose & spoke more than one hour in support of the opinions which he had previously advanced on the right and expediency of restricting Missouri as to slavery, and in answer to the gentlemen who had replied to his previous remarks. Mr. Logan, of Ky. followed, and spoke a short time in reply to Mr. King. Mr. Smith, of S. C. also spoke about half an hour in reply to Mr. King. Mr. Lloyd likewise spoke a short time in reply to Mr. King.

Mr. King, of N. Y. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Mellen, respectively added a few remarks: when The question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported by the Judiciary committee to unite the Maine and Missouri bills in one bill) and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows. For uniting the bills—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Gaillard, Johnson, of Ky. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Ala. Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Ala. Walker, of Georgia, Williams of Miss. Williams, of Ten.—23.

Against uniting the bills—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Horsey, Hunter, King, of N. Y. Lannan, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson.—21. Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, then offered an amendment to the Missouri branch of the bill proposing, in substance, to prohibit slavery in all the territory beyond the Mississippi north of 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of north latitude, excepting within the limits of the proposed state of Missouri.

Mr. Barbour, of Va. moved to amend the amendment by striking out 36 and a half degrees and inserting as the line, north of which slavery should hereafter be excluded, the fortieth degree of north latitude.

The motion was supported by the mover, and opposed by Mr. Edwards, of Illinois; and after a short discussion. The motion was negatived—three or four only rising in favor of it.

Mr. Eaton then offered, as a substitute to Mr. Thomas's amendment, a section prescribing the same limits beyond which slavery shall not be allowed; but made applicable to the same, only "while said portion of country remains a territory." A substitute for the amendment not being in order, according to the rules of the Senate, Mr. E. withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Trimble, of Ohio, next proposed to amend Mr. Thomas's amendment, substantially by making it to apply to all the country west of the Mississippi except so much as is comprehended within the state of Louisiana and the proposed state of Missouri. But, before any question was taken on this motion, it was also withdrawn by the mover.

After considerable discussion, but before the question was put on the amendment of Mr. Thomas the subject was postponed until tomorrow; and The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17. Agreeably to notice Mr. Horsey, as asked

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Dickerson offered the following resolution for consideration: Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, abstracts of the bonds or other securities given under the laws of the United States, by the collectors of the customs, receivers of public moneys for lands, and registers of public lands, paymasters in the army, and pursers in the navy, who are now in office, or who have heretofore been in office, and whose accounts remain unsettled—together with a statement of such other facts, as, in his opinion, may tend to shew the expediency

of the laws respecting such officers as they may hereafter be appointed for limited periods—subject to removal, as heretofore.

Several reports and private claims were postponed to future days—and

The Senate then again proceeded, in committee of the whole, Mr. Dickerson in the chair, to the consideration of the

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MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The Bridgetown, (New Jersey) Whig, states, that the armed brig La Tigre, which had been lying at that place the last six months, in attempting to go round New York, with a crew principally from that place, and employed by the Spanish Consul to navigate the vessel to New York, had been blown off the coast, and after regaining it was driven ashore in the gale of the 11th December, on the outer bar of Barnegat shoals, where in a short time she went to pieces, and all on board were lost.

The names of the persons who were lost in the brig from Bridgetown, supposed to be lost are—Oliver Russell, captain, of Cumberland county, Nicholas Carrey, mate, Spaniard, Gregorio, Montecarlo, Spaniard, Howell Mulford, of Cumberland, Charles Dare, of do. Thomas Whitland, of do. Zalma Mulford, and Edward Lawson, of Salem county.

A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a mad house, being asked by some how he came there, answered, "merely from a dispute of words." I said that all men were mad, and he said that I was mad, and the majority carried the point.

Fashions of the Day.—The New York Advocate of Friday last, says "Cashmere Shawls were yesterday sold at auction in that city as high as three hundred and twenty dollars a-piece." We note this as a singular commentary on the times, and for an article of mere luxury."

The following anecdote is related of the Marquis De Latour Maubourg, the new French Minister at War:—He lost his leg in consequence of a severe wound by a musket ball in the thigh. He bore the amputation with much indifference, and when the operation was over, he conversed jocosely with those around. Perceiving his servant in tears, he said to him—"You affect to cry, but you cannot deceive me—I know you to be an idle fellow, and that you are secretly glad to see me in this state; because hitherto, you have had two boots to clean and now you will have only one."

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 28.

The editor of the Baltimore Patriot, in a late number of his paper, has thought proper to notice us in the true Patriot style, for having dared to announce the nolle prosequies granted by the Governor to two of his friends in this county, the one on a charge for forgery, the other of a more heinous nature, at which the feelings of every friend to female chastity and virgin purity must revolt.—He is of opinion, let the crime be however base, the author however infamous & profligate, should the governor grant a nolle prosequi, the affair ends there, and is not then a fit subject for newspaper discussion; but notwithstanding that opinion, we will not be driven from the stand we have taken, neither will we relax one tittle from our purpose, in exposing to public view the public acts of the Governor and his council; it is enough for us to think it a fit subject for newspaper discussion, and are perfectly regardless of democratic opinion or assertion. We know little of the editor of the Patriot and care less; but will merely for the gratification of his friends, take the liberty of borrowing the following extract from the Washington City Gazette, a democratic paper, giving the character of this same patriotic editor, believing it to be a correct portrait taken from the original, by one of the same fraternity.

From the Washington City Gazette.
"The editor of the Baltimore Patriot is partial it seems, to what he calls his 'style of rebuke.' We really did not know that he had a style of any sort. A paper subsisting upon eleemosynary paragraphs, flowing from various quarters, can never possess any distinctive character, either as to consistency of thought, or peculiarity of expression. Let him go on, 'expressing his own sentiments and his own feelings,' and we shall assert the right of uttering ours. We certainly should not have noticed the Patriot at all, had it not been to mark, what is but too common in the United States—a press in the hands of a printer who has no decided opinion of his own, and who has not firmness sufficient to resist the shambling politics of men who private under false colors for office and emolument."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.
The sum of five thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars and forty six cents has been returned to the mayor of the city, being the amount collected by the gentlemen appointed at the late town meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah. The sum of eight hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy four cents has also been collected by the same gentlemen for the relief of the helpless women and children who have been deprived of employment and support by the destruction of the Patapasco Cotton Factory.

The sum collected in the city of New York, for the Savannah sufferers, amounts to twelve thousand five hundred and twenty nine dollars twenty-six cents, besides an assortment of dry goods and hardware.

THE STRANGER IN ANNAPOLIS.

Being a series of letters from a witness, detained in Annapolis on account of the Calvert Election, to his wife in Calvert.

LETTER THE FIRST.

His safe arrival—Situation—Blank Looks of the Federalists—Faire of the Governor—How dispelled—Has been to the Ball—Promises a description.

By Johnny, my dear, who has leave to go down, You'll be glad for to hear, that I got safe to town.

Tho' our horses and we, I must say it, were very much jaded, before we reach'd South River ferry, I'm pretty well treated, and bade leaving you, I should like the life bravely, altho' it is new. Having plenty to eat and just nothing to do, As my time to be question'd's a long way off yet,

I will send you, dear wife, all the news I can get; And knowing 'twill please you, I cannot do better,

Than put all the fine things I see in a letter, Now as I've been here since the last of December,

And lodge in the very same room with a Member, You needs must suppose, I've become very knowing,

And hear all the secrets of state, that are going, The Federalists (honey!) are all taken aback, And look on each other confoundedly black,

The Governor they tell me, (Lord help the dear man,) Is turning them out just as fast as he can, And as they have now made his power so strong,

That no one must say what is right or what's wrong, 'Tis thought that in time, 'tis a most likely thing,

He'll come to appoint himself Emperor or King; When, by jules, he will send every Fed in the nation, Right down to Prince Georges to work his plantation,

What a terrible crisis—what woes are at hand! What is to become of poor dear Maryland! This Republican Governor—but soft who is here?

As I live for to tell it, 'twas the great man, my dear, Called to see an acquaintance, and spoke to me so civil,

Tho' I always have thought that a Demo's the devil, I cannot believe that he means us such evil, I, I really can't say how my next vote I'll give,

He was born down in Calvert as sure as you live, That's so much for politics, tho' believe me I could

Tell you many fine things just as strange if I would, But why should I freeze you with any narration, Of the Missouri question or Colonization,

When I've been to the Ball? good me! how you stare! And ask how my clownship could ever get there!

Why the case was just this—by one drink of grog, I made an acquaintance with old Mr. Mog; And old Mr. Mog at their funerals and balls,

Is master of revels and bearer of palls; Like him they call Mercury, filling two posts, Who was caterer for Jove and chief usher of Ghosts;

Now, said Joe, when at dancing they fairly begin, I'll make you a sign, and do you man step in; And once being enter'd, never mind your looks lad,

Depend on't, some there will look fully as bad, Behold then my head poking in at the door, Where I saw such a sight as I ne'er saw before!

Johnny's ready to go and I really am vexed, That I cannot describe it, but will in my next—

"This fight may seem to be rather above our friends capacity, but let it be recollected he had been some days loitering about the State House door—verbum sat, &c.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.

GENERAL JACKSON.

A memorial was yesterday presented to the Senate, by Mr. King, of New York, from Major General Andrew Jackson, on the subject of the report made in the Senate of the United States, at the close of the last session of Congress, on the subject of the Seminole War, and the incidents connected with it. Mr. King, moved, on account of the length of this paper, that its reading might be dispensed with, and that it might be printed for the use of the members; what further disposition, if any, should be made of it, he had not decided in his own mind. The reading of the memorial, or remonstrance was required by Mr. Roberts and part of it was read—after which it was ordered to lie on the table, to give those who chose an opportunity of running their eyes over it, before the question should be taken on ordering it to be printed. The memorial is couched in strong terms, and contains pointed allusions towards the committee of the last session, &c. We shall not speak further of its contents now, intending, if put into our power, to give to our readers an opportunity of judging of it for themselves.

NAT. INT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.

Governor Findlay.

We understand that the Committee appointed to inquire into the official conduct of Governor Findlay, have made report (6 to 1) exonerating him from the charge of corruption in office.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In our last we mentioned, that a motion

to admit Robert M. Goodwin to bail, was argued on Friday, before the Sessions. On Saturday His Honor, the Mayor, pronounced the opinion of the court, rejecting the application. The Court Room, and the avenues leading to it; were crowded with spectators. The prisoner remained in court a few minutes after the decision was given; and was then re-conducted to Bridewell. He was accompanied by his brother, and two or three other friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Maine and Missouri.

Whom the Senate joined, the House of Representatives have put asunder. It was decided yesterday, in that body, by a decisive vote, that the provisions for the admission of Maine into the Union, and those preparatory to the admission of Missouri, should not be incorporated in one bill.

What course the business will now take, no one can foretell. Our opinion has always been, that Missouri, would, when admitted, be admitted without the restriction proposed. We think so still.

If however the vote in the House of Representative were to be considered indicative of the sentiment prevailing in that body on the proposed restriction, we should be certain no bill on the subject would pass at present.

Without considering the vote in this light, we yet think it very doubtful whether any bill respecting Missouri, will pass at the present session. NAT. INT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8.

We have hitherto said nothing about an oil spring which was discovered about three years ago, on Duck creek, Morgan county, while boring for salt water. This spring yields an inexhaustible supply of pure oil. It is a tolerable substitute for fish oil, and is considerably used in currying leather. It quite answers the purposes of spermaceti oil for lamps; it is used in various kinds of medicines. We are not informed whether it can be used in paints. But there is no doubt that it is a discovery of invaluable importance. Said oil is sold at the low price of fifty cents per gallon, and for less by the barrel. This spring may have been publicly described; but if so, probably some others may have been as forgetful as ourselves about it, and will be glad to hear of any acquisition to our internal wealth.

We have had opportunity to examine several specimens of Engraving brought to this country by Captain Coffin, of the ship Telegraph, and executed by our countrymen, Messrs. Perkins and Fairman, who are now in England, & which are intended as designs for bank notes of the Bank of England. As far as we may be allowed to judge they are exquisitely beautiful—far very far superior to any thing of the kind we have ever seen before. On the back are a number of portraits of the Prince Regent of Great Britain, which are said to be striking likenesses, and are certainly most elegantly executed. On the face of the bills, the charter of the Bank of England is engraved in so small a letter, that it cannot be read without the aid of a microscope. Indeed, the whole workmanship is performed in the highest style of elegance and beauty. We understand that the expedition with which the plates were finished, excited, if possible, more surprise and admiration among the English artists, than did the excellence of the Engraving.

New York Daily Adv.

The Surviving Worthies who signed the Declaration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1776.

An article has been going the usual rounds of the public prints in this country, stating that but three of the persons whose names have become immortal, by being affixed to the original charter of our emancipation, remain amongst the living. Thomas Jefferson, William Lloyd and Charles Thompson, are named in the paragraphs alluded to. A subsequent paragraph in the N. Y. Advocate corrects the first article, by stating that John Adams and William Ellery, subscribers to the declaration, continue yet in the land of the living, and in good health; & that Charles Thompson was not a member, but the Secretary of the Congress, in which situation he continued during the whole revolution. It becomes our pleasing duty to notice another omission—the name of Charles Carroll, of Maryland, who continues, since the day of that ever memorable signature, a resident of Annapolis. He is now at the age of 82, a striking instance of activity of body, and energy of mind, evidencing a constitution preserved by the strictest discipline which promises him long to his country, and the community of which he has long been considered the most venerable and distinguished ornament. His mansion has given celebrity to the hospitality of Maryland by being open to distinguished visitors from every quarter of the union, and every civilized country of the globe. The utility of his public life is guided by the peaceful beams of his declining years. A worthy associate of those men whose names are engraved upon a bolder monument than the pyramids of Egypt.

Ad. Gaz.

Editor Patriot of the Revolution Gene! Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability, to the editors of the Boston Patriot, dated

"William Ellery, Esq. one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and for 30 years Collector of this port, died this afternoon after a short illness, in the 94th year of his age."

Receipt for Curing the Tetter Worm. Take a lump of rock salt, size of a com-

mon hickory nut; the same quantity of alum and copperas—burn them separately on a shovel and pulverize them together—then put them in a bottle and pour in a half a pint of strong vinegar—and every night on going to bed, wash the part affected with a soft rag.—American Farmer.

We request the attention of post-masters, generally, to the following instructions, issued by the post-master general some time ago, but which may be unknown to many who have subsequently come into office.

Nat. Intel.

General Post-Office, Nov. 16, 1816.
The several post-masters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the post-office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors, as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Jr.
Post-master general.

MARRIED.
On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baer, Mr. Matthew K. Stone, Printer, to Miss Ann Askew, both of Baltimore.

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve bunks, and two state rooms with eight births, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.



THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock A. M. for ANNAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Fare through, from Baltimore to Easton, \$4 From Baltimore to Annapolis, \$2 50 cts. From Annapolis to Easton, \$3.

Easton, Feb. 28—

A TAN YARD AT
PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Eagle, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the first day of April next, that valuable and well known Tanning Establishment in Hillsborough. This Yard contains forty Vats, is provided with a Bark House, and patent Bark Mill, Currying Shop with a marble slab, & a very convenient Beam House, the Beam and Currying shop, with the Vats are in good order, and the Yard generally is in a comfortable state of repair, a credit of three years, will be given on the purchase money, and possession on the 1st January 1821, subject to the present lease expiring on the 1st of October following, at one hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Feb. 28—ts.

Advertisement.

The Subscriber having determined to leave the county, offers at private sale the following property, on accommodating terms, viz: A House and Lot in New Market, occupied by Dr. Waggoner. A House and Lot in do. occupied as a Tavern several years, subject to a lease of 5 years—A Tanyard in New Market, with all necessary appurtenances thereto belonging—A Lot containing One Acre in New Market—Upwards of 200 acres well timbered land, within 2 miles of New Market, which will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers—A House and Lot in Cambridge, occupied by John Donovan—A House and Lot on Church Creek, and the Farm 1 occupy, situate on Choptank River and on the road leading from Cambridge to New Market, about 9 miles from the former, and 3 miles from the latter, containing 254 acres, well improved. If the above should not be disposed of at private sale, the property in New Market, with the 200 acres of Woodland, will, positively, be sold at Public Sale, in New Market, at Mr. Oram's Tavern, on the 25th March next, at 1 o'clock, and the balance in Cambridge, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, on the 4th April next, at 3 o'clock.—Terms made known on the day of sale.—For particulars apply to John Donovan in Cambridge, or

WILLIAM MORGAN.
Dorchester County, Feb. 28—3v

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Judges of Worcester County Court, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th day of March next, the Farm with the appurtenances, upon which John Evans now lives, situate in Worcester county. A credit of twelve months will be given for one half and eighteen months for the other half of the purchase money, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, until paid.

BUTTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.

Worcester county, Feb. 28, 1820 3w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, one at the suit of John LeCompte, use of Vincent Moore, & the other at the suit of John LeCompte, use of Herndon Haraldrén, against James Colston, will be sold on Thursday the 23d of March, on the premises, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Colston in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep, and 5 head of horses; sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 28

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of f. fa. to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Lookerman, against John Craw, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of March, on the Court-house Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. A Tract or part of a Tract of Land, called Jacob and John's Pasture, containing 5 Acres, more or less, and all the improvements thereon; 2 Carriages and Harness, 3 head of Horses and a Negro Man, called Choice. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 28

MARYLAND.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of February, A. D. 1820.

On application of Col. Perry Spencer, Administrator of James Stokes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Easton newspapers.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1819.

Test, JA. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Stokes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1820.

PERRY SPENCER, Adm'r.

of James Stokes, dec'd.

Feb. 28

WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 20th of March, if fair, or the next fair day, at Mr. John Warner's, adjoining the premises, between Wye Mill and Tuckaloe, A Farm, containing about 460 acres, nearly four-fifths of which is heavily and thickly timbered and wooded. The soil is a heavy strong clay, capable of high improvement, and a purchaser of the whole, disposed to clear the land, would find a ready and profitable sale for the wood and timber in the neighbourhood; it will otherwise be divided to suit purchasers, into lots of timber, of not less than 50 acres each, and the wealthy and extensively bare neighborhood around, will do well not to let this opportunity of supplying themselves slip, as such a one may not occur again in a century hence, if ever. With the amount secured, the times of payment will be made easy. Mr. Pratt, the tenant, in the mean time will show the land.

THO. EMORY.

Feb. 24, 1820.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 15th of March at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the personal estate of William Correll, deceased, except the negroes, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle & Farming Utensils. ALSO, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Terms of Sale.
On all sums above six dollars, a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser or purchasers giving notes with approved security—on all sums under six dollars, the cash must be paid. Attendance given by

MARY CORRELL and WILLIAM SLAUGHTER, Administrators.

Feb. 28

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Col. William B. Smyth, late of Talbot county deceased, are hereby notified to pay their respective debts to Mr. SAMUEL GROOMS, of Easton, with all convenient speed. And all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them to the said Samuel Grooms, duly authenticated according to law, on or before the 20th day of September next.

ISABELLA SMYTH,

Adm'r. with the William's &c.

Easton Feb. 14, 1820—3m.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-

ABLE TERMS.

POETRY.

LINES

To a Friend about to Marry a second time.
Oh, keep the ring, one little year;
Keep poor Eliza's ring,
And shed on it the silent tear,
In secret sorrowing.

Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss,
Yet lingers moist and warm,
Oh, wipe them not for newer bliss,
Oh, keep it as a charm.

These haunts are sacred to her love,
Here still her presence dwells;
Of her the grove, of her the grove,
Of her the garden tells.

Beneath these elms you sate and talk'd,
Beside that river's brink,
At evening arm-in-arm you walk'd,
Here stopt to gaze and think.

Thou'lt meet her when thy blood beats high,
In converse with thy bride,
Meet the mild meaning of an eye
That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, my friend, another here
Thou canst not, must not bring;
No, keep it—but one little year,
Keep poor Eliza's ring.

From the London Literary Gazette.
London, Dec. 1.

SPANISH HEROISM.

An authentic anecdote, related by captain Korff, who served in Spain, in a regiment of infantry of the guard of Jerome, the Ex-King of Westphalia.

Fatigued and exhausted by forced marches, the regiment, to which captain Korff belonged, arrived before the monastery of Figueiras in Spain. The colonel of the regiment of Frenchman, sent in an officer, to demand of the prior the necessary refreshment for the men, as well as for the staff, consisting of about 80 officers. The prior with some of the monks came out to meet the general, assured him that the inhabitants of Figueiras would provide for the soldiers, but that he himself would prepare a frugal meal for the staff. The prior's offer was accepted; captain Korff received from the general some commissions for the regiment, and about an hour afterwards it was announced to the prior, that the dinner was served up in the refectory of the monastery. The general who was aware that the French in Spain had reason to be on their guard in eating and drinking what was offered by the natives, invited the prior to dine with them; he, and two other monks accepted the invitation in such a manner, as to leave no doubt that he felt himself much flattered by it. After the officers had taken their seats, the prior said grace, carved, eat of every dish first, & with his two brethren who poured out the wine, drank plentifully with his guests. It was not till towards the end of the repast, that captain Korff returned, having been detained by the commissions of the general longer than he expected. During that interval, he had found an opportunity to take some refreshment, and only participated in the lively conversation of the company, hosts as well as guests, at the monastery. The general in particular, expressed his satisfaction to the prior, whose kind reception had surpassed all expectations. Suddenly, however, the cheerfulness of the prior was changed into profound seriousness; he rose from his seat, thanked the company for the honor they had done him, and concluded with asking if any of them had affairs to settle in this world? adding with emphasis, "This gentlemen is the last meal you and I shall take on earth; in an hour we shall all be before the judgment seat of God!" Cold trembling horror seized the amazed guests; for the prior and his two monks had poisoned the wine in which they had pledged the French officers; all the antidotes given by the French physician were in vain; in less than an hour every man of them had ceased to live.

*We know not whether this story is in reality, one of those unquestionable facts with which the history of the Spanish contest abounds; but we are assured that its accuracy and truth are credited by many persons of integrity whose duties led them to be near the scene where it is laid. If true, as we have therefore reason to believe, it is one of the most extraordinary and memorable instances of self-devotion ever recorded.—Ed.

Ludicrous Effect of the Appearance of a Comet in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whitson having calculated the return of a comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th October, at five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whitson had long maintained in England, both as a divine and philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events, now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to five per

cent. And the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. The next morning, however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 223 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays and sent to the bookseller's to buy each of them a bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night, in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations.

And to crown the whole farce. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the banks, issued orders to all the fire officers in London requiring them to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the bank of England.

London Paper.

Brownsville, Pa. Feb. 7.

THE SILVER AGE.

Since the discovery of the silver mine near Zanesville (an account of which was published in a late number of the Register,) expectation has been on the tip-toe, among the salt-borers of this neighborhood. We have heard several accounts of their having passed through hard metallic substances, heretofore, at a certain distance from the surface of the earth, corresponding with that discovered by Mr. Chandler, in Ohio—but they never once thought of having their borings examined. It is expected, however, that they will hereafter be on the alert—and very important discoveries may be made. If Chandler has actually found the precious metal, as represented; and we can see no reason to doubt it; the probability is, that the country abounds with it. A few years ago, the man who would have undertaken to bore for salt water in this neighborhood, would have been considered insane; but now almost every farmer can find it; a few years hence, silver ore may be found in as great abundance as that of iron.—Since silver mines have become the topic of the day, we have heard the following fact related by a gentleman of veracity, which goes to establish the idea that there is silver ore in Fayette county: "About fourteen years since, a boy living in Union Town, discovered somewhere on the Laurel Hill, within 7 or 8 miles of Union, a large quantity of ore; from its peculiar appearance, he formed the determination of having it tested, and took a small peice (the size of a hickory-nut) to an ingenious blacksmith for that purpose, who extracted from it to the value of 87 cents of pure silver.—He then proposed to the blacksmith, that the thing should be kept a secret, and that if he would purchase the land on which it had been found, he should receive one half the products—which was agreed to—and they set out together to give the place a thorough examination. On their way, the boy was seized with a violent headache and fever, which compelled him to return; he took to his bed immediately, became delirious, and died in a few days. This casualty prevented the blacksmith, who had not been particularly informed, from ascertaining the spot where the valuable discovery had been made."

Nanticoke Bridge.

The Stockholders in the above institution, are requested to pay into my hands, two dollars on each share of Stock, by them subscribed, on or before the 15th day of March next.

By order of the President and Directors,
JERE. CROSTON, Treasurer.

Vienna, Feb. 14th—Sw.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A small but valuable Tannery, in Caroline county, within one mile of Dover Bridge and the Choptank river, and in five miles of Easton.

The Lot consists of ten acres, and there are on the premises a New Dwelling House, Shop and Mill-House—ten Tan-Vats already sunk, and an excellent Pump in the yard. The situation is good both for the collection of country hides and the disposal of leather, and an abundance of bark of the best quality may be procured for less than half the expense that article costs in Easton or Baltimore.

A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchase money, or stock or guaranteed paper will be received in payment. If the above property should not be disposed of, it would be leased to a tenant for a term of years.

For terms apply to

J. ROGERS.

Dover Bridge, Feb. 21—3w

IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT,

November Term, 1819.

On application of Levin T. Spedden, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the Court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition. And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Levin T. Spedden, has resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding his application. It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said Court, that the said Spedden, (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May Term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said Court, on the first Saturday in May Term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Levin T. Spedden, ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test,

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 7—4w.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Kent county court, on the Chancery side thereof, Will be offered at public sale, on Saturday the 25th of March next, at Mr. Amos Reid's Tavern in Chester Town, Kent County, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the real estate & Mansion Farm, of James Cann, of Kent county Deceased; to be sold for the payment of the debts of the said James Cann.—This Farm is handsomely and conveniently situated on Still Pond Creek, the cleared land is rich and productive, the soil well adapted for the use of Plaster Paris.—There is upon the premises a handsome two story Brick Dwelling House, and Kitchen, nearly new, Framed Stables, Corn House, Carriage House and Meat House, &c. a thriving Apple Orchard of good fruit—the Farm now Rents for Three Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars. The above real estate, consisting of Two Hundred and Six Acres, two roads and four perches of Land, will be sold on the following terms—Four Hundred Dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two, and three, equal annual installments, with interest from the day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof.—Possession will be given upon compliance with the above terms of sale, and upon payment of the whole purchase money a good and sufficient deed will be given for the said real estate. There is a Crop of Wheat Seeded on part of the said Farm which belongs to the present Tenant, and which he has permission to cut and secure.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.

Feb. 21

Notice to Debtors.

The Subscriber earnestly solicits all persons indebted to the Estate of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. dec'd. to make immediate payment to him, the administrator.

As he is candid, to acknowledge the necessity, and to give timely warning of indiscriminate intention, to prosecute all delinquents, at the ensuing term of Dorchester Court, he hopes that a sense of propriety, on their part, will exonerate him from an odious duty, or, that their liberality will justify its performance.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, Feb. 14, 1820—3w

BRICKLAYING.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having removed to Easton, offers his services to the people of Talbot and the adjacent counties, in his line of business, which he professes to understand in the best manner; in particular the following; such as the latest fashion Patent, Rumford, and Franklin fire-places; Rumford's improvements for Kitchens, public and private: the people will find it much to their advantage, those who wish to economize house room and fuel, he begs the encouragement of a generous public, and flatters himself to give satisfaction.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

I hesitated a long time before I resolved to publish this observation—for however anxious I am to promote useful improvements, and especially such as tend to the preservation of health, & the increase of rational enjoyments, it always gives me pain when I recollect how impossible it is to introduce any thing new, however useful it may be to society at large, without occasioning that loss that a person of my circumstances is not able to bear. It certainly requires some courage, and perhaps no small share of enthusiasm, to stand forth the voluntary champion of the public good; but this is a melancholy reflection, on which I never suffer my mind to dwell. There is no saying what the consequences might be, were we always to sit down before we engage in a laudable undertaking, and meditate profoundly upon all the dangers and difficulties that are inseparably connected with it. The most ardent zeal might perhaps be damped and the warmest benevolence discouraged. But the enterprising seldom regard dangers, and are never dismayed by them; and they consider difficulties, but to see how they are to be overcome. To them activity alone is life; & their glorious reward, the consciousness of having done well. Their sleep is sweet when the labours of the day are over, and they wait, with placed composure, that rest which is to put a final end to all their labours, and to all their sufferings. In contriving machinery for any purpose it is indispensably necessary to be acquainted with the nature of the mechanical operation to be performed, and though the processes of Cookery appear to be so simple & easy to be understood, that any attempt to explain and illustrate them might, perhaps, be thought not only superfluous, but even frivolous—yet, when we examine the matter attentively, we shall find their investigation to be of serious importance. I say of serious importance: for surely those enquiries which lead to improvements, by which the providing of food may be facilitated, are matters of the highest concern to mankind, in every state of society. The process by which food is most commonly prepared for the table.—Boiling—is so familiar to every one, & its effects are so uniform, & apparently simple, that few, I believe, have taken the trouble to enquire how, or in what manner, those effects are produced; and whether any, and what improvements, in that branch of Cookery, are possible. So little has this matter been an object of enquiry, that few, very few indeed, I believe, among the millions of persons who for so many ages have been daily employed in this process, have ever given themselves the trouble to bestow one serious thought on the subject. The Cook knows from experience, that if his joint of meat be kept a certain time immersed in boiling water, it will be done, as it is called in the language of the kitchen; but if he be asked what is done to it? or how, or by what agency, the change it has undergone has been effected? if he understand the question, it is ten to one but he will be embarrassed—if he does not understand it, he will probably answer, that "the meat is made tender and eatable by being boiled." Ask him if the boiling of the water be essential to the success of the process?—He will answer, "without doubt." Push him a little farther by asking him whether, were it possible to keep the water equally hot, without boiling, the meat would not be cooked as soon & as well, as if the water were made to boil? Here it is probable that he will make the first step towards acquiring knowledge, by learning to doubt: When you have brought him to see the matter in its true light, you may then venture to tell him (& to prove to him, if you happen to have a thermometer at hand) that water which just boils is as hot as it can possibly be made in an open vessel. That all the fuel which is used in making it boil with violence, is wasted, without adding in the smallest degree to the heat of the water; or expediting or shortening the process of cooking a single instant. That it is by the heat,—its intensity, and the time of its duration—that the food is cooked, and not by the boiling or ebullition, or bubbling up of the water, which has no part whatever in that operation.

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

Feb. 14

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber having removed from the Union Tavern, in Easton, to the "Easton Hotel," formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that this establishment is situated in the most central part of the town, being contiguous to the Bank and the several public offices; is large and commodious, and is in complete and ample order for the reception and accommodation of travellers and citizens; having a number of excellent lodging rooms and private apartments well furnished, attached to this establishment are extensive Stables and Carriage-Houses, and every convenience to make his house comfortable. The Subscriber pledges himself that no expense or labor shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. His Table shall at all times be furnished with all the choicest dainties & delicacies of the season; his Cellar will be constantly stocked with Liquors of the first quality, and his Stables supplied with the best of Corn, Oats, Hay, Blades, &c. He is well provided with careful and sober Ostlers, and polite and attentive Waiters, having increased his usual number; these inducements together with his unremitting endeavors to give general satisfaction he confidently trusts will ensure the patronage of the public.

Select Parties, can at all times be accommodated with private rooms.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

N. B. Horses, Hacks and Gigs, provided at the shortest notice.

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, in Easton, offers his services to the public. The establishment has undergone considerable repair, and received such alterations and additions, under the immediate observation of the subscriber, as cannot fail to add to the accommodation and comfort of all those who may honor him with a call.

HIS TABLE

Will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his Bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

HIS STABLES

Are provided with Grain of every kind, and Hay, &c.—and are attended to by faithful Ostlers. Hacks with good Horses and careful Drivers, can be furnished for any part of the Peninsula.—His servants are honest and attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all of those who may call to see him.

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

St. Michaels Hotel.

The Subscriber being for some time under-motivated whether he should continue keeping a House of Public Entertainment or not, owing to the abuse of the law, respecting the retailing of spirituous liquors in stores, suffering it to be drank in and about said stores, has at length determined to continue his establishment and having gone to considerable expense in repairing and fitting up his House, Stables, &c. for that purpose, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He will constantly keep a supply of liquors of the first quality, and every other necessary suitable to his occupation, being determined to use every exertion to please those who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD HARRINGTON.

St. Michaels, Jan. 10—3w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

The Subscriber having removed to a Large and Commodious House, in the central part of the Town, will accommodate several Young Gentlemen with Board & Lodging the ensuing year.

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, Dec. 27, 1819.

For Sale,

The HOUSE belonging to Mrs. E. Birchhead, in New-Market, Dorset county, together with fifty-seven acres of land, about thirty of which are covered with wood.—For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to the Subscriber in Cambridge.

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—tf

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP,

In verse, with numerous plates, containing all the plain and fancy plain hands, geometrically defined on the three-bared stave, with diagonal ruling, defining the dimensions and obliquity of the letters—and arranged in classes, according to the Author's system of instruction, the first system of Penmanship, published in Maryland. Price 2 dollars, to be had at this office.

Oct. 18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in Easton, on Tuesday the 4th day of April next at 11 o'clock A. M. and Thursday and Saturday of the same week, and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of twenty days (if necessary) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making such alterations and alienations in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper, according to law.

By order,
JOHN STEVENS, Jun. CLK.
to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.

Feb. 21

NOTICE.

Persons having claims against John Jones, late of Dorchester County, deceased; will please to present them to the subscriber, as he wishes to ascertain what claims there may be against the said deceased.

B. JONES.

Easton, Feb. 21

To be Rented,

The Stable and Granary on the Lot occupied by Mr. Skull, lately in possession of Patrick McNeal.

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—tf

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

The Subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favors of his friends and customers and the public in general, and informs them that the New and Elegant Schooner, the JANE & MARY, commanded by Capt. John Beckwith, in whom the utmost confidence may be placed, has commenced her regular route between Easton and Baltimore, leaving Easton every Monday, and Baltimore every Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M.—All orders will be punctually attended to by the Captain on board.

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS.

N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—TF.

Wanted,

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

A respectable and careful woman, who understands House-Keeping and would be attentive to Children, might secure good wages at a home by applying immediately at this office by letter or otherwise.

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

Take Notice.

The Subscriber having declined carrying on the Cabinet Business in Easton, for the purpose of winding up and closing his business, he therefore earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, either upon note or book account, to call and settle with him immediately, if they have not money, you have Meat, Corn, Meal and Flour, bring it, no excuse, as I am determined to close my business without respect to persons.

JONATHAN OZMENT.

Easton, Feb. 14.

PATENT WATER PROOF

HATS,

The Subscriber having purchased from the original inventor, Johan Henric Tyle, the exclusive privilege of manufacturing Hats in Talbot County, under the above Patent, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the public to the above important improvement, and requests them to call and see the principle tested, which he confidently recommends, (independent of the economy) it preserves the beauty of the Hat until worn out, by resisting moisture and keeping its proper shape.

JOHN W. SHERWOOD.

11 mo. 8th. 1819.

Notice.

The Levy Court for Talbot county, will meet on the first day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the first day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads in this county.—Persons who wish to obtain their appointment will attend on those days.

J. LOCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

The Subscriber thankful for the encouragement he has received, takes this method of informing the public generally, that he continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, one from the Easton Hotel, and directly opposite the Bank. Having the best workmen that can be procured on the Eastern Shore, both for BOOTS & SHOES, he is now able to dispatch work at the shortest notice. He promises to use his best exertions to give general satisfaction to a generous public.

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber wishes to dispose of a tract of land containing between 900 and 1000 acres situated upon Blackwater river in Dorchester county. About 800 acres of this land are covered with excellent timber, chiefly such as Pine and Oak as are well adapted to vessel building. The timber being near a good landing, the purchaser will have every facility of employing it to advantage.—The cleared land is of good soil and pleasantly situated.

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

NOTICE.

The undersigned citizens of Somerset County, and petitioners for relief under the insolvent laws of Maryland, do hereby respectively give notice to their creditors, that they have severally complied with the requisites of said laws, & that the first Saturday after the fourth Monday in the next May Term, of Somerset County Court, is assigned for the hearing of their several petitions. At which time their creditors respectively will have an opportunity to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefit of said laws should not be extended to them, & of which they do hereby severally give them notice.

Benjamin I. Jones,

Caleb Dorsey,

Littleton Furniss,

Thomas Layfield

Feb. 21—4w.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Young High-Flyer,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable near this place, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th of August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 will discharge the debt.

YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

Is 12 years old, an elegant dapple grey, sixteen hands high, is proportioned in size, and his figure equals any horse in the county; moves to the rider and handsome to the viewer, and his quality excels any stud on the continent. Old High-Flyer was the sire of Young High-Flyer which is a sufficient recommendation.—He at 12 years old sold for four hundred dollars. Further information will be given on inquiry, and every attention paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM BARNES.

Feb. 21 tf

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ALBION TOWN.