

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the symptoms and the context in which they are occurring.



MODE OF DEATH: COL A

...have been prepared & not that they contain a copy of the Reports of Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham, two of the Commissioners to South America, who returned from the mission, & of the papers connected with the operations of our troops employed in the Seminole war in Florida.

...would have been gratifying to me to have been present, with the message, all the documents referred to in it, but, as two of our Commissioners from South America made their return only a few days before the meeting of Congress, and the third on the day of its meeting, it was impossible to transmit, at that time, more than one copy of the two reports first mentioned.

...of the documents will be soon as they are prepared.

JAMES MONROE.

1818.

...accompanying the Message, which were previously laid before the House; and, so far as respects the Seminole war, of letters between the War Department and General Gaines, and the War Department and General Jackson, and of the Proceedings of the Court Martial for the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrosie.]

The message and documents were ordered to lie on the table.

The following message was also received from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, of the 25th of last month, requesting to be furnished with such information as may be possessed by the Executive, touching the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of Peace and Amity between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not before been communicated, I lay before the Senate a report made by the Secretary of State, on the 1st inst. in relation to that subject.

JAMES MONROE.

December 2, 1818.

[ENCLOSED.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1st December, 1818.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the Senate, of the 25th of last month, requesting information not heretofore communicated, relating to the restitution of slaves, conformably to the first article of the late treaty of Peace, between the United States and Great Britain, has the honor to report to the President of the United States, the difference of construction given by the two governments to that part of the first article of the treaty, and the claim of the United States to indemnity for slaves carried away by the British, in pursuance of the stipulations, form one of the subjects of negotiation now pending in England, which negotiation having commenced towards the close of the month of Aug. no report has yet been received at this Department, from the Plenipotentiaries, to whom the part of the United States, it has been committed.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Message and documents were read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Bill "to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States, and the appointment of Justices," was read a second time: and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Order was passed for printing, for the use of the Senate, 500 copies of the Message and accompanying documents, submitted by the President, to both Houses yesterday.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two Houses be appointed to consider and report whether any, and if any, what further provision by law is necessary to ensure dispatch, accuracy and neatness in the Printing done by order of the two Houses respectively, and that they have leave to report by bill.

Mr. Loeck submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Message of the President, and documents relative to the Seminole war, be referred to a select committee who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Loeck submitted a motion proposing that no document be hereafter printed for the use of the Senate, but by special order, except messages from the President of the United States or communications from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on the Public Lands, to whom an enquiry into the expediency of the measure had been referred, reported a bill further to amend for a limited time (until the first of March, 1820) the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon; which was read.

A resolution offered yesterday to instruct the committee on military affairs to enquire into the expediency of making provision for clothing the army in domestic manufactures, and agreed to.

The classification of the public lands added to the bill for the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon, was also agreed to.

...be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law authorising the President of the U. States to take provisional possession of East Florida, or such parts of it as he may deem essential, now or hereafter, to control the Indians, and to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

The resolution, submitted by Mr. Wilson on Friday, relative to the public printing, was taken up and agreed to; as was also

The resolution offered by Mr. Loeck, limiting the printing to certain papers, unless specially ordered.

The resolution directing a monument over the remains of General Washington was, on motion of Mr. Hanson, postponed to next Monday week—the gentleman who introduced the resolution being necessarily absent from his seat; and

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the secretary of the treasury, embracing a plan for the final settlement of land claims in Louisiana and Missouri; together with the draft of a bill for that purpose, which were referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Burrill gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill respecting the transportation of persons of color, for sale or to be held to labor.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the Judiciary; unfavorable to the petition of Matthew Lyon, who prays the reimbursement of a fine inflicted on him under the sedition law, and other damages by him sustained by that sentence.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend the report by substituting the following resolution for that of the committee, declaring that the petition ought not to be granted:

Resolved, That all persons who were prosecuted and fined under and by virtue of the 2d section of the act of congress, commonly called the sedition law, approved the 14th day of July, 1793, entitled an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, ought to be re-imbursed & indemnified out of the public treasury, to the amount of the fines imposed upon and paid by them respectively.

On this motion an animated and interesting debate took place, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Burrill, Barbour, Otis, & Maccon entered. No question was taken; when at a late hour;

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY Dec. 2.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing the act passed at the last session, entitled "an act to suspend for a limited time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payments thereon;" and also to enquire what further relief may be proper to give to the persons who are indebted to the United States for the purchase of lands.

In support of the enquiry, Mr. H. briefly referred to the difficulty which at present existed in Ohio in making payments for land in the kind of money required by the Treasury Department, which, from the suspension of specie payments by the banks of Ohio, was now very limited, the notes of all such banks being refused, and the consequent necessity of extending the indulgence mentioned in his resolution.—The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the amount of the security to be hereafter required from Navy Agents, and also of requiring security to a greater amount from those now in office.

THURSDAY, Dec. 3.

Mr. Burwell was announced as having been appointed on the committee of investigation respecting the Bank of the United States, vice Mr. Bryan, excused.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the committee on public lands were instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what provision ought to be made by law to authorize the emanation of patents to soldiers on furlough at the close of the war, and to whom discharges were not issued in consequence of their not being ordered to join their respective regiments.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to lay before the House of Representatives a statement of the sales of public lands, in the Alabama territory at public and private sale, specifying the date of such sales, and the period at which the last payment will become due, and, also, the aggregate amount of money paid to the receiver of public monies at Huntsville, Alabama, and the description of the lands sold.

land claims derived from the French and Spanish governments, accompanied by a bill "for the final adjustment of certain land claims in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," which were twice read, the first committed, and the second laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing a suitable settlement of the accounts of John Smith and the representatives of Andrew H. Smith for supplies furnished during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill for the relief of the heirs of Jean de Beaumarchais, was taken up, and the bill reported by the committee for the relief of the heirs of Jean de Beaumarchais.

Mr. Tallmadge resumed the debate on this subject, and spoke about an hour in opposition to the claim and the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Basset, in a speech of about the same length, in support of the claim, and in defence of the report of the committee thereon.

Mr. Baldwin added some remarks on the same side, and in reply to gentlemen who had opposed the claim; after which

The committee rose and reported the bill without amendment to the House; when

The question was taken whether the bill should be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the negative, as follows:

For it	31
Against it	128

So the bill was rejected.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the military committee, reported a bill concerning "widows and orphans (providing for five years half pay to the widows and orphans of such soldiers as died after their return home of disease contracted in the army; which bills were severally twice read and committed).

Mr. Simkins, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House a statement of the sales public and private, of public lands northwest of the Ohio, & above the mouth of Kentucky river; the respective years in which such sales have taken place, the credits given on such sales, the sums which have been paid thereon, those which are now due, and the periods at which they became so; whether any instalments are yet to fall due, and to what amount; also what descriptions of paper have been received, and what are now receivable in payment for said lands.

Which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land not exceeding one hundred thousand acres for the endowment of a university in each state.

On motion of Mr. Pleasants, it was

Resolved, That the president of the United States be instructed to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives the proceedings which have been had under the act entitled "an act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships which have been put on stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured in compliance with the provisions of said act; and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund created by said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into in execution of the said act on which monies may not yet have been advanced.

FOREIGN MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to authorise the apprehension of foreign seamen deserting from merchant vessels in the ports of the United States.

After debate, the committee rose, reported progress, & obtaining leave to sit again; when the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, of "a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian trading establishments of the United States, and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians, to individuals, under suitable regulations," made in obedience to a resolution of this house of the 4th of April last; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the final adjustment of claims to land in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, accompanied by the draft of a bill providing for that purpose, prepared in obedience to a resolution of this house of the 16th of April last; which was read and committed to the committee on the public lands.

understanding to that effect, in the committee on military affairs. Mr. H. then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the president's message as relates to the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrosie, and the conduct of the war with the Seminole Indians; and that the same be referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Poindexter moved to amend the resolution by changing the word "execution" for the word "trial," as it was the word in the original reference on the subject to the military committee.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 66—noes 44.

Mr. Harrison then moved to add the word "execution," that the reference might embrace both the trial and execution, which was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution by adding the following:

"With instructions to enquire whether in said trials the constitution & laws of the United States, or the law of nations, have been violated."

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Barbour conceiving the subject one in which it was important to decide rightly, thought it had better lie on the table one day, and moved that disposition of it.

After some conversation on the postponement, in which Mr. Holmes opposed it, the motion prevailed; and

The resolution was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill making partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the year 1819; the engrossed bill for the relief of William King; the engrossed bill for the relief of William Barton; and the engrossed bill for the relief of the heirs of Adolphus Burghardt, were severally read the third time and passed.

The house, then, on motion of Mr. Harrison resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilkin in the chair, on the bill concerning invalids, [confering on the secretary of war, the power of placing invalids of the revolution on the pension roll, in the same manner that he is now authorised to place on the pension list invalids of subsequent wars.] The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

A very severe gale was experienced here through the whole of Saturday night. It commenced from the eastward, veered gradually to S. East, and blew with the greatest violence about 5 o'clock yesterday morning after which hour the wind shifted to S. W. and abated its fury. Considerable injury has been sustained. Only the following particulars have reached us.

A great portion of the front of the Battery, between the Castle bridge and flag staff is washed away.

Four or five vessels laden with grain, are said to have been sunk at the wharves in the North River.

In the East River, many vessels are injured by driving against the wharves and against each other. Two or three small sloops are sunk at Whitehall-slip. The ship Eliza, from Savannah, parted her cables and drifted into Flymarket-slip, and stove to pieces a number of the small fishing boats. The new ship Seine broke from her fasts at Fulton-street wharf, and drifted among the vessels at Crane wharf—the Newport packets Rapid and Shepherdess, were most injured by her—the former lost her bowsprit, figure head, and some bales of cotton from the deck.

Two dead bodies were taken out of the river, near Coenties slip, on Sunday morning.

It is reported that a large and valuable ship broke from the wharf at Manhattan Island, with five men on board, who attempted to get ashore in the boat, & were all drowned.

The Washington, Capt. Simonson, had just left Newburgh when the gale commenced. During the violence of the wind, she was compelled to throw over her deck load consisting of 400 hogs, and a quantity of pork, flour, buckwheat meal, &c. and was finally driven ashore at Smith's Landing; the cabin immediately filled with water.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.

THE GALE.

On Saturday night last, between 10 & 11 o'clock, we were visited with a gale from S. W. which continued with great violence until after day light on Sunday morning. So severe and incessant a tornado has not been experienced here for upwards of twenty years. The damage to our shipping at the wharves, has of course been very extensive; indeed, it may be justly said, that not a single vessel has escaped without some injury. Many are reported to be damaged, and some are injured.

Dec. 1.

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1818.

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ish Patriots,

Mr. Henry Taggard, residing at Great Bay, where a brig was burnt, in presence of the whole Government of course, knowing the transaction, and is in the person is an American brig."

Boston, Dec.

The United States ship Hornet, G.

Reed, Esq. commander, was despatched by the government to Copenhagen, to convey to this country the crew of the schooner Plattburg, of Baltimore, who are charged with piracy, & the murder of the captain, supercargo, and first mate of that vessel.

She has accordingly brought within district, Stephen Olcott the servant of Daniel Samson, cabin steward; and Daniel White, John Williams, John Rick, and John P. Roe, whom they yesterday landed under a marine guard from the Hornet, and delivered over to the custody of the Marshal of this district when they together with Niles, Foreguere, another of the crew, who has been in the jail in this town some months were examined before his Honor Judge Davis, the district Judge, and committed for trial.

As the Circuit Court of the United States is yet in session, being only adjourned to Monday next, it is probable the Grand Jury will be called in to receive and act upon this business, and the prisoners will have their trials with as little interval as possible. We therefore decline at the present moment, making any statement of the unpleasant transaction charged to these men, lest it might have a tendency to influence the minds of those who may have to sit in judgment on their case.

NORFOLK, Nov. 27.

Captain Lawrence, who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Aux-Cayes, represents the coast in the neighborhood of Aux-Cayes, to be swarming with pirates; they harbor in the small rivers and come out in open boats, armed with muskets and cutlasses, and attack every vessel they see; there has scarcely an American vessel passed Cape Donna Maria lately, that has escaped being plundered by them. The schr. Venus, Capt. Sampson, of New York, was boarded by one of these boats, and robbed of goods to the amount of 5,000 dollars; they several times threatened to kill Capt. S. and plundered the crew of every article except the clothes they stood in. Capt. L. thinks it advisable for masters of vessels having to pass this coast, to go provided with small arms at least, to defend themselves against these black demons of plunder, whose fire arms are seldom in a condition for service, generally wanting lock or flint!

Extract of a letter just received in Wash-

ington, D. C. from St. Louis, M. T.

"A curious subject of speculation is now agitating the medical and scientific members of our good town. A burial ground, distant about 20 miles, on the river Merimack, has been discovered, containing a great number of graves, marked by a head and foot stone, none of which exceed four feet in length. The graves are lined with flat smooth stones and the head stones all point to the east.—The subject of these tombs are discovered upon raking away the earth that covers them, (the depth of the grave not exceeding 18 inches) in perfect form, though the process of decay renders it impossible to obtain any entire specimen of bones.—The heads of these Lilliputians are strangely disproportionate to their tiny frames. The jaw bones are of the ordinary size, and the teeth evidently those of persons of mature age. The thigh bone about the thickness and length of your thumb, & the length of the frame rarely exceeding 3 feet. We are lost in the maze of conjecture—whilst some argue that this must have been the country which Gulliver visited, and where he ran such risks from the fury of the enraged populace, who in the gust of passion, hurled grains of sand at his devoted head; others with as much earnestness contend, that it is the receptacle of the children of some weaker tribe of Indians, who flying from destruction, left the little pledges of their love to the fury of their pursuers. But then it is known that the savage never uses the rites of sepulture over his enemy, and last of all would be willing to take much pains in the formation and position of the graves of those, upon whom he had just executed the deed of vengeance. Be it as it may, 'it is strange, passing strange!'

From the Bridgetown, (Barbadoes) Mercury, October 6.

INTELLIGENCE FROM AUGUSTURA.

Extract of a letter from that place, dated 13th Sept. 1818.—"We have this moment received official accounts from General Paetz, of his having surprised a large party of Spaniards at the village of Bual, near San Carlos, and taken or destroyed the whole;—the commanding officer was made prisoner. "No se escapo uno," he says;—but he further advises that Morillo's headquarters were at San Carlos, an account of the revolt of the province of Coro (which had been always faithful to Ferdinand) & their having taken Carora; Morillo is said also to have shaken off the Spanish yoke. General Morillo's situation is truly desperate; for as soon as the weather will allow, he will be attacked on all sides by an overwhelming force. We have received immense supplies of arms and ammunition from America; and the greatest harmony prevails among us, and respect for foreign nations."

From the New York Columbian.

Fraud on the Merchants Bank.—Some time since a Check on the Newark Banking and Insurance Company for \$6900 was paid at the Merchant's Bank in this

but afterwards discovered to have been altered from a check for 69 dollars. The endorsement of the Cashier at New York, "good for the within amount," caused it to pass. We are now happy to state that three of the four persons concerned in this transaction are in custody. Robert Watson, on being brought before the police, voluntarily testified, that he presented the check and received the money. That he was persuaded to do it by Grover Miller, Isaac M. Wolley and Frederick Shaw. Shaw told him he had personated the signer of the check John Jones) and had made the deposit at the New York Bank. The deposit received \$690. Wolley received \$1100, and the remainder was kept by Shaw and Miller. The defection of these adroit rogues we are told reflects credit on our police.

COMMODORE BRION.

By the arrival of the brig Rover at Wilmington from St. Rastatia, accounts are received of the conduct of the Venezuelan squadron under the command of Brion, which if true, surpass for atrocity any thing we have heard of in modern times. The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder to whom we are indebted for the account, says, that "they had committed depredations on every flag they happened to meet with. At St. Martin's Matanzas and women's clothing had been exposed for sale, stained with blood, and bearing marks of violence and murder. A Spanish lady and her two daughters had been massacred, a few weeks previous to Capt. E's sailing, by Brion. The lady offered to ransom herself and daughters at a high price, on condition of being landed at any place in the island of Cuba—her solicitations were vain—she was murdered in cold blood—and her daughters, after having been violated by this monster Brion, were beheaded on board his own ship. With regret we state, that there is every probability of the truth of the above, and that the sacred cause of liberty has been, and continues to be, profaned by assassins of the blackest character; and that under the banner of independence are protected demons in the shape of men."

N. F. Com. Adv.

EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 14.

TO OUR PATRONS.

This number (53) commences the second year of the *Easton Gazette and Eastern Shore Intelligencer*, and from those of our original subscribers, the sum of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents becomes due.—The many favors we have received during the last year, from our friends and a generous public, merit and have our sincere thanks, and we hope by a strict attention to the management of this establishment to make it still more deserving of their patronage.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 10, 1818.

"It was not until Wednesday that the House was organized, by the appointment of the different officers and clerks, &c. There were so many hungry expectants, that the democrats found great difficulty in making distribution of their 'little loaf'—Cornelius H. Mills, sergeant at arms, was the only one of the old officers that was retained.

John Brewer, Esq. was elected the chief clerk; Mr. B. is at this time Register of the Land Office for the Western Shore, so that he is not satisfied to have 'one' but he must have 'two teats.' The clerk of the House of Delegates is recognized by the Act annually passed, for the 'payment of the civil list,' as 'an officer of the civil government' and as such receives, exclusively of his regular per diem during the session, the sum of three hundred dollars per annum. The democrats have frequently charged the federalists with a disposition to accumulate offices in the hands of a single individual in violation of that clause in our bill of rights, which says, 'that no person ought to hold, at the same time, more than one office of profit'—but I defy a single instance to be produced in the whole course of the conduct of the federal party, of a like disregard of the injunctions of that sacred instrument. Mr. John R. Pitt, of Dorset, was appointed assistant clerk; no other person was put in nomination. Doct. John Stevens, the former assistant clerk, acted wisely in not coming over. He knew the party too well to hope that his faithful and able discharge of the duties of the appointment would have been with them, any recommendation to his continuance in office. Caleb Stewart, the door-keeper, was removed and John Sullivan, a citizen of Annapolis, appointed in his place. Stewart is one of the few surviving soldiers of the war of our Independence; but the aged patriot & war-worn veteran in these degenerate days, must stand aside, to make way for the noisy partizan! He had no fault, unless to have fought under Washington and to have continued faithful to his principles, be one.

The federalists may now learn what they have to expect from the moderation of the democratic party, in case it should be completely triumphant. This year they can do but little mischief, but they have certainly 'shown their teeth.'

Very little business, has as yet been transacted.—Several petitions have been read and some unimportant leaves obtained. I think it is probable we shall have much business before us, a great portion of which will be directed to the next years electioneering campaign. The democrats must do, or try to do something.

Mrs. Kennedy of Washington county,

has submitted an inquiry into the justice and expediency of admitting Jews to hold offices of profit and trust in this state. The next thing, I presume, will be to extend the same privileges, to the Turks, Atheists, &c. You know our democrats are men of too enlightened and liberal views to require as a qualification for office that a man should be a christian.

Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Dorchester county, is the only person spoken of, among the federalists, as the next governor.

The Hon. James Brown, of Queen Anne's county, is elected the Speaker of the House of Delegates. Mr. Le Compte received the votes of the federal members.

For the Easton Gazette.

Batchelor's Hall, Dec. 8, 1818.

MR. EDITOR,

It may, perhaps, be unknown to you that there exists in your vicinity a society denominated the "Batchelor's Club", nevertheless the fact is so. You are, however, aware that much prejudice has been, and is to this moment cherished by a large number of folks, against this harmless and much injured order of beings—None however is so rancorous against us as that curious race of animals, the Old Maids, between whom and our fraternity, is kept up a continual and most inveterate warfare. It is needless, Mr. Editor, for me to inform you, that we are innocent of any provocation on our part, as I before stated we were a harmless set of people, indeed we are ignorant to this day of the cause of their hostility towards us—they never cease their unprovoked attacks, maliciously calling us heartless creatures reporting it about that the cause of our leading a life of celibacy, is owing to our being disappointed in love, and not unfrequently insinuating what they themselves might have done if they would. Now, we assure you, Mr. Editor, this is all a malicious piece of slander; that so far from being "heartless creatures," we are all of us persons of the nicest sensibility; and as to the charge of our being disappointed in love, though we do not wish to be wanting in respect to these ladies, it is an entire fabrication. We do aver that not a single one of us, have ever been disappointed in love; but that we have embraced this mode of life by choice, being fully satisfied we are more happy and better contented than we should be in any other situation.

You must know, sir, that we are all literary characters, and take two or three of your papers for the use of the club. You have no idea how we were gratified at Mr. Truelove's communication, and how much we were diverted at the cause of his renouncing the sex. He has since applied and been received into membership with us; not however until he had changed his name.

We do think, Mr. Editor, although you have the misfortune to be a married man, for which, by the bye, I am instructed to say, we pity you. I say, we do think you are not very hostile to our fraternity, at least not so much so as to deny us a corner in your paper, to defend ourselves against our inveterate enemies the Old Maids, and in order to dispose you to grant us this indulgence, I am directed to say, provided you do so, it is not unlikely but we will vote you our unanimous thanks, at our next meeting. Yours,

CALEB CŒLEBS.

The committee of investigation of the Bank of the United States, arrived in the city of Philadelphia on Sunday the 6th inst.

CHARLES PINKNEY, of Maryland, is appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be Secretary of Legation to Russia.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.

On Saturday night last the wind from south east commenced blowing violently, and by 12 increased to as severe a gale as has been experienced here for a length of time. At the Point almost all the vessels lying at the wharves were more or less injured, and in the basin several craft were dismantled. Great fears are entertained for vessels on the coast and in the bay. One schooner was seen off Annapolis capsized and a man on her bottom.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.

"Common Scold."—On Tuesday last in the city court, came on the trial of Mary Davis, indicted as a common scold. The case being with us a novel one, excited considerable attention, and brought before the court as witnesses several respectable ladies. The evidence given in by the ladies on the part of the prosecution, we understand was delivered in a style of elegance which drew forth the undivided attention of a crowded court. The evidence against the defendant, to prove that her turbulent and annoying conduct was a common scold. The evidence, delivered by the immediate neighbors, placed her in a light entirely different from that set forth in the indictment.

The jury retired about half past four, and returned with a verdict, agreeably to the law, is a common scold. We understand that the defendant has moved for a new trial.

Dec. 5.—Mary Davis, lately indicted as a common scold, was yesterday in the City Court, probably to receive sentence of the law, which is a P. Ducking, but owing to her previous appearing, sentence was not pronounced.

We understand the Buenos Ayres Constitution, arrived below yesterday, brought in \$390,000 in specie.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.

COMMODORE TAYLOR ACQUITTED.

This morning the Opinion of the Court in this case was submitted to the jury—upon which, after a short deliberation, a verdict of "not guilty" was given—of course, the Commodore is now free from arrest.—*Pub.*

From the National Intelligencer of Dec. 8.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

There was yesterday before the Senate of the United States, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, the last week of the year from the present Bank of the United States, transmitted to the Senate, relative to the proceedings, state, and condition of the Bank.—It will be some days, before we are able to lay before our readers all the papers relating to this subject. On looking over the documents communicated, the most important appears to be that which gives a statement of the debts due to the Bank at Philadelphia, and its several branches. From that statement we abstract the following account of debts now due for bills discounted at the bank and its branches, respectively, viz:

At Philadelphia,	8,334,089 62
Portsmouth,	232,962 48
Boston,	410,257
Providence,	471,683 46
Middleton,	384,118 34
New-York,	1,913,884 35
Baltimore,	8,482,379 77
Washington,	1,505,963 75
Richmond,	2,608,170 93
Norfolk,	1,286,673 23
Fayetteville,	623,379 70
Charleston,	2,681,709 33
Savannah,	1,083,247 04
Lexington,	1,656,247 41
Louisville,	1,034,513 18
Chillicothe,	631,211 99
Cincinnati,	1,863,529 63
New-Orleans,	2,000,054 37
Pittsburg,	1,008,254 50
The total amount of notes issued by the Bank and its branches, has been \$19,854,881, and the amount of said notes now on hand at the Bank and its branches, is \$11,184,189.—So that there remains in circulation notes to amount of 8,670,692 dollars only.	

The Philadelphia Centinel of Monday says, that a meeting of a committee from each of the state banks in that city took place on Friday, which resulted in a resolution to increase the amount of their discounts, at the rate of twenty per cent on their receipts for the first week, & ten per cent, for the three successive weeks, provided the bank of the United States shall come into the measure. Whether it will be adopted by that bank, and the resolution be carried into effect, we have yet to learn. A greater pressure, we are confident (adds the Centinel) has seldom been experienced in this city; and unless an effectual remedy shall be provided, and that speedily, it will be difficult to say where the disastrous consequences will end.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society of the County of New Castle, held at the Court House in New Castle, on the 30th ult. the piece of Silver Plate proposed by the Society to be given by the resolution of the 3d of Aug. last for the best written essay on the intrinsic value of arable land, was adjudged to Samuel H. Black, esq. The committee of examiners were ordered to procure the same, to be made with such emblems thereon as they shall deem proper.

It was resolved by the Society, that the essay written by Samuel H. Black, shall be published in the Annual volumes of Transactions, and delivered to each member of the Society. *Del. Gaz.*

We hear from a respectable gentleman recently from Rio Janeiro, now in Washington city, that the conduct of the Portuguese authorities there, towards American citizens, is arbitrary beyond example; that the remonstrances of our minister, Mr. Sumpter, on these subjects, are treated with contempt by the court; and that nothing less than a frigate or sloop of war on this station, will command justice or respect. The same informant says amongst a number of exactions and oppressions daily practised on the Americans in the Brazil, that a Portuguese vessel of war (named, we think, the *Pedro*) actually impressed seventeen American citizens to serve on board, sometime previous to her sailing from Rio, in September, 1817.—These facts ought to be looked into without delay, as they tend to corroborate other statements just received from the same quarter.—*Wash. Gaz.*

From the Lexington Reporter.

KENTUCKY BANKS.

"The Banks of Kentucky not only continue still to pay specie; but are completely able to do it: there is not the least probability that it will ever be otherwise as long as any bank in the Union shall be solvent. They have been managed too prudently, and have too many dollars in their vaults to be under any

erator of the ground, remained silent, and the land was knocked off to the General at 2 dollars per acre. Eighty-three dollars per acre have been given for second rate land.

GEN. LALLEMANDE.

We learn from New Orleans, by the arrival at this port of the United States brig Enterprise, that Gen. Lallemande's military establishment in the Spanish Province of Texas, has been broken up and dispersed by a body of about 200 Spanish troops. The establishment which he had made at Galvestown, has also been taken, by the same force, and the men comprising the garrison put on board a small vessel without papers, and sent off by the Spaniards—they were a motley collection of all nations. This vessel was passed in the Mississippi, bound up to New Orleans, by the brig Enterprise, about the 10th inst.

[Charleston Courier.]

EDUCATION.

The progress of the Lancasterian System of Education in France, (says the American Daily Advertiser,) may be learned by the following extract from a letter, dated Paris, 15th September last, addressed to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I found my good friend the Abbe Gaulties at the point of death, he died on Sunday last, much lamented by every one who knew him, and particularly by the administration of the Lancasterian Schools, of which he was President. Upwards of nine hundred Schools are now in operation in France, and allowing only 150 pupils to each school, they give 135,000 children educated upon this plan. These Schools have been established since 1815. Supposing that a complete change of pupils take place every two years, we may calculate that one million of children will without any increase of establishment be educated every seven years."

DIED.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st inst. Commodore Joshua Barney, a hero of the revolution. At the time he was taken ill he was on his way to Kentucky, where he purposed settling.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the "Maryland Agricultural Society" will take place, in the Town of Easton, on the second Monday in January next.

E. FORMAN, Assistant Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1818.

Editors of Newspapers in this state, friendly to the institution, will please to insert this until the meeting.

Boarding House.

The Subscriber intending to remove to Easton, on the first day of January next, and having taken that large and commodious house, at present occupied by Col. Jabez Caldwell, will be glad to take a number of Young Ladies or Boys, to board. She will also rent that part of her house in the Town of Easton, opposite the house of Mr. William Moore, and lately occupied by Mr. Haley Moffett.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Dec. 14, 1818—tf.

Land for Sale.

By Virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at Roger Stewart's Tavern, in Cambridge, on a credit of twelve months. About one hundred & twelve acres of land, (late the property of John Phillips dec'd.) about two miles from Cambridge, and half a mile from navigable water, seventy or eighty acres of this is Woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered, it is laid off in four lots. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond, with approved security to the subscriber, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

Dec. 14, 1818—ts.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the second day of January next, a Farm in Worcester County the property of Ellen and Edwin Bennett. This Farm consists of about one hundred and seventy acres, and is situate in Indian Town, in said County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Houston, and Judge Whittington.

The terms will be a credit of one year for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the balance, upon the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The sale will take place at the hour of twelve on said day, on the premises.

HENRY BENNETT, Trustee.

Worcester county, Dec. 14—3w.

Maryland, Queen Anne's County

Orphans' Court, December 8th, 1818.

On application of David Heron, administrator de bonis non, of Lewis Peters, late of Queen Anne's county, deceased; Ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the following manner, printed in the following manner.

On Wednesday next, the 10th inst. for sale, by the sheriff of the county, the property, viz. House, furniture, together with Sheep, and a small lot of land, &c. Also, Fodder, &c. generally, and a credit of nine months, and interest from the above eight dollars at 10 o'clock, &c.

ALDRMAN, Dec. 14—3w.

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EDITH.
IN THE EASTON GAZETTE.
REDUCTION.
I have a fair flower beauty's eye,
And the cheeks in silence stealing;
I have a low and plaintive sigh,
And moon's inward grief revealing.
The mark of sad decay,
The lovely feature undermining;
The brightly gleaming eye,
The hair in radiant lustre shining.
Just once on lately black'd,
I have a sweet beauty smiling;
I have a pale and sorrow wreck'd;
And I can repair its charms defiling.
I loved me from the scene and cried,
"Sweet maid, I hear thy death note pealing."
Nor strove the ready tear to hide;
It was the tear of real feeling.
"Great God!" I cried, "and must it be,
That this sweet flow'r be left to languish?
And will no bolt be cast by thee,
To blast the wretch who caused her anguish?"
Far from a parent's fostering arms,
By wily arts induc'd to wander;
Now fades her lately blooming charms,
From parents dear and friends asunder!
Great Heaven! if suff'ring virtue's call,
Thou wilt uprise for vengeance ever—
Direct curses fall
On the Seducer's head forever.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
A CRUEL LOVER.
I have a gold! my beautiful jewel!
I have all delighted thy presence survey;
I have entranc'd look thy wisdom away.
I have despair, as I find thee so cruel;
I have me a dagger, a lover to slay!
I have a boy, why tell us of killing?
I have a man should ne'er be the cause of sorrow:
I have thee another, since this is unwilling,
I have much fairer and kinder to-morrow.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.,
Governor of Maryland.
A PROCLAMATION.
By an inquisition held on the body of William Warrick, of Baltimore, on the fourteenth day of November, one hundred and eighteen, it was found that William Warrick was killed by Obed Griffith; and, it has been made to me, that the said Obed Griffith was a criminal, and it being of the great importance to society, that the perpetrator of a crime should be brought to punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do hereby require, that all persons who have been with the advice and consent of the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county, under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBED GRIFFITH.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little crook kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and hooked.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and the Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.
Nov. 30—6w

Somerset County, to wit:
On application made to me, the Subscriber one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county in the recess of Somerset county court, by Peter Chaille of said county, now in actual confinement in the jail of said county, under execution for debt, by his petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors" and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his debts and a list of his creditors on oath, as required by the said act, being annexed, and the said Peter Chaille being examined by the Sheriff of said county, and being satisfied by competent evidence that he was indebted for two years to the act of Assembly, and that he was unable to pay the same, I have, therefore, ordered, that the said Peter Chaille be committed to the jail of said county, until he shall have paid the same, or until he shall have obtained the benefit of the said act of Assembly.

NEW GOODS.
H. MOFFETT,
Has just received his additional supply of
Fall and Winter
GOODS,
Which he will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce. His friends and customers are invited to call.
Nov. 30.

FRENCH.
Mr. J. P. SLATER, respectfully informs the Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he purposes opening a School, to teach the French Language, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils encourages the opening. To the enlightened inhabitants of Easton he appeals, for encouragement, hoping to experience their concurrence, in forwarding so essential a part of polite literature; with deference, he assures all parents honoring him with the education of their children, that his endeavors to facilitate them in the attainment of this language will be unceasing. Terms made known at this office—Where a list of subscription will be opened for the admission of pupils.
Nov. 30, 1818.

Maryland, Queen Ann's County
Orphans' Court, November 21st 1818.
On application of John Neavitt, administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed of Richard Hall, late of Queen Ann's county deceased; Ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in the Easton Gazette, printed in the Town of Easton, and the Baltimore Patriot, printed in the City of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Test,
THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg. of Wills
Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above Order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That the Subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's County in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non, with a copy of the will annexed on the personal Estate of Richard Hall, late of Queen Ann's County, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said dec'd's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the thirty-first day of January next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, given under my hand this 21st day of November eighteen hundred and eighteen.

JOHN NEAVITT, adm'r. D. B. N. Wills,
annexed of Richard Hall, dec'd.
Nov. 30.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
24th day of November, A. D. 1818.
On application of Joas Scott, adm'r. with the will annexed of Henry B. Hooper, late of Talbot county, aforesaid, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed 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 hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 24th day of November, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Test,
JAMES PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot 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, on or before the 10th day of June, 1819, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand, this 24th day of November, 1818.

JOHN SCOTT, Ad'mr.
of Henry B. Hooper, dec'd.
Nov. 30—3w.

\$200 Reward.
Ranaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and which he had described fellow is taken notice of in the following ones, and is to be rewarded for his recovery.

More Fall Goods.
The Subscriber has the pleasure of acquainting their customers and the public, that they have received, and are opening at their old stand,
OPPOSITE THE BANK,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
FALL GOODS,
Which they invite them to call and examine, confidently believing they will give satisfaction, both as respects quality and price.
THOS. B. PINKIND,
Easton, Nov. 2, 1818—tf.

NEW SADDLERY.
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
Which he intends to Manufacture in the latest fashions, and the best manner, at his Shop, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, and one from the Easton Hotel. He flatters himself from his strict attention to business, with the assistance of good workmen, to render general satisfaction.—Saddles, Tridles, Harness, Valisees and Trunks of various kinds, may be had by applying at the subscriber's shop—All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

THOS. B. PINKIND.
N. B. The subscriber will take a boy about 15 years of age, to the saddling business.
THOS. B. PINKIND.
Easton, Nov. 2, 1818—tf.

Thomas & Groome
Inform their customers that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome supply of
FALL GOODS,
which added to those before received, makes their assortment very complete.
Easton, Sept. 28, 1818—tf.

NEW GOODS,
The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome
ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Shirting & Cambric
Cassimeres, Muslins,
Flannels, Lawns,
Blankets, Linen Cambric,
Bombazetts, Lintaines,
Florencees, Sattins, &c. &c.
Also,
China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar-gars, Coffee, &c. &c.
All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.
LAMBERT CLAYLAND,
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.
Nov. 9—

Lott Warfield,
Has just received from Philadelphia, a part of his
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which are offered for Sale very cheap for Cash.
Nov. 16—

A NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHS.
LAMBERT REARDON, Taylor,
Has just received a supply of Superfine and Common Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, with a variety of other articles suited to his business, which he offers to make up in the neatest and most Fashionable Style, and at very reduced prices for Cash.
He has also for Sale the following descriptions of LEATHER, of excellent quality,
SPANISH Sole Leather,
Slaughter do
Harness, Bridle, and Upper do.
And gives the highest prices, in Cash, for Hydes.

TO BE RENTED
For the ensuing year, the House at present occupied by Mrs. Blake.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1818.

Land for Sale.
Will be offered at Public Sale, at Greensborough, Caroline County, on Wednesday the 23d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. part of a tract or parcel of land, known by the name of Brandfield. In this tract, there is about one hundred acres of land, is of good quality, and is joining to the tract of land, that Mr. Richard Hugglett, has advertised for sale, in the Easton Gazette. I purpose, to offer on the same day, because the person, that buys of Mr. Hugglett, is to have mine, as he is to lay down.

WANTED TO HIRE,
For the ensuing year, a negro man of a good character—also, a negro woman who is a good Cook, Washer, &c. for such I will give liberal wages.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Nov. 23—

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.
The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.
SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.
The public's obedient servant,
JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 15—tf

THE STEAM-BOAT SURPRISE,
N. N. MEEDS, Master.
Will leave Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock on Thursday Morning next for ANNA-POLIS and EASTON—Her regular routes will be to leave Commerce street wharf on Sundays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis and Easton—Leave Easton on Mondays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis and Baltimore—on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Centerville—on Wednesday leave Centerville at 9 o'clock, A. M. for Baltimore. For passage apply at the Counting Room of Mr. Charles Gwinn, Commerce street.

General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.
Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY the 2d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on THURSDAY the 5th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton-Point, Feb. 28

Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, Master,
Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 5th day of March, 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 & 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 births, and two state rooms with eight births, furnished with every convenience.
The subscriber has employed Mr. THOMAS HENRY for his Clerk; all orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.
Letters for and from Baltimore are left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson; where the subscriber will attend every Thursday morning, for the transaction of business, until half past 9 o'clock.
EDWARD AULD,
Easton-Point, Feb. 28

Public Sale.
By Virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, made at October, 1818, the Subscriber, as trustee, will, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, offer for sale at public auction, at William Flint's Tavern, in the town of Cambridge, the following property in the said Town, being a part of the real estate of Robert Goldsborough, late of the County aforesaid deceased, viz:
1. A lot of about one acre of land, situated on Locust street, in a high and healthy part of the town, on which are erected a new and commodious dwelling house, kitchen, and other buildings, forming a very comfortable residence for a private family.
2. An unimproved lot on Race street near the corner of Gay street, about 36 feet front and 100 feet deep, the situation of which is particularly suitable for a store. A warehouse now upon this lot is not intended to be removed, the same being the property of David Higgins, who, in case of a sale of the lot, has the privilege of removing it at the end of the year.
3. A considerable credit will be given on the above mentioned property, of which the particular terms will be made known on the day of sale. The Trustee is also authorized by the decrees of the Court to dispose of the above property at private sale, and will receive for that purpose, either before or after the day of sale herein before appointed, any person disposed to purchase.
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Nov. 23, 1818—4w.

A CARD.
Mary E. C. Nicholson, will open a Boarding House, in Easton, Md. on the 1st of January next. She wishes to engage, ten or twelve persons who may entrust their children to her care, are assured they shall have the best of education paid to them. Her terms may be ascertained by application to Thos. P. Smith.
Nov. 23—4w.

To be Rented,
For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 24, 1818.
P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodhawk's to rent.

TO BE RENTED
For the ensuing year, the House and Premises on South street, at present occupied by Mr. Bennett.
N. HAMMOND.
Nov. 30—3w

To Rent,
For the ensuing year, and possession given immediately, a Farm adjoining the property of Doct. Barnett on the bay side, belonging to Mr. Stuart Hedman—there is wheat sown on the said farm—the situation is very desirable, on the salt water, a convenient dwelling house, &c. For terms apply to
PETER STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Nov. 30—

SIX CENTS REWARD.
Ranaway from the Subscriber on Saturday, 7th Nov. inst. an apprentice boy, named Henry Mccotter about 20 years of age—Any person who will deliver said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward but no charges. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him at their peril.
WILLIAM M. ROBINSON.
Dorchester county, Nov. 30—3w

For Sale,
A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY
TIMBER LAND.
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centerville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.
The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,
By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.
THOMAS C. EARLE,
THOMAS HEMSLEY.
Queen Ann's county, May 4—tf

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq.,
Governor of the State of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland did, by an act passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly respecting Elections, and to regulate said Elections," direct that the Governor and Council, after having received the returns of elections of members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes given for each and every person voted for as a member to Congress aforesaid respectively, and shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed by the Governor, the name of the person or persons duly elected in each respective district. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act do, by this our proclamation declare, that by the returns made to us, it appears that Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first district; Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the second district; Henry R. Warfield, Esq. was elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold, Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Samuel Smith and Peter Little, Esq's. were elected for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, Esq. was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Culbreth, Esq. was elected for the seventh district and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was elected for the eighth district. Given in Council at the City of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

By his Excellency's command.
C. RIDGELY of Hampton.
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.
Ordered, That the foregoing Proclamation be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Federal Gazette, and the Federal Republican, at Baltimore, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the Easton Gazette, twice a week for six weeks.
Nov. 2—6w.

NOTICE.
By Virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May Term, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and under the authority of certain deeds of confirmation to me executed, will be sold, on the premises, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of December next, and on the next succeeding days, by adjournments if necessary, between the hours of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock, in the afternoon, of each day of sale, all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of James C. Wheeler and Margaret E. B. Wheeler, (now Smith) the heirs at law of Bennett Wheeler, late of Talbot County, deceased, upon the following terms, to wit: a credit of two years will be given, upon one moiety, and of four years upon the other moiety, of the purchase money, to be paid with interest from the day of sale; no conveyance of any part of the property will be made before the entire purchase money and interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obligatory, for securing the payment of the purchase money, with interest, will be required, with such security as the Trustee may approve. The property intended to be sold under the said decrees consists of valuable lots and parcels of land of various descriptions, situated in and about the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a purchase. Plans, descriptive of the different parcels of land, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.
Nov. 23—4w.

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

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1818.

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.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the "Maryland Agricultural Society" will take place, in the Town of Easton, on the second Monday in January next.

E. FORMAN,
Assistant Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1818.

Editors of Newspapers in this state, friendly to the institution, will please to insert this until the meeting.

TAKE NOTICE.

The Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave this place, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, either upon note, or open account, to call and settle with him immediately, otherwise they will be put in the officer's hands for collection, without respect to persons.

JONATHAN OZMENT.

Dec. 7, 1818—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the ensuing year, a negro man of a good character—also, a negro woman who is a good Cook, Washer, &c. for such I will give liberal wages.

Easton, Nov. 23—

WILLIAM CLARK.

Boarding House.

The Subscriber intending to remove to Easton, on the first day of January next, and having taken that large and commodious house, at present occupied by Col. Jabez Caldwell, will be glad to take a number of Young Ladies or Boys, to board. She will also rent that part of her house in the Town of Easton, opposite the house of Mr. William Moore, and lately occupied by Mr. Haley Moffett.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Dec. 14, 1818—tf.

Vendue.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be offered for sale, by the subscribers, at the late residence of Foster I. Maynard, the following property, viz. Household and Kitchen furniture, together with Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and a small quantity of Bacon.

Also, Fodder, Straw, and farming utensils generally, and a second Hand Chaise.—On a credit of nine months, with approved security, and interest from the day of sale, for all sums above eight dollars. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

ALDERN MAYNARD, } Adm'rs.
FOSTER MAYNARD, }

Dec. 14—ts.

Land for Sale.

By Virtue of a decree of Dorchester County Court, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at Roger Stewart's Tavern, in Cambridge, on a credit of twelve months. About one hundred & twelve acres of land, (late the property of John Phillips dec'd.) about two miles from Cambridge, and half a mile from navigable water, seventy or eighty acres of this is Woodland, a part of which is heavily timbered, it is laid off in four lots. The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bond, with approved security to the subscriber, for payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

J. CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Dec. 14, 1818—ts.

Maryland, Queen Ann's County

Orphans' Court, December 8th, 1818.

On application of David Herron, administrator de bonis non, of Lewis Peters, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased; Ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg. of Wills,
Queen Ann's county.

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

That all persons having claims against the estate of Lewis Peters, late of Queen Ann's County, dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the tenth day of March next, they may otherwise, by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, given under my hand this 10th day of December eighteen hundred and eighteen.

DAVID HERRON, adm'r. D. B. N.

dec. 14—3w.

Notice.

This is to give notice, that I have constituted and appointed Thomas Martin, Jr. son of Joseph, my lawful Attorney to settle all accounts, and to transact all manner of business for me on the Eastern Shore; I have also authorized him to sell all my lands in Talbot County, as well as my late dwelling house, and Lots in Easton.

ENNALLS MARTIN.

Baltimore, Dec. 14—3w

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE

NOTICE.

Will be sold on the premises, on Wednesday the 30th day of December next, all the real estate of John Costen, late of Worcester County dec'd. This property consists of a farm containing about six hundred acres, with a valuable Grist and Saw Mill thereon, situate about five miles from New Town, in Worcester County, and will be sold by virtue of a decree of the County Court of said County, for the payment of the debts of said John Costen.

The sale will take place at the hour of twelve on the above day, & the terms will be a credit of twelve months, upon the purchaser giving a bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.—The creditors of the said John Costen will take notice that they must lodge their claim, with the vouchers thereof, within six months from the day of sale.

WILLIAM ROWLEY, Trustee.

Worcester County, Dec. 7—3w.

Dorchester County, sc't.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Abraham Sanders, Theodore Madkin, John Thompson, Jonas Bramble, William Robinson and Absalom Thompson, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of their property and a list of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petition. And the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson, Bramble, Robinson & Thompson, having satisfied me by competent testimony that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their appearance at the County Court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against them: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson, Bramble, Robinson and Thompson, be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they be and appear before the county court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in March next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday, to appear before the said county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson, Bramble, Robinson and Thompson, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 16th day of November eighteen hundred and eighteen.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

Dec. 14—4w.

Dorchester County, sc't.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as chief Judge of the fourth judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Jeremiah Berry, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry Insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said Jeremiah Berry, having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act for delivering up his property, & given sufficient security for his appearance at the county court of Dorchester county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Berry, be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the County Court of Dorchester county, on the first Wednesday after the third Monday in March next, and at such other days and times as the court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some Newspaper in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, three months before the said Wednesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court House door three months before the said Wednesday, to appear before the county court on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah Berry, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand the 28th day of November eighteen hundred and eighteen.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

Dec. 14—4w.

October Term.

The creditors of Absalom Harding, deceased, Williams and James W. Palmer of Dorchester County, are requested to take notice of the petition of the said Harding, Williams & Palmer, to the Judges of Dorchester County Court, for relief as Insolvent debtors, under the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and they having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Dorchester County Court, on first Wednesday after the third Monday in March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them, relative to the said applications, the same time and place appointed for their creditors to attend, & cause, if any they have, why the said Williams and Palmer, should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

E. RICHLAND.

True copy, E. Richland.
Dec. 14—4w.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hugh Platt, a distinguished farmer of Great Britain, speaks in the following language as a means to encrease and keep up the fertility of the land.—"That if you take a certain quantity, of even the most barren earth you can find, reduce it to a fine powder, and expose it for a year to the vicissitudes and changes of season and influence of the Heavens, it will acquire such a generous and masculine pregnancy, within that period, as to be able to receive an exotic plant from the farthest Indies, and to cause all vegetables to prosper in a most exalted degree, and to bear their fruit as kindly with us, as they do in their natural climates. By this pulverizing the earth it is found that the soil may be so altered from its former nature, as to render the harshest & most uncivil clay, obsequious to the husbandman, & bring forth roots and plants, which otherwise require the highest & hollowest mould. But what proves how beneficial ploughing is in strong lands to facilitate the passage of the water, of the rays of sun, and of the roots of plants, is that their fertility is somewhat increased by mixing them with sand instead of dung."

"Sand itself affords no nourishment, but by preventing the particles from retreating, it produces the desired effects. It does not appear that light grounds require so many ploughings. It might ever be feared, least by frequent turnings of such lands, and exposing their parts to the sun, they might be exhausted. But though the sun robs the earth of its moisture, yet few of the particles fit for the nourishment of plants are exhausted with it; and experience shews, that light lands are better by being ploughed; either because the breaking and stirring of their particles renders them fitter to receive the moisture of the rain and dew to profit by the influence of the air, and be penetrated by the rays of the sun, or that the internal pores are better fitted for the extension of the roots; or again because the frequent ploughing destroys weeds, which are more apt to grow in light grounds than in strong especially when they are dunged. To prove by an experiment what we have just advanced with respect to light soils; let one half a field be indifferently ploughed, and the other ploughed extremely well, some time after and in dry weather, let the whole field be cross ploughed. The land of that become fierce which was thoroughly ploughed, will be of a darker color than that of the other half, which was but slightly ploughed. This shews the benefit the land has received by ploughing."

In further evidence of the advantages of frequent ploughing and bringing into what some call a garden state. Spurrer tells us that in the year 1759, "a Mr. Delu gave five ploughings to a wheat field, which had not been dunged; and at harvest, had taller and finer grain than any of the neighboring grounds produced, which had been dunged and cultivated in the usual way. I knew a farmer, who had not a sufficient quantity of dung to cover more than half his fallow, which he sowed with wheat, the other half he intended for spring barley, but was advised (rather than have the ground uncropped) to give two extraordinary ploughings and sow that also with wheat, which he did and reaped a better crop of grain off the land not manured. In short the advantages resulting from thorough pulverizing the land is so great, particularly when plants are growing, that in places it has been known fully to repay the expences, even of hoeing grain sown broad cast."

Allowing some difference for soil, climate and latitude, the doctrine inculcated by both those experienced farmers must be considered as strong testimony of the fertility of the earth and the farmers may improve that fecundity to a great extent without going from home in search of much manure. The example of the village taverns—at Court times, at the locuquacy of lawyers; or being at horse races. No, these places all mortgage, even good farms; and they never yet made a poor one fruitful; and may we not say that West India Rum is as great an enemy to agriculture, as it is to good morals.

"The practical Farmer" declares every agriculturalist ought to study and know all the qualities of different soils, as well as manures, that they are promptly attached to each other. This science I deem to be one of the most useful of all human arts; it is similar to a physician's knowing the causes of diseases, the properties of medicines, and their most effectual application. Sea sand is a good manure for all lands and soils, particularly light sandy lands. When carried immediately from such parts of the shores as are daily overflowed by the tides, it is saturated with strong salts of an alkaline nature, and putrid matters which the sea water contains; it adds tenacity to such light soils, by the putrid saline particles attracting and retaining moisture, which having undergone no operation of the fire conveys its original properties in their natural state.—Hence it differs materially from common salt."

Not only, light, heat, air, winds, rain, & dews contribute to the farmer's labors but the ocean, like a mighty laboratory, sends to the shores immense quantities of fertilizing manures, differing somewhat from the common manure,—it is of a volatile nature, a compound of oil, salt and earth, and no doubt of immense value to those who will procure & apply it to their fields. Some attention is requisite to understand how, and what lands it answers best.—Thus we see the bounty of Heaven.—It is every where; and seems to court our notice, that we might delight ourselves in abundance.—*Repub. Chron.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMIST.

To remove ink-spots on cotton or linen, if recent. Apply strong vinegar, lemon juice and salt, by rubbing the spot with part of a lemon, or oxymuriatic acid, or common muriatic acid diluted—washing the spot well in cold water after the stain is removed.

To remove iron moulds. The peroxid of iron is very difficult to remove. The bleachers remove it by taking strong spirit of salt, and dipping the finger in it; they dab the stain with acid, letting it rest till it is removed. This sometimes answers, but if the spot has been frequently washed, will be very hard to move. In this case, put on it a little salt of sorrel, and then rub it well with a slice of lemon; then rinse it well; then wash it in hot soap and water and rinse it, and again with salt of sorrel and lemon. Or, add to it tincture of galls till it turns black, let it dry; then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Or, apply a solution of liver of sulphur; let it remain some time; wash it in water, and then apply salt of sorrel and lemon juice. Sometimes one of these methods succeeds, sometimes another.

To remove printers ink. Apply warm oil of turpentine and rub the spot. Warm it, by putting the vial in a vessel of hot water.

To remove paint. Apply oil of turpentine as above.

To remove stains of fruit or wine. Apply strong spirits of wine; if that does not succeed apply oxymuriatic acid, and washing with soap alternately.

The oxymuriatic acid may be applied thus: in a small tea cup or coffee cup put a little common spirit of salt, as three or four tea spoonfuls, to this add about half a tea spoonful of red lead, or manganese, having first immersed the small cup in a larger one containing hot water. Moisten the stain, and stretch it over the vapor, till the stain be effaced. Wash it well in water.

To remove grease spots. Apply a powder of white tobacco pipe.

Pungo, in Princess Anne County, communicated to us by a gentleman who was present at the inquest held on the body of the deceased person. As the individual who stands committed for a participation in the crime, is now in the hands of justice, and, in the eye of the law, must be presumed innocent until his final sentence is pronounced, we will barely state the facts as they were related to us without any comment of our own.

For some days previous to Tuesday, the 24th ult. there had been in Pungo, a man by the name of Alexander Taggart, from South Carolina, whose errand was to purchase Slaves, and it was no secret that he had a very large sum of money about him. Among others who had slaves to sell, was one Harper Ackiss, a farmer in the neighborhood, who became acquainted with Taggart, at the house of a Mr. G. who was on the day above mentioned, he invited Taggart to come to his house in the evening, that he might purchase such of his slaves as he wanted; the latter however having later at Mr. Gornot's than he had expected, expressed some apprehensions as to Ackiss's that night, and recommended of Mr. G. to postpone his visit till the next day. On Wednesday accordingly set out and on Thursday Ackiss's was met by him and Taggart with apparent sincerity and good will. It was not Taggart's wish to purchase any of Ackiss's than his business; but A. contrived to detain him, and came on when contrary to what he had expressed to Mr. Gornot, that he was prevailed on by Ackiss to stay at his house all night. Ackiss, however, from home, and the only witness about the farm, were himself and two young men, one of whom was with him. After they had supped, he told his guest that as it was a late hour, he should go out hunting, and said he would leave the young men to keep him company; he then went off.

Soon after this the young men some excuse to get away also, and Taggart became exceedingly uneasy, besought them with great earnestness to leave him alone; he represented to his fears that the gang of negroes does and runaways who infested the neighborhood, and with whom the negroes were known to be in league, might seize the opportunity to murder him; they determined on going. They left the house but a short time, when (as they stated in their evidence before the inquest) they began to entertain some fears for Taggart's safety, being aware that if he was murdered, might get into trouble on account of their conclusion to return, and on entering the house they found Taggart in a corner of the room, where he had taken the purpose of concealment, and the influence of a violent paroxysm of fear.

At a late hour of the night Ackiss returned from hunting (as he wished to be believed) and the whole party retired to bed. Very early the next morning (Thursday the 26th) Taggart had his horse got ready, took leave of Ackiss, and rode off; he had just time to proceed about 400 yards from the house, when the report of a gun was heard. The sound alarmed one of the young men, who immediately foreboded a verification of the fears Taggart had expressed the preceding night, and he exclaimed, "There lay a wager the rogues have shot Taggart!" "Nonsense!" replied Ackiss, "should put that into your head!" he has fired off one of his own pistols. Neither of them, however, took the trouble to ascertain what was the result.

On the following day a horse was found dead on the road, about a mile from the house, and was supposed to be the horse of Taggart.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,
CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBED GRIFFITH, and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do hereby and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBED GRIFFITH.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Eastern Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks.

Nov. 30—

Notice,

hereby given, that I intend to petition the General Assembly of Maryland, for a special act of insolvency.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

A CARD.

Mary E. C. Nicholson, will open a Boarding House, in Easton, Md. on the 1st of January. She wishes to engage, ten or twelve persons. Parents who may entrust their children to her care, are assured they shall have the most attentive and judicious management. Her terms of board and tuition, will be applied to Thos. P. Smith, Esq. at Easton, Nov. 1818—8w.

FRENCH.

P. SEATER, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its vicinity, that he purposes opening a School, in French Language, as soon as a sufficient number of pupils encourages the opening. He encourages the opening, in the hope of enlightening the minds of the children of Easton, and in forwarding so essential a branch of education, with deference, he asks the parents honoring him with the education of their children, that he endeavors to facilitate in the attainment of this language. Terms made known at this establishment. Where a list of subscription will be given for the admission of pupils.

\$200 Reward.

Away from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, with good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He is generally with a quick and short temper, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and breeches, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and laced. If the above described fellow is taken in this county, or the adjoining ones, and turned in any jail so that I get him again, or caught home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in any of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, I will give Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.
Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 24, 1818.

P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, and possession given immediately, a Farm adjoining the property of Doct. Barnett on the bay side, belonging to Mr. Henry Hedman—there is wheat sowed on the farm—the situation is very desirable, on the water, a convenient dwelling house, and a good barn.

PETER STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Nov. 30—

NOTICE.

The General Assembly of the State of Maryland, for an Extraordinary Session, for an act to amend an act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session of 1817, relative to the insolvent debtors. All persons who are indebted to any person, and who are unable to pay the same, are hereby notified, that they must appear before the Court, on the 1st day of December next, to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt.

NEW SADDLERY.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,

Which he intends to Manufacture in the latest fashions, and the best manner, at his Shop, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, and one from the Easton Hotel. He flatters himself from his strict attention to business, with the assistance of good workmen, to render general satisfaction.—Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Valisees and Trunks of various kinds, may be had by applying at the subscriber's shop—All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

THOS. B. PINKIND.

N. B. The subscriber will take a boy about 15 years of age, to the saddling business.

THOS. B. PINKIND.

Easton, Nov. 2, 1818—tf.

Thomas & Groome

Inform their customers that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a handsome supply of

FALL GOODS,

which added to those before received, makes their assortment very complete.

Easton, Sept. 28, 1818—tf.

NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths, Shirts & Cambric
Cassimeres, Muslins,
Flannels, Lawns,
Blankets, Linen Cambric,
Bombazetts, Flouncines,
Bombazeens, Florentines,
Irish Linens, Satins, &c. &c.

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar-gars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed.

Nov. 9—

Lott Warfield,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a part of his

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which are offered for Sale very cheap for Cash.

Nov. 16—

NOTICE.

That the Subscribers intend to petition, the next General Assembly of Maryland, for a law to prevent Swine going at large at Easton Point, & in the immediate vicinity thereof, in Talbot County.

CLEMENT VICKARS,

EDWARD AULD,

THOMAS PARROTT,

THOMAS HENRIX,

Dec. 7—tf.

Land for Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, at Greensborough, Caroline County, on Wednesday the 23d day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. part of a tract or parcel of land, known by the name of Brandfield. In this tract, there is about one hundred acres of land, of good quality, and is joining to the tract of land, that Mr. Richard Hughtlett, has advertised for sale, in the Eastern Gazette. I purpose to offer on the same day, because the person, that buys of Mr. Hughtlett, ought to have mine, as they lay directly along side of each other, and both farms can be fenced in, or very near, with the rails it takes for one. There is a reasonable portion of wood and timber on this land; there is a small dwelling house, and corn house thereon. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.

ALSO,

On the same day, and at the same place, (Greensborough,) I will offer at Public Sale, another small tract or parcel of land, known by the name of Musquetto Ridge—Lying and being at the head of Caroline County, and within about 4 miles of Greensborough, adjoining the lands of Thos. Goldsborough, Esq. In this tract or parcel of land, there is about seventy, or seventy-five acres, about one third of which is woods—with a reasonable portion of timber, there is no house on said land, owing to an ill-natured tenant, who because he was dissatisfied with the land, he pulled it down. The land is of good quality, and is joining to the tract of land, that Mr. Richard Hughtlett, has advertised for sale, in the Eastern Gazette. I purpose to offer on the same day, because the person, that buys of Mr. Hughtlett, ought to have mine, as they lay directly along side of each other, and both farms can be fenced in, or very near, with the rails it takes for one. There is a reasonable portion of wood and timber on this land; there is a small dwelling house, and corn house thereon. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good and sufficient deed will be given to the purchaser.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.

The public's obedient servant,
JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 15—tf

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY the 2d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on THURSDAY the 5th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.

All orders (accompanied with the cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton-Point, Feb. 28

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE NEW SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the 5th day of March, 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 & 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 bunks, furnished with every convenience.

The subscriber has employed Mr. THOMAS HENRIX for his Clerk; all orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Letters for and from Baltimore are left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson; where the subscriber will attend every Thursday morning, for the transaction of business, until half past 9 o'clock.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 28

NOTICE.

On application this day by petition in writing of Elisha Baynum, to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans' Court, of Worcester County, for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November Session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, annexed to his said petition, and being satisfied that said petitioner had resided in the state of Maryland two years next preceding the date of his said petition, and being also satisfied that said Elisha Baynum, is now an imprisoned debtor, and in actual confinement for debt, & for no other cause, and the said petitioner having taken the oath prescribed by law, and entered into bond with security, for his appearance in Worcester County Court, on the first Saturday in May Term next, to answer such allegations as his creditors may propose to him, and for a hearing before said Court, on said petition according to the provisions of said law and the supplements thereto, and a Trustee having been appointed for the benefit of the petitioners creditors, who hath given bond with security according to law, &c.

I do therefore order and adjudge that said Elisha Baynum be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, of said County, and do appoint the first Saturday in May Term next, for the said petitioner, to be and appear before said Court, for a hearing before said Court, on said petition, according to said Act of Assembly, and the supplements thereto, and I do further order that said petitioner publish this order for the information of his creditors, once a week for three weeks successively, three months preceding the said first Saturday, of May Term next, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and by advertising this order at the Court House Door, in said County, and at a Tavern in the Village of Berlin, in said County, at least three months preceding said first Saturday of May Term next.

Given under my hand this 1st day of December, 1818.

JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.

Nov. 23—1a.

By Virtue of a decree of the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the second day of January next, a Farm in Worcester County the property of Ellen and Edwin Bennett. This Farm consists of about one hundred and seventy acres, and is situate in Indian Town, in said County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Houston, and Judge Whittington.

The terms will be a credit of one year for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the balance, upon the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The sale will take place at the hour of twelve on said day on the premises.

HENRY BENNETT, Trustee.
Worcester county, Dec. 14—3w.

By Virtue of a decree of the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the second day of January next, a Farm in Worcester County the property of Ellen and Edwin Bennett. This Farm consists of about one hundred and seventy acres, and is situate in Indian Town, in said County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Houston, and Judge Whittington.

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HENRY BENNETT, Trustee.
Worcester county, Dec. 14—3w.



JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

BY THOMAS & GROOME, EASTON.

A fresh supply of the following highly APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—Price \$1 50 cents.

Which has been proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the whooping-cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramp, and wind in the stomach, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels and the summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary Complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, Hoarseness, Wheezings, Shortness of Breath, and the Whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative—Price \$1 50 cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of spirit, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive of the human race, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor-Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, neck and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great Antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of scurvy, surfeit, red blotches, carbuncles, ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of the Antibilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—Price two dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters, Price one dollar.

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges—Price 50 cents.

A medicine highly necessary in all families. Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr. Robertson's worm destroying Lozenges; they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills, which prevent and cure Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c. &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these Pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of the many respectable citizens who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholica, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Also an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailment at certain periods—they possess an eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.

Dr. Dyott's Plaster Cloth, approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

This plaster cloth, so well known in the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, is a sovereign remedy against all diseases, however old and inveterate; also cancers, warts, wens, lumps, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, sore breast, felons, whitlows, boils, carbuncles, &c. &c. It cures sprains, bruises, and all the back, swelling and pains in the joints, scalds, burns, chilblains, sore legs, and all sores tending to suppuration: it draws out the matter, and issues very successfully and without pain, dissipates the pain of the rheumatism in a short time; as it softens the skin, it is used successfully for the cure of the corns on the feet. This plaster is recommended to mariners and others who travel in all climates.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Rich Ointment.

Is infinitely superior to any other ointment for the cure of that most disagreeable and distressing disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents.

By Virtue of a decree of the Judges of Worcester County Court, will be sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the second day of January next, a Farm in Worcester County the property of Ellen and Edwin Bennett. This Farm consists of about one hundred and seventy acres, and is situate in Indian Town, in said County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Houston, and Judge Whittington.

The terms will be a credit of one year for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the balance, upon the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The sale will take place at the hour of twelve on said day on the premises.

HENRY BENNETT, Trustee.
Worcester county, Dec. 14—3w.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops; Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye-Water, Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eye.—Price 50 cents.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

T. W. Dyott & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public that the above genuine Medicines are sold in Philadelphia only, at their wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets—where in addition to the above, they have constantly for sale, by wholesale and retail, an extensive and general assortment of Fresh Drugs and approved Chemicals, Glass Furniture, Vials, and professional articles of every description, for town or country merchants, practitioners, &c. on liberal terms, for cash or at the usual credit.

Jan 10.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centerville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

EASTON GAZETTE,

And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. II.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23, 1818.

NO. 55.

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.

AGRICULTURAL.

To the Editor of the New York Columbian.

HYDE PARK, Dec. 11, 1818.

SIR—The following letters (the first of which is from Judge Mitchell of this county, & brother of Doct. Mitchell) relating to the Swedish Turnip culture, appear to me to be of great public interest—and if on a perusal of them they appear in the same light to you, an insertion of them in your paper will greatly oblige sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

WM. COBBETT.

PLANDOME, Dec. 7, 1818.

Dear Sir—About the first of June last, I received the First Part of your Year's Residence in the U. States, which I was much pleased with, and particularly the latter part of the book, which contains a treatise on the culture of the Ruta Baga Turnip.—This mode of culture was new to me, and I thought it almost impossible that a thousand bushels should be raised from one acre of ground. However, I felt very anxious to try the experiment in a small way.

Accordingly, on the 6th day of June, I ploughed up a small piece of ground joining my salt meadow, containing sixty five rods, that had not been ploughed for nearly thirty years. I ploughed the ground deep and spread on it about ten wagon loads of composition manure; that is to say, rich earth and yard manure mixed in a heap, a layer on each alternately. I then harrowed the ground with an iron toothed harrow, until the surface was mellow, and the manure well mixed with the earth.

On the first of July I harrowed the ground over several times, and got the surface in good order; but in consequence of such late ploughing, I dared not venture to cross plough; for fear of tearing up the sods, which were not yet rotten. On the seventh of July I ridged the ground, throwing four furrows together, and leaving the tops of the ridges four feet asunder, and without any manure. I went very shoal with the plough, because deep ploughing would have turned up the sods.

On the eighth of July I sowed the seed in single rows on the tops of the ridges, on all of the ridges except about eighteen. On eight of these I sowed the seed on the 19th of July, when the first sowing was up, and very severely attacked by the flea; and I was fearful of losing the whole crop by that insect. About the last of July there came a shower, which gave the turnips a start—and on the eighth day of August, I transplanted eight of the remaining rows, early in the morning. The weather was now very dry, and the turnips sown on the 19th of July were just coming up. On the 10th of August I transplanted the two other rows at mid day, and in consequence of such dry weather, the tops all died; but in a few days began to look green. And in a few weeks those that had been transplanted looked as thrifty as those that had been sown.

On the 10th of August I regulated the sown rows, and left the plants standing from 6 to 12 inches apart.

A part of the seed I received from you, and a part I had from France a few years ago. When I gathered the crop, the transplanted turnips were nearly as large as those that stood where they were sown.

The following is the produce: 200 and two bushels on fifty-five rods of ground; a crop arising from a mode of cultivation for which, Sir, I feel very much indebted to you. This crop, as you will perceive, wants but two bushels and a fraction, of five hundred bushels to the acre; & I verily believe, that, on this mode of cultivation, an acre of land which will bring an hundred bushels of corn ears, will produce from seven to eight hundred bushels of the Ruta Baga Turnip.

Great numbers of my turnips weigh six pounds each. The greens were almost wholly destroyed by a caterpillar, which I never before saw, so that I had no opportunity of trying the use of them as cattle food; but, as to the root, cattle and hogs eat it greedily, and cattle as well as hogs eat up the little bits that remain attached to the fibres, when these are cut from the bulbs.

I am now selling these turnips at half a dollar a bushel.

With begging you to accept my thanks for the useful information, which in common with many others, I have received from your Treatise on this valuable plant, I remain, Dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

SINGLETON MITCHELL.

To Mr. William Cobbett, Hyde Park.

P. S. I am very anxious to see the second part of your Year's Residence. When will it be published?

cond part of your Year's Residence. When will it be published?

ANSWER.

Hyde Park 9th Dec. 1818.

DEAR SIR,

Your letter has given me great pleasure.—You have really tried the thing; you have given it a fair trial. Mr. TULL, when people said of his horse-hoeing system, that they had tried it, and found it not to answer, used to reply: "What have they tried? All lies in the little word 'It'."

You have really tried it; and very interesting your account is. It is a complete answer to all those who talk about the loss of ground for four feet ridges; and especially when we compare your crop with that of Mr. JAS. BYRN, of flushing; whose ground was prepared at an early season; who manured richly; who kept his land like a neat garden, and, in short, whose field was one of the most beautiful objects of which one can have an idea; but, whose ridges were about two feet and a half apart, instead of four feet, and who had 350 bushels to the acre; while you, with all your disadvantages of late ploughing and sods beneath, had at the rate of five hundred bushels.

From so excellent a judge as you are, to hear commendation of my little treatise, must naturally be very pleasing to me, as it is a proof that I have not enjoyed the protection of America without doing something for it in return. Your example will be followed by thousands; a new and copious source of human sustenance will be opened to a race of free and happy people; and to have been, though in the smallest degree, instrumental in the creating of this source, will always be a subject of great satisfaction, to dear sir, your most obedient and most humble servant.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. I shall to-morrow send the Second Part of my Year's Residence to the press. I dare say it will be ready in three weeks.

Interesting Anecdote of Curran.

It was at an early period of his life that an incident occurred, which moulded his future fortunes, and which he used to relate to his friends in nearly the following words:—"I was then," said he, "a little ragged apprentice to every kind of idleness and mischief, all day studying whatever was eccentric in those older, and half the night practising it for the amusement of those younger than me. Heaven only knows where it would have ended! But, as my poor mother said, I was born to be a great man. One morning I was playing at marbles in the village ball-alley, with a light heart and a lighter pocket. The gibe, & the jest, & the plunder went gaily round; those who won laughed, & those who lost cheated; when suddenly there appeared among us a stranger of a very venerable & a very cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted—he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy, (after all, the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps, rose upon his memory.—God bless him! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball-alley in the days of my childhood! His name was Boyse; he was rector of New Market; to me he took a particular fancy; I was winning & full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric; and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to share them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him.

"I learned from poor Boyse my alphabet & my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics; he taught me all he could, and then he sent me to the school at Midletown—in short he made a man of me.—I recollect, it was about 35 years afterwards, when I had risen to eminence at the Bar, had a seat in Parliament and a good house in Ely place, on my return one day from Court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in the drawing-room, his feet placed on each side of the marble chimney-piece, and his whole air, bespeaking one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of the Ball-alley! I rushed instinctively into his arms, could not help bursting into tears.—We cannot describe the scene which followed. You are right, sir you are right, the money piece is yours—the picture is yours; the house is yours; you gave me I have—my friend, my father! He sat with me; and in the evening I caught a tear glistening in his fine blue eye, when he saw his poor little Jackey, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a Right Honorable Peer. Boyse! he is now gone; and no auditor to a larger deposit of practicable benevolence in the court above. This is his last—let us drink his memory." Such very faint & very humble imitation of late this most interesting era in history; and he never returned to it weeping.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

By the Committee of Claims.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that they examined the documents and proceedings of Benjamin Harwood, Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, and find by an account settled by the Committee of Claims, to the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen there was a balance of 135,17 dollars and 88 cents, exchanged six per cent stock, of 1812; 385,104 dollars & 74 cents, funded three per cent stock, 4,479 dollars and 63 cents of the emissions of bills of credit made by an act of Congress of the 18th of March, 1790; and the sum of 38,129 dollars and 56 cents specie remaining in the treasury. That it appears to your Committee, by the accounts of the said treasurer he has received for escheats, caution and improvements on land, 2,038 dollars and 82 cents; for open accounts, 72 dollars 80 cents; for negroes banished and sold for the benefit of the state, 2,500 dollars and 55 cents; for stamp duty, 240 dollars; for bonds taken for money loaned, 160 dollars; for bonds taken for taxes, 401 dollars and 20 cents; for bonds taken for Indian lands, 1,896 dollars and 66 cents; for confiscated property, 86 dollars and 89 cents; for fines, forfeitures and amendments, 2,243 dollars and 16 cents; for marriage licenses, 6,187 dollars and 67 cents; for ordinary retailers, "hawkers" and pedlars' licenses, 15,138 dollars and 25 cents; for taxes under the act for establishing and securing the salary to the Chancellor, 309 dollars and 70 cents; from the treasurer of the Eastern Shore, 5,085 dollars and 65 cents; from the Bank of Baltimore, for dividend on stock, 8,496 dollars; from the Union Bank of Maryland, 3,180 dollars; from the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 15,200 dollars from the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore 6,200 dollars; from the Hager's-Town Bank, 2,000 dollars; from the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, 7,000 dollars; from the Farmers' and Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, 1,200 dollars; from the Marine Bank of Baltimore, 800 dollars; from the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 1,200 dollars; from the Elkon Bank of Maryland, 900 dollars; from the Baltimore and Frederick Town turnpike road, 605 dollars from Benjamin Harwood, trustee for dividends on stock, 18,076 dollars 12 cents; for the premium on stock sold, 18,000 dollars; and from the United States, 40,000 dollars.

It appears to your Committee, that in conformity to a resolution of December session, 1817, authorising the treasurer of the Western Shore to negotiate a loan not exceeding fifty thousand dollars on such terms, and at such periods, as the governor and council shall approve, &c. he has borrowed from the president, directors & company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland 20,000 dollars.

It appears to your Committee, that in conformity to a resolution of December session, 1817, authorising and requiring the treasurer of the Western Shore, to negotiate for and obtain from such bank or banks as may be willing to loan the same, a sum not exceeding forty thousand dollars for the purpose of discharging the debts incurred by the inspectors of the penitentiary, in rebuilding the house, &c. he has borrowed from the president and directors of the Union Bank of Maryland 8,000 dollars; from the president, directors, and company of the Bank of Baltimore, 4,500 dollars; from the president and directors of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, 4,000 dollars; from the president and directors of the City Bank of Baltimore, 5,500; from the president and directors of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank of Baltimore, 3,000 dollars; from the president and directors of the Bank of Maryland, 2,000 dollars; from the president and directors of the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 2,000 dollars; and from the president and directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, 2,000 dollars.

Your Committee

Balance of cash in the treasury, \$68,944, 67
Deduct appropriations due to the 1st of November, 1818, and which then remained unpaid.

For the payment of the civil list,	\$2,654 12
For the payment of the judiciary,	8,537 50
For half pay due to officers and soldiers,	9,968 32
For the payment of the journal of accounts,	4,04 735
For Indian annuities,	18 34
To the armories of the Eastern and Western Shores,	288 34
For the redemption of the bills of exchange, drawn in virtue of an act of November session, 1779,	3,565 32
For the redemption of the certificates issued in virtue of the above recited acts,	246 41
For colleges, academies and schools,	2,600
For the amount authorized to be subscribed on the part of the state, on account of the stock reserved in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, per resolution of December session, 1816,	10,000
For the expenses of collecting the public arms &c. per resolution of December session, 1816,	3,600
For interest on loans to the state,	1,176
For the expenses of repairing the public buildings at the seat of government, and enclosing and improving the public circle in which the state house is situated,	2,500
	49,200 12
The Journal of accounts for the present year estimated at	35,000 00—94,200 12
Deficiency, \$15,255 45	

All which is submitted to the honorable House. By order, U. WAGERS, CLK.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.

The resolutions submitted yesterday by Mr. Sanford, by Mr. Eaton, and by Mr. King, were respectively taken up and agreed to.

The bill respecting the transportation of persons of color, for sale, &c. was taken up & referred to Messrs. Eaton, Burdell, Smith, Macon and Horsey, the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolution adopted on this day, on motion of Mr. Eaton.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution in the election of Presidential electors, &c. was reported by Mr. Dickerson from the select committee appointed on the subject, with some amendments, not affecting the principle.

Mr. Fromentin submitted the following motion: Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the right to a bounty in lands to the soldiers who were enlisted to serve in the company of bombardiers, sappers and miners and in the corps of ordinance.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his private secretary transmitting the documents referred to in his message of the 17th ult. and not heretofore communicated.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

Mr. Sanford laid on the table the following motion: Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures consider and report what provisions may be proper for obtaining more accurate statements of the annual exports and imports of the United States.

Mr. Laock submitted the following: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, copies of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, relative to the trade in slaves, and

heretofore agreed to, on motion of Mr. Tichenor, to change the commencement of the pension from the 4th of July, 1817, to the 16th of August, (the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, in which General Stark so greatly signalized himself,) and the question was on ordering it to a third reading.

Mr. Roberts commenced a debate on the bill, by objecting to its passage, though under the highest sense of General Stark's merits, on the general ground of being adverse to a system of pensions, when not justified by disability incurred in the public service; that, if a pension were granted in this case, the same argument would justify pensions in numerous other cases; and because in this instance the relief was not solicited by General Stark himself, but by others for him, &c.

Mr. Fromentin replied to Mr. Roberts, and advocated the bill with much neatness, remarking, in substance, that would act on this single case, without tending his views to other possible cases to which his attention was not called; the very silence of General Stark, the most eloquent appeal he could make for support, because an army had rendered him incapable of making his own petition; that, on the expense, there was little to apprehend that account, for, so far from the fact that Gen. S. would be a burden on the treasury, there was danger that the present bill could receive the necessary to make it a law, the fact, (now 90 odd years of age,) was descended to the tomb, as was the fact in the case of Gen. St. Clair, not enjoy his pension more than months, when he became a tomb in the grave.

The question was then taken on the bill to a third reading, and on the affirmative; as follows: Yeas 29—Nays 6.

The Senate then went into the session of Executive business, and they adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. Morrow presented a memorial from the religious society of Friends of the land, and parts of Pennsylvania and Ohio, adjacent, praying some measures respecting the Indians on our borders, which was read and referred, and, after the consideration of Executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Wilson, of New Jersey, rose for a resolution. He observed, that resolution he was about to submit required a few words of explanation. The traffic in slaves and servants of color had been carried on to considerable extent from the state of New Jersey; and, under this traffic, it was believed many persons, or who were soon to become, had been consigned to slavery. The Legislature of New Jersey, in its late session, had unanimously passed a law to prevent this traffic; but it was believed this law could not be carried into complete effect, without the co-operation of the revenue officers of the United States, authorized by an act of Congress. The Legislature had therefore instructed their Senators, & requested their Representatives in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure the passing of an act to prevent the transportation of slaves, or servants of color, from any state to any other part of the United States, in cases where, by the laws of such states, such transportation was prohibited. In conformity with these instructions, as well as agreeably to his own feelings and principles, he begged leave to submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of the slave Trade, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law "to prevent the transportation of slaves, or servants of color, from any state to any other part of the United States, in cases where, by the laws of such states, such transportation was prohibited."

Timely Notice to Slave-Holders.

One of the greatest misuses in this state, appears to be the practice of some slave-holders, of permitting their worthless negroes to go at large, and live upon their neighbors. Thus superannuated slaves, male or female, are set adrift on the community and are supported, by begging or stealing. Or, negro women, who have too many children to produce hire, are turned loose, with all their broods, and are necessarily supported by the mere pilfering of themselves and their husbands, who are generally the slaves of other persons; and it is thought that more slaves are ruined by this than any other means. On the first day of April next the act of assembly, which is below published at large, goes into full operation, & the Grand Jurors will be bound by their oath to present all persons without distinction. It is calculated that at least one hundred presentments may be found in Talbot County alone, and it is understood that many sufferers on the Eastern Shore are resolved to cause the law to be carried into effect. Therefore as the new-year approaches and April will soon arrive, Slave-holders had better begin at once to hire out their negroes bona fide to persons able to take care of and support them, or provide for them in their own Kitchens and Quarters.

A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from Slaves being permitted to act as free.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any person who shall permit and authorize any slave belonging to him or herself, in his or her own right, or possessed in the right, of another, or in whom he or she may have special property, to go at large, or hire him or herself within this state, shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every month such slave shall go at large or hire him or herself, and at the same rate for any shorter time than one month, except twenty days at harvest.

2. And be it enacted, That any person who shall hire a slave, or contract with such slave, shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars, except as before excepted; provided, that any person may permit his slave, being a pilot, to hire himself in such capacity, and any person may employ as a pilot any slave known, or generally reported to be, a pilot, before the passage of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That the penalties inflicted in virtue of this act shall & may be recovered, with costs in the county court of the county where the offence may happen, by indictment.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be and is hereby made the duty of the presiding judge in each county, to give this act in charge to the grand jury on the first day of the meeting of the county court, during the continuance of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That the operation of this act shall commence on the first day of April eighteen hundred and nineteen.

6. And be it enacted, That all such parts of the act to which this is a supplement that are inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

An Abstract of Legislative Proceedings.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19.

Mr. Stewart of Queen Ann's, submitted a message, proposing an adjournment from Thursday, Dec. 24, to Monday, Jan. 4.—After much altercation the message was negatived.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Stewart renewed the proposition and it was adopted by a very large majority.—It is expected that there will be no further complaints from Democrats about the adjournment of the Legislature at the last Christmas holidays.

Mr. Kennedy made a very elaborate report in favor of the admission of Jews to hold offices of profit and trust in this state, from which they are now excluded by that provision of the constitution which requires every officer "to subscribe his belief in the Christian religion." This report will no doubt be opposed and most probably elicit an interesting debate.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Worthington reported a bill changing the mode of electing the Governor and abolishing the Council, and providing for the election of a governor by the people—and also creating a new officer, to be called the Secretary of State.

The Governor is to hold the office for 3 years and to have the exclusive appointment, at his own will and pleasure, of every officer heretofore appointed by the Governor and Council. So that we are to have among us a sort of king, and, of course, an order of nobility, for the children, brothers, uncles, aunts and cousins of the Governor, will become the objects of special attention and adulation by all those, who shall be desirous of obtaining a crumb of royal favor. Let it be recollected, that this king is to be chosen by the City of Baltimore, although the bill proposes that he shall be elected by the people of the state. Baltimore from her population and wealth, will always have in her power to elect whom she pleases as

Governor—a power which she will never fail to exercise. It would be infinitely better if an alteration must be made, that the election of Governor should be by electors, to be chosen by the counties in the same manner as the electors of the senate. This mode would preserve the influence of the country people—an influence which should never be yielded by any legislator who seeks the prosperity of the state, and not the aggrandisement of his party.

Mr. Harrison has introduced his bill for changing the mode of electing the Senate, &c. It provides that a Senator shall be elected from each county, and one from the city of Baltimore, to be continued in office—years. This proposition, if adopted, would completely destroy the very object of a Senate—a check upon the Lower House. The very same feelings and opinions would prevail in both branches of the legislature, and a measure having passed the House, would be sure to meet with no obstacles in the Senate. Thus the salutary influence proposed by our forefathers, to be derived from a division of the legislature into two branches, would be altogether defeated. The mode of electing the senate in this state, has been greatly admired by some of the most distinguished statesmen and patriots of our country.—The approbation of Hamilton alone is a host in its favor. Mr. Jefferson, in his remarks upon the Government of Virginia, says "that the senate is, by its constitution, too homogeneous with the House of Delegates, being chosen by the same persons, at the same time, and out of the same subjects, the choice falls of course on men of the same description. The purpose of establishing different houses of legislation, is to introduce the influence of different interests or different principles." The state of Virginia is divided into twenty-four districts, each district comprises several counties. The Senate consists of twenty-four members—one from each district, chosen quadrennially, by the same persons who choose the House of Delegates. If Mr. Jefferson's objections had weight as applied to the mode in which the Senate of Virginia is constituted, how much will that weight be increased, when applied to the mode in which it is proposed to appoint the Senate of Maryland—not by large districts but by single counties? In no state of the union is the mode here proposed, adopted. But with our democrats, in the eager pursuit of party objects and personal views, the opinions of the sages of their own party and the influence of example, are alike disregarded. It is a mistaken notion that the mode proposed would increase the power and influence of the people in the several counties, on the contrary it would greatly diminish it. According to the present existing mode of electing the Senate, the people of each county, have a voice in the election of the entire Senate; by the mode proposed they would only have a voice in the election of a single Senator!

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Worthington called up for a second reading, a bill entitled "A supplement to the act for the recovery of Small Debts, &c." Upon the suggestion of the propriety of some other amendments than those contained in the bill as reported, the further consideration of it was postponed.

It is proposed to give power to the County Courts, in cases of appeal from the judgments of the justices of the peace, and two "non ests" returned to the subpoenas that may be issued for the appellee, to proceed to the trial of the case. It is also proposed, to authorize justices of the peace, upon two "non ests" being returned and being satisfied that the defendant evades the officer for the purpose of preventing the plaintiff from recovering his claim, to proceed with the cause in the same manner as if he had appeared. It is further proposed in all cases, where the debt and damages exceed twenty dollars, upon the suggestion of the defendant and giving bail for his appearance at the next court, to transfer the case, immediately to the County Court. This amendment it is conceived will render the laws of the state consistent with that provision of the constitution of the United States, which says, that "in suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars the right of trial by jury shall be preserved." It will have the tendency of securing to the small debtors, who are usually of the poorer class of people, and therefore stand most in need of protection, the benefit of having their rights of property decided upon by a jury under the direction of a court of law. Of this benefit, they have been in numerous instances by the existing laws, altogether deprived—many men can give bail for their appearance who cannot get security in an appeal bond.

Mr. Brackenridge moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the rate of interest, and to abolish the several acts respecting usury. Mr. B. briefly stated that his objects were to leave the subject of interest, to the arrangement of debtor and creditor, and to establish a rate of interest to govern in all cases, where the parties should fail to make any particular agreement. He traced the origin and progress of the laws respecting usury, & the prejudices as he called them, in which they originated. He said that they were calculated to defeat the very objects of their enactment. That necessitous persons had not only to pay an increased rate of interest for the use of money, but by their operation had to pay a premium for the risk of the creditor in loaning at usurious interest. Mr. B. said, that the public mind had undergone a great revolution on the subject of the propriety of establishing a legal rate of interest to govern in all cases. That the subject had been very elaborately examined by the writers in the "Edinburgh Review," and other persons. That a sister state, having all the lights on the subject, in her constitution had left the matter of interest to the arrangement of debtor and creditor. Mr. B. said that he did not intend to go into a full examination of the subject at this time, he was sure it was not expected from him; that in truth he had given no particular attention to it. The suggestions he had thrown out, were merely the impressions he had derived from general reading, or had found floating in society. This is a subject of great importance. The antiquity of the laws prohibiting usury and their existence in the most commercial country in the world, is certainly no inconsiderable evidence of their expediency and usefulness. The good that would flow from a repeal, is uncertain and problematical. The experiment not without hazard. Mr. B. is a man of talents and great literary acquirements, and in the support of his proposition, when brought forward, we anticipate an interesting display of eloquent and ingenious argument, and of profound and elaborate research.

THURSDAY, DEC. 24.

The House met and adjourned until January 4, 1819.

For the Easton Gazette.

ON THE UTILITY OF POLYMORPHIC SOCIETIES.

No. 6.

In reading the history of our yet infant country, we see its pages embellished with the names of many, whose memories will be forever cherished and held in veneration by this and future generations. Let those who feel the impulse of ambition and look beyond the present hour, live true to themselves, attentive to their glory and faithful to their contemporaries; and posterity will not fail to reward them. This assurance, predicated on experience, ought to stimulate all mankind to the performance of noble deeds and virtuous actions. Base illiberality and sordid jealousy may induce those, in whose breasts, nature has planted the agonizing thorn of envy and malice, to endeavor to level superior merit, and subdue rising fame; but their corrupt and wicked attempts, cannot batter this beautiful fabric, and must therefore recoil, with double severity on themselves. Praise, that great incentive to mental exertion and intellectual improvement, may be withheld. This, however, can be but of transient duration. Talents, when displayed on a proper theatre, will sooner or later be rewarded: A generous people will elevate them to a just grade of celebrity and their venerable possessors be revered and monuments erected to perpetuate memories, while the finger of public derision, shall point to scorn those contemptible slanderers, whose breath is pollution and whose embrace is death. Envy is the bane of happiness, & those miserable wretches, who are so far under the influence of this detestable passion, as to look upon superior excellence with indignation, are unworthy of either public or private notice, only as objects of contempt, reproach and ridicule. Such persons as these, are of all others, the most dangerous, and should be particularly guarded against; but in the present enlightened state of society in general, it is a pleasing reflection that there are but few of these jealous assassins of reputation, within the bosom of our happy country, where virtue and talents are the only qualifications necessary to raise to the highest eminence her most obscure son.

Let those who are endowed with clear discriminating minds & sound judgment, emulate the illustrious examples of those who have preceded them. Let them aspire to greatness, and obey the impulse of that glowing ambition, which is adequate to raise them to honor, and perhaps eventually to the proud summit of fame.—Let them remember that nature has not bestowed upon them her most inestimable treasure for no other purpose than to live in the gloomy shades of obscurity, and descend to the neglected tomb, over which waves not, in solemn majesty, the laurels of distinction, but only the cypress of mourning; the emblem of partial regret. Let them recollect that "by perseverance the quarry becomes a pyramid," and under the influence of a laudable emulation, endeavor to raise themselves to celebrity.—Let them never despair of success or relax their exertions, while they see adorn the pages of history, the names of a Franklin, a Henry, a Camden and a Curran, men who by their merit and abilities, rose from the greatest privacy and most obscure origin, to transcendent eminence—men whose memories shall live in the fond recollection of posterity.

Mr. GALLATIN has written from Paris to a friend in the western part of Pennsylvania, declaring his positive determination to return to the United States in the spring, and states that he contemplates returning to his former residence, near New Geneva, in Fayette county Pennsylvania. Dem. Press.

[So, room is likely soon to be made for the appointment of another minister, with an outfit of \$9,000, and a salary of \$9,000, making \$18,000 for one year, when he also may return, and make room for the next favorite in order.] Union.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Impartial and intelligent men from all quarters of this state, whose sentiments we have had an opportunity of ascertaining, (with one or two exceptions) have, without any concert with one another, breathed the same feelings of indignation for the unnecessary and wanton execution of Arbutnot and Ambrister. Men, who have been the warmest in their gratitude to General Jackson, are now the loudest in execrating this deed.

From the Ithica Journal.

Methodist Societies.—By the minutes taken at the annual conferences for the year 1818, it appears that the number of members of the Methodist Church, belonging to the several conferences in the United States, are as follows:

	White.	Colored.
Ohio Conference	25162	602
Missouri Conference	4023	136
Tennessee Conference	18082	1799
Mississippi Conference	1633	430
S. Carolina Conference	20965	11714
Virginia Conference	18137	5547
Baltimore Conference	23244	8867
Philadelphia Conference	23922	1527
New-York Conference	20301	8309
N. England Conference	14035	154
Gettysburg Conference	20984	65

Total number of white and colored members this year, 239627
Total number last year, 224853

Increase this year, 4774
The number of this persuasion in the known world may be thus enumerated, from the latest authentic documents:
In the United States 229,627
Great Britain 193,676
Ireland 21,031
France, Brussels and Gibraltar 175
Southern and Western Africa 357
Ceylon and Continental India 54
New South Wales 30
West Indies 20,283
British America, including Newfoundland 2,353
467,580

The number of travelling preachers are not included in this enumeration. In Great Britain, there are 671 travelling and stationed preachers; in Ireland, 104; on foreign missions, 101; in the United States, and in Canada, 748; making in the whole, 1,592. In addition to those who receive their stations annually from the conference, there are not less than 5000 local preachers, who generally devote the Sabbath to the service of the sanctuary without any pecuniary reward.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Mr. JOSEPH A. NEUBLES, of Philadelphia to Miss DEBORAH M. HAMILTON of this county.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Galt, Mr. WILLIAM P. BALDWIN, of Easton, Talbot County, to Miss CAROLINE WILLIAMS, of New-Castle county, Delaware.

Winter Supply.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening his Winter Supply of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Best old London port; Tamarinds, cular Madeira Wine; Race and Ground Ginger
Nice dry Lisbon and Malaga, do
Genuine Old Cognac
Brandy
Peach and Apple do
W. I. Spirit
N. E. Rum
Old Rye Whiskey
Common do
Holland Gin
Country do
Molasses,
Brown Sugar
Loaf do
Chocolate, Rice
Imperial
Hyson and
Hyson-Skin
Almonds, Filberts
Raisins, Prunes,
Figs, Dates
Rice from
Grapes
Perry

TEAS.

Crackers

Fine Apple Cheese

Goshen do.

Oranges, Lemmons

Mould and Dips

Candles

Brown Soap

Chewing Tobacco

Spanish Segars, Snuff

Brown Salt

Alum do.

Gun

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To the Public.

The Subscriber regrets to inform the Citizens of Easton that from unforeseen events he is compelled to defer the commencement of his School until the 1st of April next.

R. P. EMMONS.

Dec. 28—3w.

A Setter Dog,

Was lost on Thursday last, near Miles River Ferry, for which a Liberty Reward will be given, on delivery at Wye-House. He is brown and white—answers to the name of Lot, and has inscribed on his collar "Robert Patterson, Baltimore."

Dec. 28—3w.

Dr. E. Spedden,

Having taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his professional services to the public.

Dec. 28—tf.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County

Dec. 28—5w.

Notice.

William King, complainant, Bill for libel, vs. Henry Ozmon & Elizabeth, his wife, defendants. Talbot County Court.

November Term.

In this case it is ordered by the Court, that the sale of the mortgaged premises returned by the Trustees, be ratified, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the first Saturday of May Term of this Court: provided this order be published in one of the papers printed in the Town of Easton, for three weeks, two weeks to the said first Saturday of the term of this Court.

True copy,

JACOB LOCKER.

Dec. 28—3w.

SALE POSTPONED.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Caroline County, sitting at a court held at the County House, on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of December next, at 1 o'clock, a tract or parcel of Land, called and known as the name of Martindale's, being of Martindale (of William) died seized, being in Caroline County, and a part of the late John Hardesty, containing about one hundred and ten acres, (said to be of good quality,) a part of which is in Timber, there is on the framed dwelling house, also smoke-house, house, stables, &c. of logs, covered with shingles. The above mentioned land will on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved surety, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money, with interest, a good and sufficient title will be given to the purchaser or purchasers. RICHARD MUGLETT, Trustee.

Oct. 26—

The Sale of the above Land Postponed until Wednesday the 13th day of January next.

Dec. 28—3w.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th day of January next, on the County House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.

All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked & numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following mises and bounds, viz. Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked L111, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern boundary of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thoroughfare lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes, west with the same five perches and six tenths, to the Marginal aforesaid; thence eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west with the said Marginal lane, ten perches and six tenths to Aurora street; thence south one degree fifteen minutes, west with the same five perches and six tenths to the beginning, containing one acre and eight tenths, being the same lot as at a stone marked L111, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern boundary of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thoroughfare lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes, west with the same five perches and six tenths, to the Marginal aforesaid; 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Mr. King submitted the following:
Resolved, That the committee on public lands be, and hereby are, instructed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the laws concerning the sale of the public lands that, from and after the day of —, credit shall not be given on such sales, but the public lands shall be sold for money only.
The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, in obedience to a resolution of this house of the 17th April last, directing him to report whether any, if any, what reduction may be made in the military peace establishment of the United States, with safety to the public service; and whether any, and if any, what change ought to be made in the ration, and in the mode of issuing it; and, also, a system for the establishment of a commissariat for the army.

Mr. Colston offered for consideration the following resolution, prefacing it with the remark, that, as the subject of the Semmole war was one which considerably agitated the public mind, and on which every member of the house, and the whole community, were desirous of all the light which could be thrown on it, he should make no apology for this motion:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this house any correspondence which may have taken place between this government and that of Great Britain relative to the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

On motion of Mr. Rich, who thought such motion premature until the information furnished in the President's Message should have been laid before the House, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the committee on Public Lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting to the United States, in the Tennessee river, within the limits of the Alabama Territory, for the improvement of the navigation, the said river.

On motion of Mr. Hall of N. C. the committee on the Post Office were instructed to enquire into the expediency of sending a mail boat to ply between New York, N. C. & Shell Castle Island.

Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill authorizing the extension of the pensions to the widows and orphans of the Militia who fell in battle during the service during the late war, and who were, at the time, less than thirty years of age.

Mr. Smith of Md. made some remarks on the bill, and an explanatory motion was made, on the subject of the bill.

Mr. Butler, of N. H. conceiving the distinction between the families of the regulars, in the proposed bill, to be unjust, moved to amend it, so that the committee who reported it, with instructions to report an amendment, embracing in the extension of the provisions of the 2d section of the act of April, 1816.

This motion gave rise to some debate, in which Messrs. T. M. Nelson and Harwood opposed it, as calculated by overruling the bill, to break it down; and Mr. Smith of Md. Rich and Pitkin, supported it, as consistent with the principle of equity, which in their administration, ought to know no distinction of rank or position.

In this case the question on the pending motion was taken, a motion was made by Mr. Harwood to lay the bill on the table, and it was rejected.

Mr. Harwood then moved to postpone consideration of the bill indefinitely.

This question was then taken by yeas and nays.

For the motion 79—Against it 79.
The votes being equally divided, the Speaker voted in the negative, and the motion was lost.

The question was then taken on recommending the bill, without instructions, to the committee who reported it, (that part of the motion which includes the instruction having been separated from the other at the request of Mr. Pitkin)—and the votes stood as follows:

For recommendation 62
Against it 79

The motion was negatived.

The final question on the passage of the bill was then decided as follows:

82
97

The bill was passed and sent to the President.

The President signed the bill.

The President signed the bill.

The President signed the bill.

The President signed the bill.

The President signed the bill.

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a committee appointed to present the resolution to the Senate.

The remainder of the day was occupied on private bills.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Williams, of North-Carolina, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Richard Frisby, who prays compensation for a house destroyed by the British army, in Kent county, Md. which was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tarr, of Pa. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of—dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of further completing that part of the turnpike road between Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, and Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, and pledging, for the repayment thereof, the two per cent. fund arising from sales of the public lands northwest of the River Ohio, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This motion Mr. T. supported by a few remarks, explanatory of his object.

On the question to agree to the same, it was decided in the negative 55 to 54.

Territorial Government of Missouri.

Mr. Robertson, of Ky. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a separate territorial government in that part of the now territory of Missouri, lying south of thirty six degrees & thirty minutes north latitude which is called the Arkansas country, and which is not included in the proposed boundary of the projected state of Missouri, by the bill now before the house, for the purpose of establishing a state government in part of the territory of Missouri; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill.

Mr. H. explained, briefly, the object of his motion. There being every reason to expect that the people of the territory of Missouri would be authorized, at the present session, to form a constitution of state government, and with certain limited boundaries, the whole territory being too extensive to be included within one state; & that part of the territory not included within the limits of the state, would, of course, have occasion for a separate territorial government, which, as in the case of the admission of Mississippi into the Union, had been done in regard to the territory of Alabama. But, if his expectation was disappointed, and an act should not pass at the present session to authorize the people of Missouri to form a state government, it was yet necessary that a separate territorial government should be established. This territory, which was likely to become, in time, one of the most populous territories in the Union, was, from its remoteness from the present seat of government, almost without either law or government.

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

The house having proceeded to the orders of the day—

The bill for the relief of Mr. Ball, of the Northern Neck of Virginia, allowing him 1400 dollars for a house destroyed by the British, during the war, in consequence of its having been occupied by our troops, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

PASSENGER SHIPS.

The bill to regulate passenger ships and vessels, came next in order, Mr. Livermore in the chair.

Mr. Newton explained the necessity of this bill and the nature of its provisions. The great object of it was, he said, to give to those who go and come in passenger vessels, a security of sufficient food & convenience. In consequence of the anxiety to emigrate from Europe to this country, the captains sure of a freight, were careless of taking the necessary quantity of provisions, or of restricting the number of passengers to the convenience which their ships afforded. To show how necessary such a bill as this had become, one or two facts would suffice. In the year 1817, five thousand persons had sailed for this country from Antwerp, &c. of whom one thousand died on the passage. In one instance a captain had sailed from a port on that coast, with 1267 passengers. On his voyage, he put into the Texel, previous to doing which four hundred had died; after being on the passage to our shores, before the vessel arrived at Philadelphia, three hundred more had died. The remainder, when the vessel reached New-castle, were in a very emaciated state, from the want of water and food, from which many of them afterwards died. Many other cases might be stated, but these would show the absolute necessity of such a bill.

The vessel and cargo were formally libelled before the admiralty court at Margarita, of which general Arismendi is the president, and it being proved that the consignees at the Havana had consigned the cargo to a merchant at —, the cargo was condemned.

After some debate between Messrs. Nelson and Mills respecting an amendment proposed by the former, and an unsuccessful motion by Mr. W. P. Maclay to re-commit the bill—

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

And the House adjourned.

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The only matter of importance discussed in Congress to-day, is noticed in the following from the National Intelligencer.

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The advocates of the claim were unwilling to take it up; and, by their desire, the bill slumbers on the table until the termination of the session shall terminate also its existence. There is not, we believe, the least prospect of its being called up during the present session; & if it were called up, the proceedings of to-day indicate the certainty of its rejection. Of the probability of this fate, it is presumed the friends of the bill were aware, and therefore declined consuming the time of the house by a fruitless discussion; preferring rather to take their chance at a future Congress; when time shall have mellowed the recollection of the occurrences connected with this claim, and softened the asperity which some of them were calculated to excite.

Mr. Poindexter introduced a joint resolution for an adjournment from Monday next to Monday week; which was negatived; And The House adjourned to Monday.

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OF VENEZUELA.

We have just been favored with a letter dated Caracas, 21st November, 1818, Saturday 11, P. M. and the *Caracas* *Courant*, printed in Low Dutch and English, of the same date. The following interesting information is contained in the printed newspaper, and referred to in the letter.

"On Saturday last, the 14th instant, a dispatch was received by Admiral Brion from Margarita, from Lord Cochrane; stating that his lordship had arrived at the *Testigos* (a cluster of small islands called *les Testigos*, to the windward of Margarita, about 60 miles from the continent, the same distance from *Gregada*, lat. 11 deg. 25 min. N. long. 62 deg. 5 min. W.) with four ships under his command, and that Sir Gregor McGregor sailed from Europe at the same time, with 3000 men and their equipments, to join the army of Venezuela.

Immediately on the receipt of these advices at Margarita, a discharge of artillery from the batteries and ships of war, and the ringing of bells, &c. &c. announced the welcome tidings to the inhabitants. Lord Cochrane's flag ship is a frigate of 44 guns; she had been struck by lightning a few days prior to her arrival at the *Testigos*, and the foremast somewhat injured.

Admiral Brion's squadron was at anchor off Pampatar, and consisted of a frigate pierced for 30 guns, but mounting only 22; two brigs of 18 guns each; four large schooners rigged vessels of 10 guns each; and about 20 sail of feluchas, each carrying a gun on the bow and stern.

This force was destined on a secret expedition, and the precautionary measure of an embargo had been taken at Pampatar, and the other ports of the island—but, upon the advice of Lord Cochrane's arrival, the embargo was instantly raised. Lord Cochrane was daily expected at Margarita, and it was supposed that on his arrival, the two squadrons would co-operate, in a descent upon some part of the Main. It was not known who would command, but it was thought that Admiral Brion would yield the point of seniority to Lord Cochrane.

A brig under American colors, named the *George Washington*, four days from Margarita, arrived in the harbor on Wednesday afternoon. This vessel sailed from New York, in August last, for the Havana, with a cargo consisting principally of flour, but finding no market there, she sailed again for Laguyra, and on the 12th of October was boarded by the independent privateer *Brutus*, capt. Jolli, who sent her into Margarita for adjudication, as Spanish property under simulated papers, & as attempting to violate the blockade of Laguyra.

The vessel and cargo were formally libelled before the admiralty court at Margarita, of which general Arismendi is the president, and it being proved that the consignees at the Havana had consigned the cargo to a merchant at —, the cargo was condemned.

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"On Saturday last, the 14th instant, a dispatch was received by Admiral Brion from Margarita, from Lord Cochrane; stating that his lordship had arrived at the *Testigos* (a cluster of small islands called *les Testigos*, to the windward of Margarita, about 60 miles from the continent, the same distance from *Gregada*, lat. 11 deg. 25 min. N. long. 62 deg. 5 min. W.) with four ships under his command, and that Sir Gregor McGregor sailed from Europe at the same time, with 3000 men and their equipments, to join the army of Venezuela.

Immediately on the receipt of these advices at Margarita, a discharge of artillery from the batteries and ships of war, and the ringing of bells, &c. &c. announced the welcome tidings to the inhabitants. Lord Cochrane's flag ship is a frigate of 44 guns; she had been struck by lightning a few days prior to her arrival at the *Testigos*, and the foremast somewhat injured.

Admiral Brion's squadron was at anchor off Pampatar, and consisted of a frigate pierced for 30 guns, but mounting only 22; two brigs of 18 guns each; four large schooners rigged vessels of 10 guns each; and about 20 sail of feluchas, each carrying a gun on the bow and stern.

This force was destined on a secret expedition, and the precautionary measure of an embargo had been taken at Pampatar, and the other ports of the island—but, upon the advice of Lord Cochrane's arrival, the embargo was instantly raised. Lord Cochrane was daily expected at Margarita, and it was supposed that on his arrival, the two squadrons would co-operate, in a descent upon some part of the Main. It was not known who would command, but it was thought that Admiral Brion would yield the point of seniority to Lord Cochrane.

A brig under American colors, named the *George Washington*, four days from Margarita, arrived in the harbor on Wednesday afternoon. This vessel sailed from New York, in August last, for the Havana, with a cargo consisting principally of flour, but finding no market there, she sailed again for Laguyra, and on the 12th of October was boarded by the independent privateer *Brutus*, capt. Jolli, who sent her into Margarita for adjudication, as Spanish property under simulated papers, & as attempting to violate the blockade of Laguyra.

The vessel and cargo were formally libelled before the admiralty court at Margarita, of which general Arismendi is the president, and it being proved that the consignees at the Havana had consigned the cargo to a merchant at —, the cargo was condemned.

After some debate between Messrs. Nelson and Mills respecting an amendment proposed by the former, and an unsuccessful motion by Mr. W. P. Maclay to re-commit the bill—

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

ed, and the commerce of that rich country opened to us before the close of the present year, or early in the spring.

Extract to the Editor of the Patriot, dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

"Although I have no access to the BACK STAIRS, to use an old musty federal phrase, yet I can assure you, and you may rely upon its truth, that government are in possession of communications from the U. S. Agent at VENEZUELA, not the most flattering to the Patriots. The Agent has protested, in strong terms, against the PAPER BLOCKADE of that government. General BOLIVAR justifies it by the precedent furnished by Great Britain, in the late war with Napoleon; and calls it a retaliation for the former blockade of the royalist General MORILLO at Carthage, and refuses to relinquish it. Admiral BRION says, that the British send an armed force to demand restitution—the Americans only remonstrate; and that it is no use to take any more BRITISH vessels who break the blockade, but that the AMERICANS are fair game, because they only talk and write! In consequence of this menacing tone, I have good reason to believe that the President will order some of our frigates on that station; not only to correct this language, but the course of proceeding of ARISMENDI's Court of Admiralty. The government has been at great pains and expense to obtain general & correct information of the South American Provinces—they have what they have sought for in abundance—and will act accordingly. More anon.

"The Bank Committee from Philadelphia, are daily expected here. I understand they have been very diligent in their researches into the proceedings of the institution, in all its ramifications. In a former letter to you, I expressed my opinion as to the result of the enquiry—I may be mistaken, but I will again repeat, whether it accords with your belief or not, that it will turn out, the Bank has BEEN MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING. We shall soon see—till then adieu."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.

Extract of a letter dated Cadiz, Oct. 20.

"The expedition of 15,000 men goes on slowly; will sail perhaps in about 3 months. A convoy under the Sabina frigate, sailed yesterday for Havana Vera Cruz, &c. about 14 sail.—The Castilla, owned by Dr. Idelfonso Ruiz del Rio, was captured off Cape St. Mary's by a privateer, crew arrived here yesterday. She was from Lima; ship and cargo worth one and a half millions; of which \$800,000 was in specie. The privateer fought under American colors."

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Washington to his friend in Lawrenceville, was obligingly handed us for publication. Mr. Burgess it will be recollected was one of the agents sent out last year, with Mr. Mills by the American Colonization Society for the purpose of examining the country and ascertaining whether a suitable place could be procured for the establishment of a Colony of colored people in Africa. Mr. Mills died while absent.

[Trenton Fed.

GEORGETOWN, Nov. 10.

Rev. and dear sir,

Mr. Burgess from the Western Coast of Africa, is now in the City of Washington. I had a long conversation with him a few days ago. He has with him, many curiosities, some the productions, others the manufactures of the country. Among these are two kinds of rice, three kinds of cotton, a kind of grain. The manufactures are leather tanned by the natives, sandals made of that leather, a blanket, mats &c. &c. Many of these articles he purchased for one leaf of tobacco. Mr. Mills and he hired John Caziell, as an interpreter to go with them. Mr. Burgess told me he was a sensible man and a Christian. John introduced them to all the kings, who lived along the coast, and as far as fifty miles in the interior of the country. Mr. Burgess says land enough that is good may be had from the kings; for it seems they hold all the lands. The price for a large tract, say 10,000 acres, he says will be a few goods, beads &c. He says he told these that their children, grand children &c. wanted to come back to them, which seemed to please them much.

Nothing now remains to be done to effectuate this mighty scheme, which if effectuated will, I venture to say, fill heaven and earth with joy; but the concurrence of Congress of the United States. Do all you can dear sir, in New Jersey. Were I now a young man, if required, I would go with the first colonist myself, for Mr. Burgess says the water is excellent, the land good, & the climate healthy and the prospect of doing good as promising as one could wish.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter by a gentleman of this city, which he assures us, he received from a friend whose veracity cannot be doubted. —St. Louis Inq.

ROCK ISLAND, M. T. Oct. 5, 1818.

An Indian trader named Pehlam was a few days ago, with a Newfoundland dog. A man named Jenkinson, also an Indian trader, had just been drowned; Pehlam directed the dog to dive. He instantly dove down and dragged up the body of poor Jenkinson. If this was all, it would be a common occurrence only, as it is well known that the Newfoundland dog is faithful and sagacious; but the affection Pehlam had just risen above the water, when he returned to it unbidden, and dragged up the body of another man, and to be the brother of the first, he laid him by his side."

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Has adjourned after a patient and laborious session. In the case of the verdict obtained against Mr. KAMUCK for an augmentation of the armament of the privateer Fourth of July. The Court, on motion of his counsel arrested the judgment, of course he stands acquitted of all accusation. The District Attorney directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in all the other cases. In the case of the presentment against the Postmaster of this city for misdemeanor, Mr. PINCKNEY and General WINDER, offered ready & anxious to try the case on its merits, and agreed to waive all objections of any defect in the indictment, or to cure those defects by consent if practicable, and to admit against him the evidence of all the parties implicated. This course was not consented to & the *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE!

On Saturday night last, the Barn and Stabling of Messrs. Jackson and Bemis, at Elk Slitting Mills, Md. were set on fire and consumed, together with eight head of Horses, and about 40 tons of Hay. An attempt was made at the same time to fire the Mill belonging to the above named gentlemen, but the combustibles placed for that purpose were discovered, and happily prevented further damage. It is known to be the work of an incendiary. A black man who was seen in the neighborhood, (and who formerly belonged to one of the gentlemen) the same day, is supposed to be the perpetrator of this act. He is described to be between 6 feet 2 or 3 inches in height, blind of one eye (believed to be the right) has remarkable large feet, and calls himself Charles Thomas.

Damage estimated at about \$3,500. It is more than probable that he has made his way towards Chester County Penn. Look to him!

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

The New British Treaty.

A letter from Washington is published in the Boston Centinel, which adds a little to our former information on this subject. In speaking of the Treaty, the letter says—"Government has received official accounts of its signature, and the outlines of it. Both parties being disposed to make a just arrangement, the Treaty was negotiated in a few days. Jay's treaty is the basis. The subject of imprisonment has been satisfactorily arranged."

On our affairs with Spain, the letter observes—"The negotiations with Spain for the sale of the Floridas is all up in the wind. She will not sell nor alienate, and she thinks that with the knowledge the U. States has of her standing with the 'Holy Alliance' they will not take them by force, merely because they want them."

In relation to the execution of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, the same letter thus remarks—"The indignation against Jackson's tyrannical and blood thirsty conduct continues daily to increase; and nerves of both parties appear determined to check the march of military despotism, which has long been permitted to move forward in defiance of law, or even the Constitution. No services, however great ought to screen a tyrant from punishment."

From Huntsville, in the Alabama Territory we learn, that the Sales of Lands in the Northern part of that Territory closed on the 14th ultimo. Within the last year, there have been five land sales at that place; at which about 2,200,000 acres of land were offered, whereof it is supposed that much more than half has been sold, or afterwards entered at two dollars per acre. It is calculated that, of the quantity sold, one tenth, or 100,000 acres, will very soon be cultivated in cotton, and that the product will average little short of a bale per acre, and produce one fourth as much as the total amount of the annual export of that article from the United States.

Nut. Int.

The productions of the present year, animal as well as vegetable, have been often noted as among the wonders of the age. But we think none have exceeded the statement we are about to make, on good authority. Mr. Daniel Smith, a respectable farmer of North Providence, R. I. owns a sow, which has produced him, within ten months, forty living pigs.

The New-Haven Herald of Tuesday last, under the head of "Cause of Thanksgiving," gives a list of Forty-four Marriages in Connecticut, (in two towns only sixteen), and adds, "All on or about the late thanksgiving festival, which, to the regret of many expectants out of the pale of wedlock, happens but once a year." The column is very appositely concluded with, "Deaths in our next." [Prov. Fal.

A clergyman has been committed to prison for trial in Broome county, New York, for having supplied five convicts to whom he had access in his clerical capacity, with implements to break the prison, for which service he received one hundred dollars, to be refunded in case of the failure of the enterprise.—The enterprise did fail in consequence of the impatience of the prisoners, who one evening commenced their operations at too early an hour before the keepers were all asleep. They were accordingly detected and their scheme frustrated just before they had brought it to a successful issue. The clerical projector was unwilling to lose his hire alleging that the failure was ascribable to their own impudence. The prisoners in their turn, vexed at their complicated disappointments, betrayed their fellow conspirator who has been arrested and held to trial.—Union.

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
TO LAVINIA.

Lavinia's blue eyes, and her bright locks of
Gold,
The breast of a dervise with love might in-
flame;
Fair as snow is her bosom, but ah! 'tis more
cold,
And no vows the coy pride of the virgin
can tame.
I said to my heart, 'Tis in vain to pursue,
A nymph that disdain thee, nor heeds thy
fond pray'r;
Alas! foolish heart, 'tis in vain thou art true
To one, who, tho' lovely, is cruel as fair!"
"The fault is not mine," with a sigh it replies,
"That my passion in spite of herscorn ne'er
grows colder;
The anguish I suffer I owe to your eyes;
Ere I cease to adore—you must cease to be-
hold her."

Vendue.

On Wednesday the 30th inst. will be offered
for sale, by the subscribers, at the late resi-
dence of Foster I. Maynard, the following
property, viz. Household and Kitchen furni-
ture, together with Horses, Cattle, Hogs and
Sheep, and a small quantity of Bacon.
Also, Fodder, Straw, and farming utensils
generally, and a second hand Chaise.—On a
credit of nine months, with approved security,
interest from the day of sale, for all sums
over eight dollars. The sale will commence
at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ALDERN MAYNARD, } Adm'rs.
FOSTER MAYNARD, }

W. Sherwood HATTER,

received a fresh supply of Materials,
from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now
preparing to receive any orders in his line, at
the lowest prices and on reasonable terms.
He is now prepared to say that he can
supply any quantity of Wool-Hats on hand, which he
will make at his stand, No. 4, Court-street.
Dec. 21.

NOTICE.

Members having sustained much
loss in crossing their fields,
and other lands, and otherwise
trespassing, have resolved to prevent a
repetition of such injuries by such means as the
law may require. They therefore hereby notify all
persons that they will bring suits for all tres-
passes in future be committed.
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE,
HUGH L. CHAMBERLAINE.

Annery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the **TANNERY**
ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough,
Dorchester County, for a number of years pro-
fited, and is now under order to Francis H.
This yard is in good order, and fur-
nished with a most excellent Currying Shop,
a fixed large Marble Table, a Beam
Press, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats,
and is held to be a most desirable situation for
any business, and has for its many advan-
tages under a lease of six years, averaged an an-
nual rent of \$300. Three years credit will be
given on the purchase money, and the terms
will be moderate—apply to
HENRY D. SELLERS.
Centerville, Md. Dec. 21—13t.

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

8th day of December, A. D. 1818.
On application of **TURNBULL CALLAHAN**, ad-
ministrator of **Wright Callahan**, late of Talbot
County aforesaid dec'd. It is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's
estate, and that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of three successive
weeks, in one 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 hereunto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed, this 8th day of De-
cember, in the year of our lord
eighteen hundred and eighteen.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills,
for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the
estate of **Wright Callahan**, late of Talbot
County aforesaid dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the
same with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, on or before the 26th day of June 1819,
otherwise by law be excluded from
said estate.

Under my hand, this 8th day of De-
cember, eighteen hundred and eighteen.
TURNBULL CALLAHAN, Adm'r.
of Wright Callahan, dec'd.

FIVE NOTICE.

obtained from the
county in Mary-
land on or after
the 1st day of
January, 1819.

A CARD.

Mrs. Mary E. C. Nicholson, will open a Board-
ing House, in Easton, Md. on the 1st of January
next—She wishes to engage, ten or twelve
Boarders.—Parents who may entrust their chil-
dren to her care, are assured they shall have the
greatest attention paid to them. Her terms
may be known by application to Thos. P. Smith,
Esq. Easton.
Nov. 9. 1818—8w.

FRENCH.

Mr. J. P. Slaten, respectfully informs the
Young Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton and its
vicinity, that he purposes opening a School, to
teach the French Language, as soon as a suffi-
cient number of pupils encourages the opening.
To the enlightened inhabitants of Easton he ap-
peals, for encouragement, hoping to experience
their concurrence, in forwarding so essential a
part of polite literature; with deference, he as-
sures all parents honoring him with the educa-
tion of their children, that his endeavors to fa-
cilitate them in the attainment of this language
will be unceasing. Terms made known at this
office—Where a list of subscription will be
opened for the admission of pupils.
Nov. 30, 1818.

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Monday
the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named
William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about
5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made,
has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow.
He walks generally with a quick and short
step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate
and stammer a little. He had on when he went
away, a dark country made kersey jacket and
trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool
hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very
much darned and patched, and a pair of new
shoes, made of very stout black leather, and
nailed. If the above described fellow is taken
up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and
secured in any jail so that I get him again, or
brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in
either of the more remote counties, I will give
One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State,
the above reward.
ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.
Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot
where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point.
For terms apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, August 24, 1818.
F. S. I have also a House and Lot, near
Woodenhawk's to rent.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, and possession given
immediately, a Farm adjoining the property of
Doct. Barnett on the bay side, belonging to Mr.
Stuart Redman—there is wheat seeded on the
said farm—the situation is very desirable, on
the salt water; a convenient dwelling house,
&c. For terms apply to
PETER STEVENS, Jr.
Easton, Nov. 30—

NOTICE.

Intend to apply to the General Assembly
of Maryland, at their present Session, for an
Act to authorize Dorchester County Court,
to extend to me the full benefit of the Insolvent
Laws of this state, without the consent of two
thirds of my creditors in amount.—All persons
concerned are requested to take notice.
JOHN L. PHILLIPS.
Dec. 14, 1818—3w.

For Rent.

The Subscriber offers the following prop-
erty for Rent, viz:
No. 1. That excellent stand, and well fin-
ished Store Room and cellar, situated at the
corner of Washington and Federal streets, late-
ly occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin.
No. 3. The front and back rooms, with a
cellar under each, situated on Washington
street, and next door to Mr. Sheffer's Hotel, at
present occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind,
who intends moving into No. 2.
ALSO,
The small House, on Federal street, at the
west end of Mr. Sheffer's, now occupied by
Messrs. Spelden & Stevens, as a Magistrate's
Office.
Possession of the two former can be had im-
mediately, and of the latter at the beginning of
the new year.
The subscriber has also an unfinished house,
next door to his store, which might be made
to suit a small family, with a store, or shop of
any kind, in front, which he can finish im-
mediately upon application being made for the
same.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Nov. 9, 1818—1f.

Notice.

This is to give notice, that I have constitu-
ted and appointed Thomas Martin, Jr. son of
Joseph, my lawful Attorney to settle all ac-
counts, and to transact all manner of business
for me on the Eastern Shore; I have also autho-
rized him to sell my lands in Talbot County,
as well as my late dwelling house, and Lots in
Easton.
ENNALLS MARTIN.
Baltimore, Dec. 14—3w.

Maryland, Queen Ann's County

Court, December 8th, 1818.
On application of **TURNBULL CALLAHAN**, ad-
ministrator of **Wright Callahan**, late of Talbot
County aforesaid dec'd. It is ordered, that he
give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd's
estate, and that the same be published once in
each week, for the space of three successive
weeks, in one 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 hereunto
set my hand and the seal of my
office affixed, this 8th day of De-
cember, in the year of our lord
eighteen hundred and eighteen.
JAS. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills,
for Talbot County.

NEW SADDLERY.

The Subscriber informs his friends and
the public, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, with
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,

Which he intends to Manufacture in the latest
fashions, and the best manner, at his Shop,
two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's
Store, and one from the Easton Hotel. He
flatters himself from his strict attention to
business, with the assistance of good workmen,
to render general satisfaction.—Saddles, Brid-
les, Harness, Valises and Trunks of various
kinds, may be had by applying at the subscri-
ber's shop—All orders from a distance will be
punctually attended to.
THOS. B. PINKIND.
N. B. The subscriber will take a boy about
15 years of age, to the saddling business.
THOS. B. PINKIND.
Easton, Nov. 2, 1818—1f.

Thomas & Groome

Inform their customers that they have
just received from Philadelphia and Bal-
timore a handsome supply of

FALL GOODS,

which added to those before received, makes
their assortment very complete.
Easton, Sept. 23, 1818—1f.

NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received from
Philadelphia, a very handsome
ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Shirts & Cambric
Cassimeres, Muslins,
Flannels, Lawns,
Blankets, Linen Cambric,
Bombazines, Levantines,
Bombazines, Florences,
Irish Linens, Sattins, &c. &c.
Long Cloth.

ALSO,

China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Su-
gars, Coffee, &c. &c.
All of which he offers very low for cash, or
country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND,

Who wishes also to purchase, from one to
fifty hundred bushels Flax Seed.
Nov. 9—

Lott Warfield,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a
part of his
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Which are offered for Sale very cheap for
Cash.
Nov. 16—

NOTICE.

That the Subscribers intend to petition, the
next General Assembly of Maryland, for a law
to prevent Swine going at large at Easton
Point, & in the immediate vicinity thereof, in
Talbot County.

CLEMENT VICKARS,
EDWARD AULD,
THOMAS PARROTT,
THOMAS HENREX.
Dec. 7—1f.

NOTICE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Judges of Wor-
cester County Court, will be sold at Public
Sale, on Saturday the second day of January,
next, a Farm in Worcester County the prop-
erty of Ellen and Edwin Bennett. This Farm
consists of about one hundred and seventy ac-
res, and is situate in Indian Town, in said
County, adjoining the lands of Isaac Houston,
and Judge Whittington.

The terms will be a credit of one year for
one half of the purchase money, and two years
for the balance, upon the purchaser giving
bonds with approved security. The sale will
take place at the hour of twelve on said day,
on the premises.
HENRY BENNETT, Trustee.
Worcester county, Dec. 14—3w.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY
TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon
W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they of-
fer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River,
Talbot county, containing four hundred acres,
one hundred and ten of which, is wood and
heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the
Mail road from Easton to Centerville, distant
from the former place about seven miles.
There are on this Farm a good framed Dwell-
ing House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters
and wild fowl may be readily procured in a
abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the
residue on a credit of one, two and three
years, the purchaser giving bond, with ap-
proved security, for the purchase money, with in-
terest from the day of sale.
They also offer

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and
commodious Establishment, lately erected by
Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, in the town of Easton, with
the view of keeping a House of Entertainment
for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose
business or pleasure may call them to town.
Having furnished the house in a handsome
style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST
LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants,
& being determined to provide the BEST PRO-
VISIONS that the different seasons afford, to-
gether with his own exertions to give satisfaction,
he hopes will insure him a portion of public
patronage. Attached to the establishment are
very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at
all times be furnished with the best of provender,
and attended by careful ostlers.
SELECT PARTIES can at all times be
furnished with private rooms, and the best en-
tertainment.
The public's obedient servant,
JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 15—1f

EASTON AND BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on MONDAY the
2d day of March next (weather permitting) at
ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore
on THURSDAY the 5th of March, at the same
hour, and will continue to leave Easton-Point
and Baltimore on the above named days during
the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine
order, and has excellent accommodations for
Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the cash) left
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his
office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,
and faithfully executed by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton-Point, Feb. 29

EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET.

THE NEW SLOOP
Edward Lloyd,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on THURSDAY the
5th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning,
leave Baltimore every SUNDAY at 9
o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave East-
on and Baltimore on the above named days
during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD is in complete or-
der for the reception of Passengers & 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
bunks, furnished with every convenience.

The subscriber has employed Mr. THOMAS
HENREX for his Clerk, all orders left with the
subscriber, or in his absence at his office at
Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and
faithfully executed.

Letters for and from Baltimore are left at
the Drug Store of **Thomas H. Dawson**, where
the subscriber will attend every Thursday morn-
ing, for the transaction of business, until half
past 9 o'clock.
EDWARD AULD.
Easton-Point, Feb. 28

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Maryland Agricultural
Society will take place, in the Town of East-
on, on the second Monday in January next.
E. FORMAN,
Assistant Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1818.
Editors of Newspapers in this state, friendly
to the institution, will please to insert this un-
til the meeting.

WANTED TO HIRE.

For the ensuing year, a negro man of a good
character—also, a negro woman who is a good
Cook, Washer, &c. for such will give liberal
wages.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Easton, Nov. 23—

Boarding House.

The Subscriber intending to remove to East-
on, on the first day of January next, and hav-
ing taken that large and commodious house, at
present occupied by Col. Jabez Caldwell, will be
glad to take a number of Young Ladies or
Boys, to board. She will also rent that part of
her house in the Town of Easton, opposite the
house of Mr. William Moore, and lately occu-
pied by Mr. Haley Moffett.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
Dec. 14, 1818—1f.

Dorchester County, sc't.

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as chief Judge of the fourth
judicial district of Maryland, by petition in
writing of Jeremiah Berry, stating that he is in
actual confinement for debt, and praying for
the benefit of the Act of Assembly, entitled,
"An act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," passed at November session, eight-
een hundred and five, and the several supple-
ments thereto, on the terms therein mention-
ed—a schedule of his property and a list of his
creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition, and the
said Jeremiah Berry, having satisfied me by
competent testimony that he has resided two
years within the state of Maryland, immedi-
ately preceding the time of his application, & hav-
ing taken the oath prescribed by the said act for
delivering up his property, & given sufficient
security for his appearance at the county court
of Dorchester county, to answer such allega-
tions as may be made against him: I do hereby order
and adjudge, that the said Jeremiah Berry, be
discharged from his imprisonment, and that he
do appear before the County Court of Dor-
chester county, on the first Wednesday after
the third Monday in March next, and at such
other days and times as the court shall direct,
to answer such allegations and interrogatories
as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and
that he give notice to his creditors, by causing
a copy of this order to be inserted in some
newspaper in Easton, once a week for four
successive weeks, three months before the said
Wednesday in March next, and also by caus-
ing a copy of the said order to be set up at the
Court House door three months before the said
Wednesday, to appear before the said county
court on the said day, for the purpose of recom-
mending a trustee for their benefit, and to show
cause, if any they have, why the said Jeremiah
Berry, should not have the benefit of the said act
and supplements as prayed. Given under my hand
the 16th day of November eighteen hundred and
eighteen.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
Dec. 14—4w.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.
Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Maryland
did, by an act passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act to
reduce into one, the several acts of Assembly
respecting Elections, and to regulate said E-
lections," direct that the Governor and Coun-
cil, after having received the returns of elec-
tions of members to represent this State in the
Congress of the United States, should enumera-
te and ascertain the number of votes given
for each and every person voted for as a mem-
ber to Congress aforesaid respectively, and
shall thereupon declare by Proclamation, signed
by the Governor, the name of the person or
persons duly elected in each respective dis-
trict. We, in pursuance of the directions of
the said act do, by this our proclamation declare,
that by the returns made to us, it appears that
Raphael Neale, Esq. was elected for the first dis-
trict; Joseph Kent, Esq. was elected for the
second district; Henry R. Wafford, Esq. was
elected for the third district; Samuel Ringgold,
Esq. was elected for the fourth district; Sam-
uel Smith and Peter Little, Esq. were elected
for the fifth district; Stevenson Archer, Esq.
was elected for the sixth district; Thomas Cul-
breth, Esq. was elected for the seventh district,
and Thomas Bayly, Esq. was elected for the
eighth district. Given in Council at the City
of Annapolis, under the great seal of the State
of Maryland, this twentieth day of October, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and eighteen.

By his Excellency's command,
C. RIDGELY of Hampton,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, that the foregoing Proclamation
be published in the Maryland Gazette, the Fed-
eral Gazette, and the Federal Republican, at
Baltimore, the Frederick Town Herald, the
Torch Light, the Allegany Federalist, and the
Easton Gazette, twice a week for six weeks.
Nov. 2—6w.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.
Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body
of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore
county, on the fourteenth day of November,
eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found
that the said William Warrick was killed by a
certain OBED GRIFFITH; and it has been
represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith
has fled from justice, and it being of the great-
est importance to society, that the perpetra-
tion of such a crime should be brought to con-
dign punishment—I have, therefore, thought
proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do
by and with the advice and consent of the
Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dol-
lars to any person who shall apprehend and
deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of
Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the
State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of No-
vember, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen.
C. RIDGELY, of Hampton,
Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBED GRIFFITH.
He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy
or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little
knock kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue
or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose, and
freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town
Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald
and Easton Gazette, will publish the above
three times a week for six weeks.
Nov. 30—

Dorchester County, sc't.

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as chief Judge of the fourth
judicial district of Maryland, by petition in
writing of Abraham Sanders, Theodore Mad-
kin, John Thompson, Jonas Bramble, William
Robinson and Abaalam Thompson, stating that
they are in actual confinement, and praying
for the benefit of the Act of Assembly, enti-
tled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," passed at November session, eight-
een hundred and five, and the several supple-
ments thereto, on the terms therein mention-
ed—a schedule of their property and a list of their
creditors, on oath, as far as they can as-
certain them, being annexed to their petition.
And the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson, Bran-
ble, Robinson & Thompson, having satisfied me
by competent testimony that they have resided
two years within the State of Maryland, im-
mediately preceding the time of their application,
and having taken the oath prescribed by the
said act for delivering up their property, and
given sufficient security for their appearance
at the County Court of Dorchester county, to
answer such allegations as may be made a-
gainst them: I do hereby order and adjudge,
that the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson,
Bramble, Robinson and Thompson, be dis-
charged from their imprisonment, and that they
do appear before the county court of Dor-
chester county, on the first Wednesday after
the third Monday in March next, and at such
other days and times as the court shall direct,
to answer such allegations and interrogato-
ries as may be proposed to them by their
creditors; and that they give notice to their
creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be
inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a
week for four successive weeks, three months
before the said Wednesday in March next,
and also by causing a copy of the said order to
be set up at the Court House door three months
before the said Wednesday, to appear before
the said county court on the said day, for the
purpose of recommending a trustee for their
benefit, and to show cause, if any they have,
why the said Sanders, Madkin, Thompson,
Bramble, Robinson and Thompson, should not
have the benefit of the said act and supple-
ments as prayed. Given under my hand the
16th day of November eighteen hundred and
eighteen.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN.
Dec. 14—4w.

October Term, 1818.

The creditors of Abaalam Harding, Edward
Williams and James W. Palmer of Dorchester
County, are requested to take notice that on
the petition of the said Harding, Williams and
Palmer, to the Judges of Dorchester County
Court, for relief as insolvent debtors, under
the acts of Assembly, for the relief of insol-
vent debtors, and they having complied with
the directions of the said acts, and given bonds
with sufficient security, to appear before the
Judges of Dorchester County Court, on the
first Wednesday after the third Monday in
March next, to answer any allegations that
may be made against them, relative to their
said applications, the same time and place are
appointed for their creditors to attend, to show
cause, if any they have, why the said Harding,
Williams and Palmer, should not have the ben-
efit of the said acts of Assembly.
E. RICHARDSON,
True copy, E. Richardson, Clk.
Dec. 14—4w.