

EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown."—
Religion purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us rich—and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. VI.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1823.

NO. 51.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY 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.

AGRICULTURE

AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR. No. 4.

(CONTINUED.) REPORT ON MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Agricultural Machinery and Implements, report—That they have with much pleasure viewed and examined a great number and variety of useful implements and Machinery brought together by our intelligent & enterprising mechanics, and which well deserve the continued patronage of the public; but feeling themselves confined by their instructions to the especial consideration of the merits of machines, or implements of new principles or construction, they have endeavored to investigate more thoroughly those, which have appeared to them to come within this description.

They have long lamented the want of neatness in the preparation for market of our most valuable staple, wheat; and have considered a machine of simple contrivances, that could be constructed at a cost within the means of the small farmers for threshing wheat as one of the real desiderata for the great body of our agricultural community. A machine for this purpose, invented by Mr. J. Pope, has been submitted for their inspection. The principal is not entirely new, and it is so much the better on this account, as the committee can from their knowledge of it, pronounce with more certainty upon its utility.

They consider it in fact the Scotch machine, as constructed by several of our mechanics, and as imported by Mr. Dawson, reduced within the power of one horse; and with a trifling variation in the application of the force, we believe a single ox might be used in it to advantage.

The wheat is well threshed out, but scattered too much and not sufficiently separated from among the straw; though it is believed these objections might be easily obviated—On trial before us the wheat in the barn, and the straw to be put away also in the barn with one horse, 2 men and 2 boys, this machine threshed straight wheat at the rate of 36 sheaves in 7 minutes, and its average work in practical operation is stated by the constructor, Mr. Merrick, of Philadelphia, to be 70 bushels per day.*

The price is 125 dollars, and we deem it worthy of the first premium.

The next objects considered most worthy of the especial notice of the Committee were two ploughs for seeding wheat, one offered by Mr. Ramsey, the other invented by Virgil Maxcy, Esq. and made at the manufactory of Mr. Robert Sinclair, in Baltimore.

Mr. Ramsey's is composed of a right and left mould board forward, and a double mould board following between them, so as to make it cast four furrows, two each way, and was made for covering wheat between rows of Indian corn, but we think it would be a difficult implement to construct to run well, & unless the corn rows could be laid out of the same width, or with much more exactness than is found generally practicable, it would be too apt to leave that operation imperfectly performed. For working corn before the end of June, where so much nicety in breaking the whole space, and in laying up every furrow alike, would not be necessary, we should deem it a useful and real labor saving implement,—but we prefer Mr. Maxcy's *Eschelon Plough*. It has been well tested by two years experience. As a double or triple plough, it will be found useful in working corn, or seeding wheat among it, and in the preparation or seeding of naked fallow. They have been extended to the combination of five ploughs, casting five furrows, and with three horses and one ploughman executed the work of five single ploughs, and in a superior manner—They deem this one of the most useful implements that has been offered to the notice of the public since the establishment of our society, and with pleasure award to Mr. Maxcy the second premium.

A machine, new to us, for shelling corn, was offered to our inspection by Mr. Joseph Winman, price \$25. It is more complicated, and not so efficient as those made by Mr. R. Sinclair, which are very perfect and useful machines, but the price at which they are held we deem too high, and this probably is the only circumstance which prevents their coming into very general use.

A machine denominated a vertical spinner was offered to the notice of the committee by Eastman and McCoy. It is a simple and very beautiful application of the

machinery of the great Arkwright to spinning wool by hand. It can only, however, be used to spin rolls carded by Machinery. The spinning requires very little skill. It runs 6 spindles, makes a uniform, even and excellent yarn, and will accomplish with less labour from three to four times as much as one common wheel. It is about six feet high, and 3 feet square, price \$20, and the number of spindles can be increased at about \$1 a piece.—We regret that we have not the power to confer a premium on this ingenious and simple machine, which we recommend to the notice of every family, who can have their wool properly carded.

SAML. McCULLOH, Chairman.

REPORT ON THE PLOUGHING MATCHES.

The Committee appointed to superintend the ploughing matches, have the pleasure to report, that they have been highly gratified in attending to the duties devolved upon them, as they were thus led to witness the universal and acknowledged satisfaction which the emulation and dexterity of many skilful competitors, and the performance of some excellent ploughs, afforded to a crowd of admiring spectators, who remained upon the field enjoying the animated scene, until they were forced to seek shelter by the heavy fall of rain, that finally interrupted our operations, before we could test the draught of the respective ploughs with instruments provided for that purpose; a circumstance that we particularly regret, as we had determined to subject them all to this examination, which could alone authorize us to give a settled opinion upon their entire merits.

The Committee, nevertheless, believe it to be their duty to report upon the seeming value of the different ploughs, and to award the premiums offered by the Society to those which have appeared to be the best so far as they have been enabled to form an opinion—a task that has been rendered the more difficult by the interruption of an important test, as the ploughing was generally executed in the most masterly style, and with a rapidity so great and nearly equal, as to surprise and gratify all spectators—facts which permit us to assure the Society that the ingenuity and enterprise of our mechanics, and the zeal of our ploughmen continue to hold forth the most cheering prospect of valuable improvements in this department of our rural economy.

It was the wish of your Committee to have obtained the use of a piece of stiff sward, for the scene of their operations; and to have allotted one eighth part of an acre to each plough. We were obligingly accommodated, through the courtesy of John B. Morris, Esq. and the liberality of his tenant, Mr. Joseph W. Stone, at the nearest good spot—one that was in every respect suited to the purpose, except in its extent, which did not permit us to run the furrows more than ten rods long, nor to allow a greater breadth than one rod and a quarter to each competitor; so that in ploughing these twelve and a half square perches, an unusual loss of time was unavoidably occasioned by the great frequency of turning the ploughs. The soil on which they operated, although free from stones and other obstructions, is a compact, clayey loam—the surface was a tough sward, on which cattle had pastured for several years; yet, under these circumstances the competitors ploughed their several compartments, as will be fully detailed, at the rate of an acre, in less time than four hours, with horse teams; and at the same rate in less time than five hours, with ox teams, of one yoke thus fairly rivaling, in Maryland, by this latter operation, the performances at Brighton, where 'the working ox,' has ever been a favourite, and of late is made their toasted champion—there a premium plough drawn by a yoke of oxen, governed by the ploughman without a driver, required at the rate of nearly four and a half hours to turn an acre, in furrows sixteen rods long, which greater length of furrow saved quite one third of the time that was lost in our experiment by frequent turnings.

But the most interesting fact that this display presented to the spectators, and fastened on the minds of your Committee, is the demonstration that it gave of the power of the ox, to compete on equal grounds with a more expensive animal. And who can estimate the saving that might be made, or, to speak more acceptably, the gain that might be realized to the agriculturalists of Maryland, if they would substitute the hardy, cheap, and enduring ox, for the more delicate, costly, and perishable horse?

To your committee, it has been repeatedly objected during these experiments, and by many observers, 'that oxen cannot bear the heat of summer, nor travel well in winter,' but we have in vain inquired, who has proved these axioms, and at the same time fed the ox, in hot weather, upon even one half of the suitable provender usually bestowed upon the horse? or, who has found them less efficient in winter, if so fed and shod in time to save their feet from injury? Too many there are, we fear, who deny to these invaluable animals what our climate renders absolutely necessary to

their comfort and usefulness, whilst nearly all of us lavish, at least, twice as much upon our horses, as would enable oxen to perform equal services. Let the sceptical doubt even their own fears, until they shall have tested the truth of our opinions by fair and actual experiments. To us, this subject appears to affect the interests of Maryland so deeply, that we are unwilling to pass it over, as we must in the cursory manner of a hasty report, which will scarcely permit us to call your attention to the most important considerations, before the usual notice of those scenes from which they spring, is expected at our hands by the successful candidates for your applause. But ere we proceed to these details suffer us to express the hope that many of you will make the most critical investigations into the comparative merit, of the ox and horse, in rural labors—array the price, power, dispositions, trappings wants, and end of each fairly against the other, and we have no doubt that you will arrive at a correct and eminently beneficial decision.

Five ploughs, each drawn by three horses were entered, and of these the plough made & exhibited by Mr. Wm. Brown, of Brookville, Montgomery county, Md. is, in our opinion, best entitled to your patronage—It turned the sod completely under, and in fifteen and a half minutes, made sixteen furrows, each ten poles long, collectively one and a quarter pole wide, and nearly seven inches deep. We, therefore, award the premium to Mr. Brown, for the best three horse plough, and the silver medal to his expert ploughman, Mr. James Frame, as an evidence of particular approbation.—The Committee were also much pleased with the performance of a plough made and exhibited by Mr. Chenoweth, of Baltimore. We regret that an unexpected difficulty prevented its starting before the others had finished, and that an accident made it impossible to time his work. The extensive use made of his ploughs is, we believe, but the just consequence of substantial workmanship, upon a good model.

The plough made and exhibited by Mr. Robert Sinclair, of Baltimore, also executed its work in a very satisfactory manner, and the Committee consider it an excellent implement—it ploughed on an average, more than seven inches deep, turned the sod perfectly under, and in eighteen and a half minutes, made sixteen furrows, that finished his allotted space. The Committee are also gratified in expressing the pleasure which they derived from the performance of an iron plough, made by Mr. Crawford, and 'politely exhibited by Lloyd N. Rogers, Esq. to the observation of the Society—it ploughed a division, in eighteen furrows, an average depth exceeding six inches, in seventeen and a half minutes. It appears to be of light draught; and is in our opinion worthy of further examination.

Mr. Joseph T. Ford, of Baltimore, also exhibited a plough that was made at his extensive manufactory. It ploughed the allotted space in twenty minutes, and an average depth of six inches at eighteen furrows.

PILOUGHING BY TWO HORSES.

Five ploughs were started, each drawn by two horses, and the division in this match having been assigned as in the former case by lot—the Committee paid close attention to the work done by each implement, and they think that the plough exhibited by Mr. Jona. Eastman, guided by Mr. Whitmore, and made in Baltimore at the manufactory of Mr. Robert Sinclair, by that skilful mechanic, Mr. John Stewart, is entitled to the preference.—We, therefore, award the premium for the best two horse plough to Mr. Jona. Eastman, and a silver medal to the ploughman, Mr. Whitmore. This plough appeared to perform its work with the least draught—it turned the sod perfectly down, and in sixteen and a half minutes, finished the allotted division, having made nineteen furrows, of an average depth exceeding five and a half inches.

Mr. Robert Sinclair's plough turned his land well, and finished in sixteen and three quarter minutes, having made eighteen furrows, at an average depth of five and a half inches.

Mr. Brown's turned seventeen furrows in fifteen minutes, an average depth of five and a half inches, but left nearly one slice unploughed in his division.

Both of these ploughs are excellent implements, and we recommend them as worthy of patronage.

Mr. Gideon Davis entered a plough of simple but strong construction, that worked very well—in seventeen and a half minutes it turned his space, at twenty furrows, four and a half inches deep. The Irons of this plough are formed to anticipate the changes or impress that use would finally occasion, and pieces of leather are judiciously placed between the mould board and the share to soften those destructive shocks which unperceived obstructions frequently give to cast iron shares—and by the successive removal of these slips of leather the original angle, or dip of the share may be preserved as long as this will last.

Mr. Joseph T. Ford entered a plough which in twenty one and a half minutes, turned his space at 20 furrows, each being

four and a half inches deep. In this match as in the former, Mr. Chenoweth was unprepared to run his plough with the others, and on account of its high reputation, we regret that it was not subsequently in our power to subject it to trial.

Your Committee would here most respectfully suggest the propriety of devoting an entire, and the second day of future exhibitions exclusively to the ploughing matches, and the trial of machinery; by this arrangement you would give time enough to the several Committees to discharge their duties without depriving them of reasonable opportunities to enjoy and improve occasions which bring together so many interesting objects. We would also recommend that competitors in your ploughing matches, should be required to announce themselves hereafter, at least one week before the Show, because the selection and division of the ground renders some notice necessary, and one week will be found quite short enough.

This Committee having understood that your Trustees were anxious to get up ploughing matches, sustained by oxen; one of our number was persuaded, by the rest, to enter an ox team, and to invite an acquaintance to engage the rein also—both having agreed to our proposal, and performed the work; we will here close our report that the majority of the Committee may alone furnish the details of this match.

HENRY V. SOMERVILLE,
JOHN MARSH,
B. F. MACKALL,
J. W. McCULLOH,

Committee.

SUPPLEMENT. PLOUGHING BY OXEN.

Two ploughs, each drawn by one yoke of oxen, started at the same moment that the ploughing match by two horses began—and each of them had an equal quantity of similar surface to plough. One yoke entered by Mr. Thomas Stabler, of Montgomery county, himself ploughman, aided by a driver, ploughed the allotted space in eighteen and a half minutes, four and a half to five inches deep, making eighteen furrows. His oxen were exceedingly well trained to his command, but yet he used a driver in this operation—although it would not require much time to save him the expense of a driver, as a few lessons would teach his oxen to obey the voice—our farmers would do best who do not give even to these animals expensive habits.—The other yoke was entered by Mr. John Marsh of Baltimore county, and was commanded entirely by the ploughman, master Henry Hunt. He completed a space in twenty three minutes, turning eighteen furrows, an average depth of more than six inches—nothing could surpass the performance of this yoke, controverted as it was, wholly by the voice of a youthful teamster, who turned the slice completely over, and drew his furrows most beautifully straight and equal, holding an excellent plough of wrought iron mouldboard that was made, as we understand, by Mr. Hinks, near to Ellicott's Mills. The spectators hovered about this team, charmed by the skill of the young ploughman and the powers of his obedient oxen. And the undersigned members of your Committee feel peculiar pleasure in awarding the first premium which has been conferred in Maryland, 'upon the working ox,' to Mr. John Marsh of Baltimore county, and the silver medal to his ploughman Henry Hunt—the Society having unanimously expressed its approbation of this use of oxen, by appropriating a premium and medal to this interesting match.

HENRY V. SOMERVILLE,
B. F. MACKALL,
J. W. McCULLOH,

Committee.

REPORT ON DOMESTIC MANU- FACTURES.

The committee appointed to examine the Domestic Manufactures exhibited to this Society, have carefully inspected every article submitted to their notice, and they most respectfully report, that although they have had occasion to regret in several instances, that there was but a single specimen exhibited, and that in other cases, none claimed the proffered patronage of the Society—still the excellent quality and useful character of the manufactures shown to us for premiums, gave to the company & your committee very great satisfaction, and ample proofs that much benefit may be produced by encouraging these displays of household and domestic industry.

For the premium on KERSEY, an article extensively made in this state, there was not a single claimant; although the Society had solicited the exhibition of that article, and offered a liberal bounty to the manufacturer of the best piece, that might be shown to us.

For the premium on FLANNEL, there was but one claimant; her specimen was well made, and of excellent wool—your committee take pleasure in awarding to Mrs. Ann Kennard, of Talbot county, a silver ladle for exhibiting this evidence of her skill and industry.

OF CASINET, there was only one piece submitted, this was manufactured by Messrs. John Sykes & Son, of Baltimore,

at the Franklin Mills in this county—it is a well finished substantial piece of goods, which they sell at \$1 37½ cents per yard, and fully entitles these deserving manufacturers to the premium offered on this article. We were also gratified by the opportunity which these gentlemen gave to the members of the Society, and our much respected visitors, of examining two beautiful pieces of seven fourth's superfine BLUE CLOTH, sold at the low price of \$5 50 per yard, and two pieces of equally good three fourth's BLUE CASSIMERE, at two dollars per yard, together with a coarser, but excellent piece of five fourth's GREY CLOTH, at the price of \$1 75 per yard—all made at their prosperous manufactory.

OF CARPETING, two very good pieces were shown—one manufactured by Mrs. Mary Ann Murray, of Anne Arundel county—the other by Mrs. Mary Rickets, of Cecil county—both substantial and handsome carpets: Mrs. Murray's has the advantage in appearance, the colors being superior—but, the committee have felt bound to award the premium to Mrs. Rickets, as they consider her carpet really the best fabric.

There were several HEARTH RUGS offered—one of splendid colours, beautiful figure, and very close texture, manufactured by Mrs. Mary Ann Denny, of Talbot county, to whom the committee unanimously award the premium; they, however, took great pleasure in repeatedly examining the handsome and excellent rugs that were exhibited as the manufactures of Miss Mitchell and Mrs. Ann Reardon, of Easton, Md.

The premium is awarded to Mrs. T. H. Belt, of Baltimore county, for exhibiting a large and handsome COTTON COUNTERPANE, made by herself.

For your premium on SHIRTING, there was not any claimant.

Two specimens of TABLE LINEN, were submitted—one of very superior quality, and beautiful pattern, it had been used without any apparent injury, for many years, and was manufactured by Mrs. Ann Kennard, of Talbot county, to whom the premium is thankfully awarded. But to Mrs. Henry Tighman, of Chestertown, Kent county, the committee would also have given a premium most willingly; if two had been placed at their disposal for this article; because she also has made and exhibited a piece of very good table linen.

The premium for TOWELING remains unclaimed.

Several specimens of very fine knit Woolen STOCKINGS were shown to us, but the best, in the opinion of the committee, were made by Miss Mary Ann Norwood, of Baltimore county, to whom the premium is awarded—we had nevertheless, to make a very strict examination between these stockings, and those which were knit by Mrs. Wm. Copper, of Kent county.

The only knit COTTON STOCKINGS exhibited were made by Miss Mary Ann Norwood, of Baltimore county, but as they are very superior, she well deserves the premium.

The committee award the premium on knit THREAD STOCKINGS, to Mrs. Wm. Copper, of Kent county, who offered a pair of very good quality to their notice. These stockings were accompanied by a hank of beautiful white thread, spun by Miss Phoebe Gale, of the same county, and who we believe might have successfully competed for a stated premium.

Your committee regret that not a single grass or straw HAT or BONNET was exhibited; and especially, as they are satisfied that many ladies of this state have converted materials which every where abound, and are comparatively of so little value, into these costly and ornamental objects.

A piece of cotton SAIL CLOTH, of very extraordinary quality was shown to us—it was made by Messrs. Charles Crook, Jr. and Brother, at their factory in Baltimore—the committee think it richly entitles them to a premium. We have been informed that Major McKim's new and elegant schooner Yelott, fitted with sails of similar canvass, left Baltimore and reached the Capes of the Chesapeake in the short period of sixteen hours—and the committee beg leave to conclude this report by most respectfully proposing that a discretionary premium of the value of \$10, be awarded by the Society to Messrs. Charles Crook, Jr. and Brother, for exhibiting this specimen of their manufacture.

EDWARD LLOYD
WM. H. LANSDALE
HENRY V. SOMERVILLE
J. W. McCULLOH

Committee.

N. B. A piece of domestic carpeting manufactured by Mrs. William Hall and daughters, of Anne Arundel county, was exhibited, but too late to compete for the premium. The spinning and dyeing were done in the family. The carpet was worked with the needle, and made in a quilting frame. Much time had evidently been devoted to it, but this beautiful and durable evidence, of hours well spent, will long remain to recompense its worthy manufacturers.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the hands of his private Secretary, the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Many important subjects will claim your attention during the present session, of which I shall endeavour to give, in aid of your deliberations, a just idea in this communication. I undertake this duty with diffidence, from the vast extent of the interest on which I have to treat, and of their great importance to every portion of our Union. I enter on it with zeal, from a thorough conviction that there never was a period, since the establishment of our revolution, when, regarding the condition of the civilized world, and its bearing on us, there was greater necessity for devotion in the public servants to their respective duties, or for virtue, patriotism, and union, in our constituents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I deem it proper to present this view of public affairs in greater detail than might otherwise be necessary. I do it, however, with peculiar satisfaction; for a knowledge that, in this respect, I shall comply more fully with the sound principles of our government. The people being with us exclusively the sovereign, it is indispensable that full information be laid before them on all important subjects, to enable them to exercise that high power with complete effect. If kept in the dark, they must be incompetent to it. We are all liable to error, and those who are engaged in the management of public affairs are more subject to excitement, and to be led astray by their particular interests and passions, than the great body of our constituents, who, living at home, in the pursuit of their ordinary avocations, are calm, but deeply interested spectators of events, of the conduct of those who are parties to them. To the people, every department of the government, and every individual in each, are responsible, and the more full their information, the better they can judge of the wisdom of the policy pursued, and of the conduct of each in regard to it. From their dispassionate judgment, much aid may always be obtained, while their approbation will form the greatest incentive, and most gratifying reward, for virtuous actions, and the dread of their censure the best security against the abuse of their confidence. Their interests, in all vital questions, are the same, and the bond by sentiment, as well as by interest, will be proportionably strengthened as they are better informed of the real state of public affairs, especially in difficult conjunctures. It is by such knowledge that local prejudices and jealousies are surmounted, and that a national policy, extending its fostering care and protection to all the great interests of our Union, is formed and steadily adhered to.

A precise knowledge of our relations with foreign powers, as respects our negotiations and transactions with each, is thought to be particularly necessary. Equally necessary is it, that we should form a just estimate of our resources, revenue, and progress in every kind of improvement connected with the national prosperity and public defence. It is by rendering justice to other nations, that we may expect it from them. It is by our ability to resent injuries, and redress wrongs, that we may avoid them.

The Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed in their opinions respecting that portion of the boundary between the territories of the United States and of Great Britain, the establishment of which had been submitted to them, have made their respective reports, in compliance with that article, that the same might be referred to the decision of a friendly power. It being manifest, however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for any power to perform that office, without great delay and much inconvenience to itself, a proposal has been made by this government, and acceded to by that of Great Britain, to endeavour to establish that boundary by an amicable negotiation. It appearing, from long experience, that no satisfactory arrangement could be formed of the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in this hemisphere, by legislative acts, while each party pursued its own course, without agreement or concert with the other, a proposal has been made to the British government to regulate this commerce by treaty, as it has been to arrange, in like manner, the just claim of the citizens of the United States inhabiting the states and territories bordering on the lakes and rivers which empty into the St. Lawrence to the navigation of that river to the ocean. For these and other objects of high importance to the interests of both parties, a negotiation has been opened with the British government, which, it is hoped, will have a satisfactory result.

The commissioners under the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent having successfully closed their labours in relation to the sixth, have proceeded to the discharge of those relating to the seventh. Their progress in the extensive survey, required for the performance of their duties, justifies the presumption that it will be completed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long depending with the French government on several important subjects, and particularly for a just indemnity for the losses sustained in the late wars by the citizens of the U. States, under unjustifiable seizures and confiscations of their property, has not, as yet, had the desired effect. As this claim rests on the same principles with others which have been admitted by the French government, it is not perceived on what grounds

it can be rejected. A minister will be immediately appointed to proceed to France, and resume the negotiation on this and other subjects that may arise between the two nations.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the emperor residing here, a full power and instructions have been transmitted to the minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the northwest coast of the continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, a principle in which the rights & interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

Since the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners & arbitrators for ascertaining & determining the amount of indemnification which may be due to the citizens of the United States, under the decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, in conformity to the convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th of July, 1822, have assembled in this city, and organized themselves as a board for the performance of the duties assigned to them by that treaty. The commission constituted under the 11th article of the treaty of the 22d February, 1819, between the United States and Spain is also in session here; and as the term of three years, limited by the treaty for the execution of the trust, will expire before the period of the next regular meeting of Congress, the attention of the legislature will be drawn to the measures which may be necessary to accomplish the objects for which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted at their last session, instructions have been given to all the ministers of the United States accredited to the powers of Europe and America, to propose the proscription of the African slave trade, by classing it under the denomination, and inflicting on its perpetrators the punishment of piracy. Should this proposal be acceded to, it is not doubted that this odious and criminal practice will be promptly and entirely suppressed. It is earnestly hoped it will be acceded to, from a firm belief that it is the most effectual expedient that can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent war between France and Spain, it was declared by the French government that it would grant no commissions to privateers, and neither the commerce of Spain herself, nor of neutral nations, should be molested by the naval force of France, except in the breach of a lawful blockade. This declaration, which appears to have been faithfully carried into effect, concurring with principles proclaimed and cherished by the U. States, from the first establishment of their independence, suggested the hope that the time had arrived when the proposal for adopting it as a permanent and invariable rule in all future maritime wars, might meet the favorable consideration of the great European powers. Instructions have accordingly been given to our ministers with France, Russia and Great Britain, to make those proposals to their respective governments; and, when the friends of humanity reflect on the essential amelioration to the condition of the human race, which would result from the abolition of private war on the sea, and on the great facility by which it might be accomplished, requiring only the consent of a few sovereigns; an earnest hope is indulged that these overtures will meet with attention, animated by the spirit in which they were made, and that they will ultimately be successful.

The ministers who were appointed to the Republics of Colombia, and Buenos Ayres, during the last session of Congress, proceeded shortly afterwards, to their destinations. On their arrival there, official intelligence has not yet been received. The minister appointed to the Republic of Chili will sail in a few days. An early appointment will also be made to Mexico. A minister has been received from Colombia, and the other governments have been informed that ministers, or diplomatic agents of inferior grade, would be received from each, according as they might prefer the one or the other.

The minister appointed to Spain, proceeded soon after his appointment, for Cadix, the residence of the sovereign to whom he was accredited. In approaching that port the frigate which conveyed him was warned off by the commander of the French squadron, by which it was blockaded, and not permitted to enter, although apprised, by the captain of the frigate, of the public character of the person he had on board, the landing of whom was the sole object of his proposed entry. This act being considered an infringement of the rights of ambassadors and of nations, will form a just cause of complaint to the government of France, against the officer by whom it was committed.

The actual condition of the public finances more than realizes the favorable anticipations that were entertained for it at the opening of the last session of Congress. On the first of January, there was a balance in the Treasury of four millions two hundred and thirty seven thousand four hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty five

cents. From that time to the thirtieth of September, the receipts amounted to upwards of sixteen millions one hundred thousand dollars, and the expenditures to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars. During the fourth quarter of the year, it is estimated, that receipts will, at least, equal the expenditures, and that there will remain in the Treasury, on the first day of January next, a surplus of nearly nine millions of dollars.

On the first of January, eighteen hundred and twenty five, a large amount of the war debt, and a part of the Revolutionary debt, become redeemable. Additional portions of the former will continue to become redeemable, annually, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty five. It is believed, however, that if the United States remain at peace, the whole of that debt, may be redeemed by the ordinary revenue of those years during that period, under the provision of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, creating the sinking fund, and in that case the only part of the debt, that will remain after the year eighteen hundred and thirty five, will be the seven millions of five per cent stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and the three per cent. Revolutionary debt, amounting to thirteen millions two hundred and ninety six thousand and ninety nine dollars and six cents both of which are redeemable at the pleasure of the government.

The state of the army in its organization and discipline, has been gradually improving for several years, and has now attained a high degree of perfection. The Military disbursements have been regularly made, and the accounts regularly and promptly rendered for settlement. The supplies of various descriptions have been of good quality, and regularly issued at all of the posts. A system of economy and accountability has been introduced into every branch of the service, which admits of little additional improvement. This desirable state has been attained by the act reorganizing the staff of the army, passed on the fourteenth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

The moneys appropriated for fortifications have been regularly and economically applied and all the works advanced as rapidly as the amount appropriated would admit. Three important works will be completed in the course of this year; that is, Fort Washington, Fort Delaware, and the Fort at the Rigolets, in Louisiana.

The Board of Engineers, and the Topographical Corps, have been in constant and active service, in surveying the Coast, and projecting the works necessary for its defence.

The Military Academy has attained a degree of perfection in its discipline and instruction equal, as is believed, to any institution of its kind in any country.

The money appropriated for the use of the Ordnance Department, has been regularly and economically applied. The fabrication of arms at the national armories, and by contract with the Department, has been gradually improving in quality and cheapness. It is believed that their quality is now such as to admit of but little improvement.

The completion of the fortifications renders it necessary that there should be a suitable appropriation for the purpose of fabricating the cannon and carriages necessary for those works.

Under the appropriation of five thousand dollars, for exploring the Western waters for the location of a site for a Western Armory, a commission was constituted, consisting of colonel McRee, colonel Lee, and captain Talcott, who have been engaged in exploring the country. They have not yet reported the result of their labors, but it is believed that they will be prepared to do it, at an early part of the session of Congress.

During the month of June last, general Ashley and his party, who were trading under a licence from the government, were attacked by the Ricarees while peaceably trading with the Indians, at their request. Several of the party were killed and wounded and their property taken or destroyed.

Colonel Leavenworth, who commanded Fort Atkinson, at the Council Bluffs, the most western post, apprehending that the hostile spirit of the Ricarees would extend to other tribes in that quarter, and that thereby the lives of the traders on the Missouri, and the peace of the Frontier would be endangered, took immediate measures to check the evil.

With a detachment of the regiment stationed at the Bluffs, he successfully attacked the Ricaree village, and it is hoped that such an impression has been made on them, as well as on the other tribes on the Missouri, as will prevent a recurrence of future hostility.

The report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith transmitted, will exhibit, in greater detail, the condition of the Department in its various branches, and the progress which has been made in its administration, during the three first quarters of the year.

I transmit a return of the militia of the several states, according to the last reports which have been made by the proper officers in each, to the Department of War. By reference to this return, it will be seen that it is not complete, although great exertions have been made, to make it so. As the defence, and even the liberties, of the country must depend, in times of imminent danger, on the militia, it is of the highest importance, that it be well organized, armed and disciplined, throughout the Union. The report of the Secretary of War, shows the progress made during the three first quarters of the present year, by the application of the funds appropriated for arming the militia. Much difficulty is found in distributing the arms according to the act of Congress providing for it, from

the failure of the proper Departments in many of the states, to make regular returns. The act of May the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, provides that the system of tactics and regulations of the various corps of the regular army, shall be extended to the militia. This act has been very imperfectly executed, from the want of uniformity in the organization of the militia, proceeding from the defects of the system itself; and especially in its application to that main arm of the public defence. It is thought that this important subject; in all its branches, merits the attention of Congress.

The report of the Secretary of the navy, which is now communicated, furnishes an account of the administration of that Department, for the three first quarters of the present year, with the progress made in augmenting the navy, and the manner in which the vessels in commission have been employed.

The usual force has been maintained in the Mediterranean Sea, the Pacific Ocean and along the Atlantic Coast, and has afforded the necessary protection to our Commerce in those seas. In the West Indies & the Gulf of Mexico, our naval force has been augmented, by the addition of several small vessels, provided for by the "act authorizing an additional naval force for the suppression of piracy," passed by Congress at their last session. That armament has been eminently successful in the accomplishment of its object. The piracies by which our commerce in the neighbourhood of the Island of Cuba had been afflicted, have been repressed, and the confidence of our merchants, in a great measure restored.

The patriotic zeal and enterprise of Commodore Porter, to whom the command of the expedition was confided, has been fully seconded by the officers and men, under his command. And, in reflecting with high satisfaction, on the honorable manner in which they have sustained the reputation of their country and its navy, the sentiment is alloyed only by a concern, that, in the fulfilment of that arduous service, the diseases incident to the season, and to the climate in which it was discharged, have deprived the nation of many useful lives, and among them of several officers of great promise.

In the month of August a very malignant fever made its appearance at Thompson's Island, which threatened the destruction of our station there. Many perished, and the commanding officer was severely attacked. Uncertain as to his fate, and knowing that most of the medical officers had been rendered incapable of discharging their duties, it was thought expedient to send to that post an officer of rank and experience, with several skillful surgeons, to ascertain the origin of the fever, and the probability of its recurrence there in future seasons; to furnish every assistance to those who were suffering, and if practicable to avoid the necessity of abandoning so important a station. Commodore Rogers with a promptitude which did him honour, cheerfully accepted that trust, and has discharged it in the manner anticipated from his skill and patriotism. Before his arrival, Commodore Porter, with the greater part of the squadron, had removed from the Island, and returned to the United States, in consequence of the prevailing sickness. Much useful information has however been obtained, as to the state of the Island, and great relief afforded to those who had been necessarily left there.

Although our expedition, co-operating with an invigorated administration of the government of the Island of Cuba, and with the corresponding active exertions of a British naval force in the same seas; have almost entirely destroyed the unlicensed piracies from that island: the success of our exertions has not been equally effectual to suppress the same crime, under other pretences and colours; in the neighbouring island of Porto Rico. They have been committed there under the abusive issue of Spanish commissions. At an early period of the present year, remonstrances were made to the governor of that island by an agent, who was sent for the purpose, against those outrages on the peaceful commerce of the United States, of which many had occurred. That officer, professing his own want of authority to make satisfaction for our just complaints, answered only by a reference of them to the government of Spain. The minister of the United States to that court was specially instructed to urge the necessity of the immediate effectual interposition of that government, directing restitution and indemnity for wrongs already committed, and interdicting the repetition of them. The Minister, as has been seen, was debarred access to the Spanish Government, and in the mean time, several new cases of flagrant outrage have occurred, and citizens of the United States in the Island of Porto Rico have suffered, and others been threatened with assassination, for asserting their unquestionable rights even before the lawful tribunals of the country.

The usual orders have been given to all our public ships, to seize American vessels engaged in the Slave trade, and bring them in for adjudication, and I have the gratification to state, that not one so employed has been discovered, and there is reason to believe that our flag is now seldom, if at all disgraced by that traffic.

It is a source of great satisfaction, that we are always enabled to recur to the conduct of our Navy with pride and commendation. As a means of national defence, it enjoys the public confidence, and is steadily assuming additional importance. It is submitted whether a more efficient and equally economical organization of it might not, in several respects, be effected, it is supposed that higher grades, than now exist by law, would be useful. They would afford well merited rewards to those who have long & faithfully served their country; present the best incentives to good conduct

and the best means of ensuring a proper discipline; destroy the inequality in that respect between the military and naval services, and relieve our officers from many inconveniences and mortifications which occurs when our vessels meet those of other nations—ours being the only service in which such grades do not exist.

A report of the Postmaster General, which accompanies this communication, will show the present state of the Post Office Department, and its general operations for some years past.

There is established by law eighty eight thousand six hundred miles of post roads, on which the mail is now transported eighty five thousand seven hundred miles; and contracts have been made for its transportation on all the established routes, with one or two exceptions. There are five thousand two hundred and forty post offices in the Union, and as many postmasters. The gross amount of postage which accrued from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, was one million one hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and forty five dollars and twelve cents. During the same period, the expenditures of the P. O. Department amounted to one million one hundred and sixty nine thousand eight hundred and eighty five dollars and fifty one cents; and consisted of the following items: compensation to postmasters, three hundred and fifty three thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars and ninety eight cents, incidental expenses, thirty thousand eight hundred & sixty six dollars and thirty seven cents; transportation of the mail, seven hundred and eighty four thousand six hundred dollars and eight cents; payment into the treasury, four hundred and twenty three dollars and eight cents. On the first of July last, there was due the Department, from postmasters, one hundred and thirty five thousand two hundred and forty five dollars and twenty eight cents; from late postmasters and contractors, two hundred and fifty six thousand seven hundred and forty nine dollars and thirty one cents; making a total amount of balances due to the Department, of one hundred and ninety one thousand four hundred and ninety four dollars and nine cents. These balances embraced the delinquencies of postmasters and contractors, which have taken place since the organization of the Department. There was due by the Department to contractors, on the first day of July last, twenty thousand five hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty four cents.

The transportation of the mail, within five years past, has been greatly extended, and the expenditures of the Department proportionably increased. Although the postage, which has accrued within the last three years, has fallen short of the expenditures two hundred and sixty two thousand eight hundred and twenty one dollars and forty six cents, it appears that collections have been made, from the outstanding balances, to meet the principal part of the current demands.

It is estimated, that not more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the above balances can be collected, and that a considerable part of this sum can only be realized by a resort to legal process. Some improvement in the receipts for postage, is expected. A prompt attention to the collection of moneys received by postmasters, it is believed, will enable the Department to continue its operations without aid from the Treasury, unless the expenditure shall be increased by the establishment of new mail routes.

A revision of some parts of the post office law may be necessary; and it is submitted, whether it would not be proper to provide for the appointment of postmasters, where the compensation exceeds, a certain amount by nomination to the Senate, as other officers of the general government are appointed.

Having communicated my views to Congress at the commencement of the last session, respecting the encouragement which ought to be given to our manufactures and the principle on which it should be founded, I have only to add, that those views remain unchanged, and that the present state of those countries with which we have the most immediate political relations, and greatest commercial intercourse, tends to confirm them. Under this impression, I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defence and independence of the country.

The actual state of the public accounts, furnishes, additional evidence of the efficiency of the present system of accountability, in relation to the public expenditure. Of the moneys drawn from the Treasury since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the sum remaining unaccounted for on the thirtieth of September last, is more than a million and a half of dollars less than on the thirtieth of September preceding; and during the same period a reduction of nearly a million of dollars has been made in the amount of the unsettled accounts for moneys advanced previously to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. It will be obvious that in proportion as the mass of accounts of the latter description is diminished, by settlement, the difficulty of settling the residue is increased from the consideration, that, in many instances, it can be obtained only by legal process, for more precise details on this subject, I refer to a report from the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

The sum which was appropriated at the last session, for the repair of the Cumberland road, has been applied with good effect to that object. A final report has not yet been received from the agent who was appointed to superintend it. As soon

It is received, it shall be communicated to Congress.

Many patriotic and enlightened citizens, who have made the subject an object of particular investigation, have suggested an improvement of still greater importance. They are of opinion that the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio may be connected together, by one continued canal and at an expense far short of the value and importance of the object to be obtained. If this could be accomplished, it is impossible to calculate the beneficial consequences which would result from it. A great portion of the produce of the very fertile country through which it would pass would find a market through that channel. Troops might be moved with great facility in war, in either direction. Connecting the Atlantic with the western country, in a line passing through the seat of the national government, it would contribute essentially to strengthen the bond of the Union itself. Believing, as I do that Congress possess the right to appropriate money for such a national object, (the jurisdiction remaining to the states through which the canal would pass,) I submit to your consideration whether it would not be advisable to authorize by an adequate appropriation, the employment of a suitable number of the officers of the corps of engineers, to examine the unexplored ground during the next season, and to report their opinion thereon. It will likewise be proper to extend their examination to the several routes through which the waters of the Ohio may be connected, by canals, with those of Lake Erie.

As the Cumberland road will require annual repairs, and as Congress have not thought it expedient to recommend to the states an amendment to the constitution, for the purpose of vesting in the United States a power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement it is also submitted to your consideration, whether it may not be expedient to authorize the Executive to enter into arrangements with the several states through which the road passes to establish tolls, each within its limits for the purpose of defraying the expense of future repairs, and of providing also, by suitable penalties, for its protection against future injuries.

The act of Congress of the seventeenth May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, appropriated the sum of twenty two thousand seven hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting two piers as a shelter for vessels from ice, near Cape Henlopen Delaware bay. To effect the object of the act, the officers of the board of Engineers, with Com. Bingham, were directed to prepare plans and estimates of piers sufficient to answer the purpose intended by the act. It appears by their report, which accompanies the documents from the War Department, that the appropriations not adequate to the purpose intended; and, as the piers would be of great service, both to the navigation of the Delaware Bay, and the protection of vessels on the adjacent parts of the coast, I submit for the consideration of Congress whether additional and sufficient appropriations should not be made.

The board of engineers were also directed to examine and survey the entrance of the harbor of the port of Prequille in Pennsylvania, in order to make an estimate of the expense of removing the obstructions to the entrance, with a plan of the best mode of effecting the same under the appropriation for that purpose, by act of Congress passed 3d March last. The report of the board accompanies the papers from the War Department, and is submitted for the consideration of Congress.

A strong hope has been long entertained founded on the heroic struggle of the Greeks, that they would succeed in their contest, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth. It is believed that the whole civilized world takes a deep interest in their welfare. Although no power has declared in their favor, yet none, according to our information, has taken part against them. Their cause and their name have protected them from dangers, which might otherwise have overwhelmed any other people. The ordinary calculations of interest, and of acquisition, with a view to aggrandizement, which mingle so much in the transactions of nations seem to have had no effect in regard to them. From the facts which have come to our knowledge, there is good cause to believe that their enemy has lost forever all dominion over them, that Greece will become again an independent nation. That she may obtain that rank is the object of our most ardent wishes.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of those countries, and that it appeared to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked, that the result has been, so far, very different from what was then anticipated. Events in that quarter of the globe with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly, in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are of necessity, more immediately connected and by causes which must be obvious to an enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers, is essentially different, in this respect, from

that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, the whole nation is devoted. We owe it therefore to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestations of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, in the war between those new States and Spain. We declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change, on the part of the United States, indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal, show that Europe is still unsettled. Of this important fact, no stronger proof can be adduced, than that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on any principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed force, in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried on the same principle, is a question, in which all the independent powers, whose governments differ from theirs, are interested; even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy, in regard to Europe, which was adopted at an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government of fact as the legitimate government for us to cultivate friendly relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy, meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power; submitting to injuries from none, and in regard to those continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern Brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should hold such interposition in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distances from each other, it must be obvious that she never can subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States, to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

If we compare the present condition of our Union with its actual state at the close of our Revolution, the history of the world furnishes no example of a progress in improvement in all the important circumstances which constitute the happiness of a nation, which bears any resemblance to it. At the first epoch, our population did not exceed three millions. By the last census it amounted to about ten millions, and what is more extraordinary, it is almost altogether native—the emigration from other countries has been inconsiderable. At the first epoch, half the territory within our acknowledged limits was uninhabited & a wilderness. Since then, new territory has been acquired of vast extent, comprising within it many rivers, particularly the Mississippi, the navigation of which to the ocean was of the highest importance to the original states. Over this territory our population has expanded in every direction, and new states have been established, almost equal in number to those which formed the first bond of our Union. This expansion of our population, and accession of new States to our Union, have had the happiest effect on all its highest interests. That it has eminently augmented our resources, and added to our strength and respectability as a power, is admitted by all. But, it is not in these important circumstances only that this happy effect is felt. It is manifest that, by enlarging the basis of our system and increasing the number of States, the system itself has been greatly strengthened in both its branches. Consolidation and disunion have thereby been rendered equally impracticable. Each government, confiding in its own strength, has less to apprehend from the other, and in consequence, each enjoying a greater freedom of action, is rendered more efficient for all the purposes for which it was instituted. It is unnecessary to treat here, of the vast improvement made in the system itself, by the adoption of this constitution, and of its happy effect in elevating the character and in protecting the rights of the nation, as well as of individuals. To what then do we owe these blessings? It is known to all, that we derive them from the excellence of our institutions. Ought we not then to adopt every measure, which may be necessary to perpetuate them.

JAMES MONROE.
Washington, Dec. 2d, 1823.

PICKLE FOR BEEF AND PORK.

The following receipt for making pickle for beef or pork, is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who pickle beef & pork for family use. Persons in the trade, who will adopt it, will find a ready sale for their beef & pork. It has been used by many families in this city, and always approved. I do not hesitate to assert, that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it. It is familiarly known by the name of the "Knickerbocker Pickle." Could this receipt be generally adopted, our pickled beef and pork would have certain preference in the foreign markets.

RECIPE.—Six gallons water, 9 pounds salt coarse and fine mixed, 3 lbs brown sugar, 3 ounces salt petre, 1 ounce pearl ash, 1 gallon molasses to every 6 gallons water.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold, put them over the beef or pork.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.
N. Y. Paper.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

By the packet ship Cortes, Captain De Cost, in 33 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers to the 23d of October, Liverpool to the 24th. We are also indebted to Capt. De Cost for a file of papers to the latest dates. The Cortes sailed on the 24th of October.

The state of things in Spain was far from tranquil. The decree of the King of the 4th of October, was expected, in its strict execution, to drive, into exile not less than fifteen thousand of the most respectable inhabitants of Madrid, and some of them of high rank. It is said that the Duke d'Angouleme was endeavoring to persuade Ferdinand to pass a general amnesty; but such was his Majesty's zeal in resuming the prerogatives of despotism, that he would listen to nothing, but was bent on going all lengths. Even the Royalists were showing signs of disaffection. Morillo has been confirmed in his command, but Ballastero is kept at a distance. There are several bodies of the Constitutionalists still under arms. Mina maintains his station in Catalonia. Indeed, such is the condition of the kingdom, and such the tumult of feeling, that the English papers say, notwithstanding the declaration of the Duke d'Angouleme when he entered Spain that it was not his intention to impose law upon the Spaniards, nor to occupy their country, that it will be impossible to adjust the affairs of the country without the presence of a French army of at least fifty thousand men, and the Courier expresses a doubt whether even that force will be sufficient. Ferdinand was preparing to banish many of his subjects, to levy contributions upon some, and to confiscate the estates of others.

Great excitement appears to have existed in England at the latest advices, at the decree of the King of Spain, declaring all the acts of the Constitutional government null and void. The effect produced by this measure upon the Spanish stocks was very great in France as well as England. Bonds, says the New Times of October 21, which a little more than a year ago sold in Paris for 87, were on Saturday last sold there for 21.

It is stated that the British government have given King Ferdinand to understand, that as far as at least as they are concerned, if he as sovereign does not fulfil the engagements of the Constitutional government made to the British and pay the debts contracted with them, they will pay themselves.

As to the ultimate issue of affairs in Spain, says the editor of the London Courier, we profess not to see our way clearly. The French cannot afford to continue, for any considerable time, the enormous expense of maintaining an army in an exhausted country. From the Indies Spain has long since ceased to receive a farthing. She must look exclusively to her own resources for subsistence. Spain is blotted out of the map of Europe for a century at least. France too is not the richer for the part she has taken in the contest.

Private letters from Paris, dated Oct 18th, state, that news had been received of the capture of the Baron d'Erolles, in Catalonia, by Mina.

The London Courier of the 22d of Oct. contains an important State Paper relative to the protracted discussions between Russia and the Porte.—This paper which is from Count Nesselrode to Lord Stangford, indicates the probability of a pacific termination of the whole matter in dispute; but there are one or two passages, referring to the affairs of Greece, which tend to a contrary conclusion.

A report from Marshal Lauriston to the Minister of War, dated Head Quarters, Saragossa, October 12th gives an account of an engagement between the French and Spanish troops, the latter commanded by General San Miguel, the chief of the Staff of the Army of Catalonia, who had left Tarragona with 3000 infantry and 400 cavalry. San Miguel was driven about until he was forced to a battle near Tramea, and according to the French accounts, was beaten and dispersed, and Gen. San Miguel himself found among the prisoners. The French, as is always the case with them, had the good luck to lose only a few men.

Greece.—The Austrian Observer, with every disposition to lower the patriotic exertions of the Greeks, admits that the Turks have wholly failed in the present campaign; and that in spite of the disadvantages under which the Greeks labour, they will long keep what they have gained, unless the military operations of the Porte are conducted with more ability and energy than they have been in this campaign.

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, late of Talbot county, deceased, on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace, Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent. Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above Reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. ROSS, dec'd.

Caroline county, Nov 29—4t

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

On Monday the Legislature of this State convened at Annapolis. A quorum of both branches being assembled, they were several times qualified agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, when the lower house adjourned to 9 o'clock on Tuesday. In the Senate Wm R. Stewart was elected President, Wm Kilty Chief Clerk, Charles C. Maccubbin Assistant Clerk, Thomas W. Lookerman Com. Clerk. Andrew Slicer Messenger and Samuel Peaco Doorkeeper, when the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

On Tuesday, William P. Johns, of this town, was elected Reading Clerk to the lower house, the votes stood thus—Johns 49, Roberts 19.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Monday last being the constitutional day for the meeting of Congress, quorums of both houses assembled in their respective chambers.

We understand from the Federal Republican, that Henry Clay, Esq. of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives by a large majority.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

A number of respectable gentlemen in this town and county, having expressed their willingness to unite in forming a Society, Auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, and being anxious that gentlemen from all parts of the county, as well as the town, should have an opportunity to associate with them in organizing an institution of such general interest and importance, Notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held for that purpose in the Court House on Tuesday next the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock.

The political necessity of giving aid and effect to the operations of the Parent Institution at Washington, must be obvious to every enlightened politician.

The moral importance of consummating the object contemplated by that society, as it affects the domestic economy and interest of every family, need not be named.—It is plain to the common sense of every man.

The political, the moral and religious effects of the whole scheme, as it regards that class of our population who are immediately embraced in it, are all seen and felt by the philanthropist and the christian.—To give to them a country and aid in their transportation to a home, where without injury to any interest on earth they can enjoy all the natural and social rights of man, is a noble effort—a magnanimous enterprise—an enterprise which confers upon all who are engaged in it a more imperishable wreath of glory than ever encircled the broadest warriors brow.—An enterprise which is smiled upon by heaven and which can never fail while essential goodness governs the world and controuls the destiny of man.

The writer of this notice, (a friend to Africa and to the descendants of Africa) flatters himself, that the enlightened and humane inhabitants of Easton and of Talbot county will on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock, by their unanimous voice sanction the object of the American Colonization Society, and form an important and effective Auxiliary to aid its operations at this time.

Easton, Friday, Dec 5th, 1823.

COMMUNICATED.

"GUNNERS TAKE CARE!"

On Friday the 28th ult. while Mr. William Harris was riding in the woods with his gun, he accidentally went off and discharged the contents in the head of his Horse, who dropped instantly dead on the spot; fortunately Mr Harris received no injury.

White Haven, Somerset county, Md. }
Dec. 1, 1823.

The Georgia Journal states the amount of actual cash now in the Treasury of that State to be \$425,775—besides \$1,006,000 the state owns in bank and other stock, making a sum total of 1,430,775 dollars.—A condition in which there are few public treasuries probably in the world. The interest of this sum at 6 per cent would be \$85,846, sufficient, it is believed, to bear all the expenses of the state, and relieve its citizens altogether from taxes.

The American Farmer states that Gen. S. Van Ransselaar of New York, always studious of using his ample means to promote improvements in agriculture, has placed \$1000 in Liverpool, to be invested in neat cattle, of improved breeds. To those who reflect how much time and money have been devoted to that country to attain the highest degree of perfection in all the qualities for which domestic animals are valued, it must be obvious that great benefit will now result from transplanting to our soil the matured fruit produced by the skill and labour and close attention of more than half a century.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.

The MAIL ROBBERS, Amishior & Ward were yesterday brought before the Circuit Court, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment each.—Pat.

We feel highly gratified in having it in our power to announce the appointment of Charles W. Goldsborough, Esq. to the Secretaryship of the Board of Navy Commissioners. A gentleman more pre-eminently qualified to fill this station, could not have been selected—his long connection with the office, his intimate knowledge of matters appertaining to Naval concerns render him every way suited for the important station.

W. G. Ridgely Esq. of this town has been appointed chief clerk in the same office.

Metropolitan, Nov 28.

NORFOLK, Dec. 1.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we announce the safe arrival of the schr. Hero, yesterday, at the Navy Yard, with the remainder of the men (24 in number) sent home sick from Thompson's Island, by Com. Rodgers, under the medical care of Surgeon Williamson, who, we are truly happy to find, is completely restored to health.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT.

The following presents the mode of election in each state, and the number of Electors, for President and Vice President.

STATES,	VOTES AND MODE OF VOTING
Maine,	By People, districts 9
New Hampshire,	General Ticket 8
Vermont,	Legislature 7
Massachusetts,	Districts 15
Rhode Island,	General Ticket 4
Connecticut,	General Ticket 8
New York,	Legislature 36
New Jersey,	General Ticket 8
Pennsylvania,	General Ticket 23
Delaware,	Legislature 8
Maryland,	Districts 11
Virginia,	General Ticket 24
North Carolina,	General Ticket 15
South Carolina,	Legislature 11
Georgia,	Legislature 9
Alabama,	Legislature 6
Louisiana,	General Ticket 3
Mississippi,	Districts 11
Tennessee,	Three Districts 14
Kentucky,	General Ticket 16
Ohio,	Legislature 5
Indiana,	People, Districts 3
Illinois,	People, Districts 3
Missouri,	People, Districts 3
Total	261

Departed this life at his residence near Centerville, Mr. William C. Clayton, in the 29th year of his age he has left a wife and two little daughters to lament his loss—he was an affectionate husband, and a kind parent.

St. John's Day.

The Installation advertised for the 26th ult. having been deferred,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all Free and Accepted Antient York Masons that, agreeably to the directions of the R. W. G. M. the Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Maryland will, accompanied by a number of Brethren from the city of Baltimore attend at Easton on next St. John's day, Saturday the 27th inst. for the purpose of installing the Officers of COATS LODGE, No. 76, when the attendance of our disant Brethren, to assist in the ceremony, join in the procession and partake of the festivities of the occasion, would be particularly agreeable to the members of this Lodge.

By order,
THOMAS P. BENNETT, Secretary.
Coats Lodge, No. 76,
Easton, Dec 6

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The public are respectfully informed that an Examination will be held at the Cambridge Academy, on Thursday and Friday, 18th and 19th inst. which the patrons of literature are invited to attend.

JOS. E. MUSE, President.
Cambridge, Dec 6 2w

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Martha Wilson, late of this county deceased—in King's Creek on Wednesday the 17th inst. all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (a number of which are well fattened) Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades and coarse Provender—Also the Household and Kitchen Furniture and the Woveat now sowed in the ground. Will be disposed of at the same time and place, seven Negroes for life, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day. Attendance given by

JOHN ARRINDALE, Adm'r.
Dec 5 2w

Land for Sale.

By an order of the Executive of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 30th of December, in Vienna, at the house of Mrs. Douglass, about

311 ACRES

of LAND, belonging to the State of Maryland—lying in the great Indian Town adjoining the lands of John N. Steele, Esq. and others. It will be sold all together or in lots, as may be most desirable—on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

SAM'L. L. COMPTON, Trustee.
Cambridge, Dec 6 4w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

November Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of Richard Spencer, Esq. Executor of the testament and last will of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand & L. S. & the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county,

Pursuant to the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of November, A. D. 1823.

RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r.
of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.

Nov 29 3w

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

LINES ON A SOLDIER,
Found lying dead on the Field of Battle.
[EDINBURG MAGAZINE.]
Wreck of a warrior pass'd away!
Thou form without a name!
Which thought and felt but yesterday,
And dreamt of future fame!
Stripp'd of thy garments who shall guess
Thy rank, thy lineage, and thy race?
If haughty chieftain holding sway,
Or lowlier, destin'd to obey.

The light of that fix'd eye is set,
And all is moveless now,
But Passion's traces linger yet,
And lower upon that brow;
Expression has not yet wax'd weak,
The lips seem e'en in act to speak,
And clench'd the cold and lifeless hand,
As if it grasp'd the battle brand!

Though from that head, late towering high,
The waving plume is torn,
And low in dust that form doth lie,
Unhonor'd and forlorn!
Yet death's dark shadow cannot hide,
The graven characters of pride,
That on the lip and brow reveal
The impress of the spirits seal.

Lives there a mother to deplore
The son she ne'er shall see?
Or maiden, on some distant shore,
To break her heart for thee!—
Perchance to roam a maniac there,
With wild flower wreaths to deck her hair,
And through the weary night to wait
Thy footsteps at the lonely gate.

Long shall she linger there in vain
The evening fire shall trim,
And gazing on the darkening main,
Shall often call on him
Who hears her not—who cannot hear—
Oh! dear forever is the ear
That once in listening rapture hung
Upon the music of her tongue!

Long may she dream—to wake is woe?
Ne'er may remembrance tell
Its tale to bid her sorrows flow,
And hope to sigh farewell,—
The heart, bereaving of its stay,
Quenching the beam that cheers her way
Along the waste of life—till she
Shall lay her down and sleep like thee!

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a **CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.**

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Penny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.
Easton, Nov 15 tf

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
October Term, 1823.

On application of William Townsend, Administrator with the Will annex'd of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed at Easton, and in one of the newspapers printed in the city of Baltimore.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 21st day of November, 1823.
J. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the Personal Estate of John Sears, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 27th day of June, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1823.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Adm'r.
of John Sears, dec'd.

Nov 22 3w

\$5 Reward.

Lost off the mouth of Chester River, on Wednesday night 12th instant,

A Batteau,

About 14 feet long, nearly new—Whoever takes up said Batteau and will deliver her to Col. Waters, in Baltimore, shall receive the above reward.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

Nov 22

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 9th of December next, will be sold on a credit of six months, at the residence of Edward Coursey, Esq. on Wye River, all his stock of *Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, Mules & Farming Implements.* If the day should be unfavourable, the sale will take place the next fair day.

Mr. Coursey's negroes are also to be sold, and will be delivered to purchasers at the end of the present year, but they are to be sold at private sale, and not against their consent.
WILLIAM GHASON, Agent
of Edward Coursey.

Oct. 18—3w

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chopank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—tf

Pump Making.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that he is now prepared to contract to make Pumps in the best manner, and on the most approved plan—he will also have pipes laid and Wells dug at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Easton Hotel

J. W. HILEAS.

Easton, Nov 22 3w

Six Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 28th of June, 1823, an apprentice boy named Solomon Manship, about 19 years of age—Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward but no charges.

NOAH ROSS.

Hunting Creek, Caroline county, Md.
November 22—3w

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the **WHITE HOUSE** and Premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by John Tomlinson—Also a **FRAME TENEMENT** behind the Court House.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Nov 15

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE Canal Company.

Old Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.

H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.

Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug 23, 1823—Sept 20—12w

To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the **Union Tavern,**

in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a **Public House**) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS **TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.**

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.

JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, P. S. Md.
August 16, 1823.

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.

SAM. CHAPLIN.

Centreville, June 14

WANTED,

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county,

A Blacksmith,

Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable dwelling house, and a Blacksmith's shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop in Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.
EDWARD HARRIS.

August 30, 1823—

REMOVAL.

CHAPLIN & DONOVAN

Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received

A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

NEW GOODS.

Clark & Green

Have just received and are now opening a large and general

ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Selected with great care in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest importations, which will be offered extremely low for cash, they respectfully invite their friends and the Public generally to give them an early call.

Nov 1—tf

Very Cheap

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened

THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Begin leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.

Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS, from number 3 to 24.

GROOME & LAMBIN.

Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

Easton, October 25—tf

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about four miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of Tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.

JAMES DENNY,

Agent for Thomas Denny.

Oct 25

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.

Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100
Piano Forte 5
Theorem Painting 5
DAY SCHOLARS,
Spelling and Reading per quarter 3
Writing and Grammar (extra) 3
Arithmetic and Geography 2
Mystic and Use of the Globes 2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1
Embroidery 1

N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.

Oct 11 3m

Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, and on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.

The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can see wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.

THOMAS SHERWOOD.

September 6

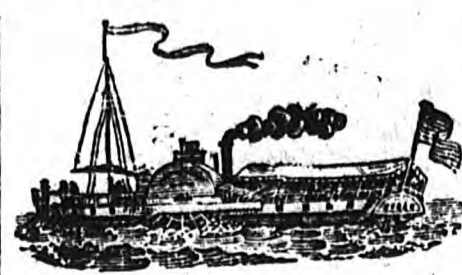
Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.

JOSEPH CHAIN,

opposite the Easton Hotel.

Easton, Nov 15 tf



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same route, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock; till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All Baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge; and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage fare) as to and from Easton.

C. VICKARS, Captain.

August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at the subscribers, on Wednesday the 3d day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day—a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and 3 Yoke of Oxen—a quantity of Corn and Corn Blades, Farming Utensils, &c. Also a good Double Carriage and Horses. A credit of five months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers giving a note and good security bearing interest from the day of sale. The terms of sale must be complied with before the delivery of the property—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

JAMES TILGHMAN.

Bay Side, Nov 29—1w

FOR HIRE, FOR 1824.

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also some negro Children to be put out for their victuals and clothes.

RACHEL L. KERR.

Easton, Nov 29 w

To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR, On a moderate rent, my House and Lot, on Goldsborough's street, Easton. For terms enquire of John M. G. Emory, Esq. at Easton, or George Martin, Denton.

Nov 29 3w

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The visitors and Governors take leave to inform the public, that they have elected the Rev Timothy Clowes, L. L. D. the principal of this institution, and that he has entered on the duties of his office. The board flatter themselves that their choice has fallen upon an individual who would do honour to any seminary of learning, and they feel confident, from the high recommendations which they have received of this gentleman, both as a scholar and a teacher, that full justice will be done to the pupils committed to his charge.

The price of Tuition in the classical and Mathematical department is \$35 and in the English department, conducted as heretofore by Mr. C. Ferguson is \$20 per annum.

The Visitors have also made arrangements with the Rev. James Thomas, to board the Students in the College, who may resort to the institution from a distance; And the public may rest assured that the utmost attention of the principal and of the Rev. Mr. Thomas, will be paid to the morals of the youths committed to their care.

The price of board is established at \$100 per annum; the pupils being expected to furnish their own rooms.

Chertown, Md. 2

Nov 29 3w

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Monday 22d December next, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, all the Real Estate, of which the late Samuel Tregoe and Joseph Tregoe died, seized and possessed, to wit: A FARM situate in Transquakin, near Airey's Meeting House, where the deceased formerly resided, containing about 114 acres, and also

A HOUSE AND LOT

at Airey's Meeting House, now occupied by Mrs. Tregoe. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give a bond with good security.

The creditors of Samuel Tregoe & Joseph Tregoe, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Nov 29 ts

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—by

T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists,

Oct 11

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the **HOUSE**

at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Nov 15 tf

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Tuesday the 23d day of December next, on the head of Church Creek, at Williams' & Dixon's Store, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which Mr. Harrison Dixon, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: A valuable tract of Woodland, situate near the head of Church Creek, containing 250 acres. This land is perhaps as rich as any unimproved land in the county, and most of it within half a mile of navigable water, which together with its adjacency to the village of Church Creek, makes it valuable and desirable property—it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be a credit of 18 months, the purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with securities approved by the trustee, when the whole of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the sale, shall be paid; a good title to the property, will be conveyed by the trustee.

NOAH DIXON, Trustee.

Nov 29 ts

N. B. The creditors of H. Dixon, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Dorchester county, within six months from the day of sale.

Joseph Chain,

OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL, Has just received a supply of

BEER & CIDER.

Which he will sell by the barrel, half quarter barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE

Apples by the barrel or bushel
Onion Cloves by do or do
Chesnuts by the bushel
English Walnuts do
Beef Tongues and Dried Beef, &c.

superior manner by himself, which he warrants to be equal, if not superior to any in this state. All of the above articles he will sell very low.

Also, Crab Apple Cider for sale.

Easton, Nov 29 tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the certificate of a half share, No. 19,503 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal.

JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.

of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Farm called

"WARD'S GIFT,"

beautifully situate within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about four hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and fire wood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with, viz.—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Haricastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton.

J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 tf

MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
October Term, A. D. 1823.

On application of William Townsend, Executor of the Testament and last will of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased; it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be inserted once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, 1823.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphans' court of said county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Arthur Rigby, late of Talbot county, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of May, 1824, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY 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.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR No. 4.

REPORT ON CROPS

The committee appointed to judge of crops regret that there has been so little competition, indeed they may say, that there has been none. The only crop for which a premium has been asked by more than one person is wheat and although the committee have the most perfect confidence in the statement of Mr. Nimrod Owings, which represents that he had made 50 bushels to the acre, yet as that statement was not accompanied by the necessary vouchers, they do not feel themselves at liberty to act upon it. They therefore award the premium for the wheat crop, to Mr. John Mercer, of Anne Arundel county, for a crop of 616 bushels exclusive of gleanings (estimated at 20 bushels) from 22 acres 75 perches of land.

For the corn crop, to Mr. N. Underwood of Baltimore county, for a crop of 60 bushels and 2 quarts per acre, on ten acres.

For the carrot crop, to Mr. John Mercer, of Anne Arundel county, for a half acre of carrots, producing 277 1/2 bushels.

For an acre of mangel wurtzel, also to John Mercer, producing 1376 bushels of clean roots.

The committee have received a very satisfactory account of a large crop of millet raised by D. Williamson Jr. Esq. of Baltimore county, on a small quantity of land—the produce was great, and although not so much as we have seen reported in other situations, still it was large enough to prove that millet is a very productive and valuable crop, one that might be advantageously placed on our premium lists.

And in order to inform competitors as to the nature of the evidence, that your committee are permitted to receive, respecting the character and extent of crops per acre, we beg leave to submit the several statements that have been offered to us on this occasion—by which it will be seen, that the Society requires the testimony of disinterested persons—not because the members or your committee would hesitate to believe the mere statements of competitors, but that they are convinced that it is best to accompany their awards with a higher degree of evidence, such as may claim, and will command universal confidence.

On behalf of the Committee,
B. W. HALL, Chairman.

Informal statement of a wheat crop— it being accompanied by disinterested testimony.

I hereby certify that I had a plot of ground of twenty acres, sowed in wheat, on the 4th and 5th of October, 1822, at the rate of three bushels to one acre, as nearly as my seedman could sow it, (the residue of my crop being two bushels seed to one acre.)—That I had the said wheat reaped in July, 1823, from which I got 2170 dozen sheaves. The wheat was of superior quality and from 18 1/2 dozen sheaves (or 2250 sheaves) threshed, I cleared up 87 bushels superior seed wheat, leaving out of account tail ends, or such as I deemed unfit for seed—and that thrashed was in no respect different from the rest of the crop—it was the opinion of all farmers who saw it growing and after it was reaped, that 50 bushels per acre could be realized. The above is a correct and true estimate which gives a fraction more than 1000 bushels superior wheat from the 26,040 sheaves, 2170 sheaves of 12 sheaves each. A sample of the wheat is herewith handed. I had other fields, part, say 30 or 40 acres, of which I think was not much inferior to the above statement. I have not had this wheat weighed, but I think it will weigh 62 to 65 lbs. per bushel. The wheat is between the white and blue stem, not so fair as white wheat, though a brighter straw than the blue stem wheat. This is the eighth crop I have cultivated of this sort of wheat preferring it to any other I have seen, the famous Lawler not excepted. The ground was tilled in corn in 1821, and ploughed in the fall; again in the spring, and then in September, prepared for a crop of timothy. The drought last summer deferred me from sowing grass seed, and I put it in wheat, sowed broad cast, and harrowed in by two harrows, came ways—very low horse harrows, with a single long. It may be remarked that the wheat I had sowed on the 3d, 4th and 5th days (6th being Tuesday) of the month was decidedly better than that sown on the 1st, 2d, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, when I finished. Although the weather

was mild and seasonable, with moderate showers on the 9th and 10th, though not to prevent my seeding. I had one field of 50 acres of rye, which was seeded from the 3d to the 11th September, from which I reaped the heaviest crop, that has been seen by the most experienced of our farmers.—Mr. Joshua Dellaplane says, he never saw as good a field of rye; the yield was 1750 shocks, of 18 sheaves each. I have not thrashed any of it. My crop of corn, though small, (60 acres) is very superior, and has been thought inferior to none in the state.

NIMROD OWINGS.

Fountain Rock, Fredk. Co. Md.
November 3, 1823.

Estimate—2170 shocks of 12 sheaves each, is 26,040 sheaves, on 20 acres, Threshed 2250 sheaves—gave 87 bushels, is an aggregate of 1000 bushels and upwards.

Wheat Crop, by Mr. John Mercer—
Certificate of the survey and produce.

I hereby certify that I surveyed a field of stubble for Mr. John Mercer, and found it to contain 22 acres and 75 perches.

JOHN IGLEHART.

Cedar Park, Oct. 23, 1823.

I hereby certify that there were 616 bushels of clean wheat measured by me from the above field, exclusive of what I estimate at 20 bushels, gleaned with the horse rake, but which was not threshed or measured separately.

THOMAS LEETCH.

Corn Crop, by Mr. N. Underwood—
certificate of survey and yield.

We do hereby certify, that we have examined a corn field of Mr. N. Underwood, at Orange Farm, Baltimore county—that having carefully measured the produce of one acre of said field, we have found that the said acre has this year produced 60 bushels and 2 quarts of very fine shelled corn, & that in our estimation, the produce per acre of the adjoining nine acres is as great as the produce of the said acre actually measured. This corn field is in drills 3 1/2 feet apart, and the corn stalks two in a hill, are about eighteen inches apart.

JOHN MURRAY.

JOHN STANDFORD.

Baltimore county, Nov. 4, 1823.

Root Crops, by Mr. John Mercer—
certificate of survey and produce.

I hereby certify, that I surveyed a piece of ground in mangel wurtzel, and another in carrots—the former of which contained one acre, and the latter one half of an acre.

JOHN IGLEHART.

Cedar Park, 28th October, 1823.

We hereby certify, that we attended the measuring of the above acre of mangel wurtzel for Mr. John Mercer, and found it to contain 1376 bushels of clean roots well heaped on the barrel, weighing 52,976 lbs.

As the form of the ground was an exact parallelogram, and the growth as uniform as possible, we agreed to take every fifth row for 25 rows, to measure and weigh the whole quantity and take the average. Also the half acre of carrots, which we found to contain 277 1/2 bushels.

ALEX. MURRAY.

MARTIN FENWICK.

JAMES CHESTON, Jr.

We, the subscribers, also selected 12 of the largest roots of the mangel wurtzel, which weighed 127 lbs.

ALEX. J. MURRAY.

MARTIN FENWICK.

JAMES CHESTON, Jr.

Account of a crop of Millet raised by D. Williamson, Jr. Esquire, of Baltimore County.

Having heard much of the value and productiveness of Millet, I was induced to make an accurate experiment to test its worth.

In the fall of 1822 I ploughed up a piece of ground that had been in grass for the last 44 years, turning the sod well under, the depth of 9 or 10 inches. In the spring, the ground was well manured on the surface, and harrowed in, after which it was lightly ploughed across, so as not to disturb the sod. On or about the 26th of May, one bushel of millet seed was sown, and harrowed in, which from the drought that succeeded, remained without any appearance of vegetation, till after the rains and damp growing weather late in June, when its growth was more rapid and astonishing than any thing I ever witnessed. It continued luxuriant, and grew, on an average, six feet high and as thick as it could stand on the ground; the heads measuring 9 to 12 inches in length. It was ripe on the 3th of August, but owing to the weather, and my other engagements, it was not cut till the 19th and 20th August, then tied into bundles. An accurate average, as to size, was taken of the bundles, and weighed, giving a product of 74 lbs. 1 qr. 7 lbs. from which there were threshed 43 bushels of good seed.

The yield would have been much greater, had I been able to leave it in proper time; it shattered and wasted much in the field. The ground on which this grain measured 34 perch 5 feet, by 10 perch 5

feet, which is a fraction more than one and a half acres. For the above statement, I refer you to the annexed certificate.

D. WILLIAMSON, Jr.

Lerington, Nov. 5, 1823.

I certify that the particulars mentioned in the above statement are correct.

MARTIN THOMAS, Manager.

Nov. 5, 1823.

Baltimore County, 5th Nov. 1823.

I hereby certify that at the request of David Williamson, Jr. I measured, with a measurer's line, the piece of ground on which the crop of millet grew, as described by Mr. Williamson, in the annexed statement, and that it measured 34 perches 5 feet, by 10 perches 5 feet.

JAMES A. MCCREERY.

REPORT ON BUTTER.

The Committee appointed to award the premiums for the best Butter, approached that duty with a proper sense of its delicacy. The inherent difficulty of the task was augmented by the number of the competitors, and the almost equal merit of the samples of butter that were offered. It gives the Committee pleasure to say that, with the exception perhaps of one parcel, the whole was so excellent as to make it almost impracticable to discriminate between the different degrees of its merit. It was not therefore until after long deliberation that the Committee determined to award the premiums as follows:

The first premium to John Schwartz, of Baltimore county.

The second premium to James C. Gittings, of Long Green, Baltimore county.

It was a subject of regret to the Committee, that two samples of very fine butter were rejected from examination, because not coming within the description of the rule which requires the quantity exhibited to be 'not less than five pounds.' This was the more to be regretted, because this butter, which was afterwards understood to be the product of the farms of Messrs. George and James Howard, seemed to have been samples of the quality of thirty pounds, of like quality.

Some of the butter which failed to receive the preference, was rejected because somewhat too salt, and some of it because not sufficiently worked. The butter to which the second premium was awarded was in this respect of an excellence worthy of imitation.

These circumstances it is thought proper now to mention, as it may enable the candidates for this premium, at future exhibitions, to avoid the repetition of the error or inadvertence, which in all probability deprived at least one of them of the premium on this occasion.

By order of the Committee.

J. GALE, Jr.

REPORT ON FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The Committee on Fermented Liquors, report—that various samples consisting of bottles of currant wine and cider, were presented for their inspection. They award that the wine contained in the bottle marked D. D. is the best; the paper which was affixed to the bottle being lost, the Committee is informed as to the name of the maker—and we award the premium for the best cider to Dr. Samuel McCulloch, which we think of very superior quality.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

D. MURRAY.

JOS. KENT.

November 5th, 1823.

*It has since been ascertained that this wine was made by Mr. Hamilton.

Baltimore, Nov. 6th, 1823.

Dear Sir,

I very much regret that the state of the weather connected with that of my health, renders it unsafe for me to attend the cattle show to day, for the purpose of delivering the address which I have prepared, at the request of the Trustees.

Please to express to them my sense of the distinction conferred on me by this request, and my hope that circumstances may be more favorable at the next meeting.

Thinking highly as I do of the benefits to be expected from this institution, I have seen its progress with great pleasure; and shall always be very happy to assist in promoting its success, by every mean in my power.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBT. G. HARPER.

GEM. RIDGE.

Meridian Hill, Nov. 2d, 1823.

My Dear Sir,

It is a subject of sincere regret, that I have it not in my power to attend the Agricultural Exhibition near Baltimore, agreeably to the invitation I have been honored with, by the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society; as the early departure of my Squadron from the United States, requires my immediate presence in Norfolk, where I shall arrive on the day that the meeting takes place; and the same reason will prevent my attending the meeting of the Delegates at Washington, in relation to the proposed Union Canal.

The two subjects are such as are regarded by me with the most lively solicitude, and it heightens my regrets that I should be deprived both of the pleasure of a participation in the proceedings of their respective friends, and of the opportunity which occasions so acceptable, would afford me of shaking by the hand the many friends and acquaintances which they will bring together.

With sentiments of great respect,

Your obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Cor. Sec. Md. Agricultural Society.

The various premiums having been delivered by the president, according to the preceding reports—the Society dined together in the utmost harmony and cheerfulness, and finally separated with increased dispositions to persevere in the promotion of the objects of their association.

JAMES HOWARD, Sec'y.

FEEDING CATTLE.

The use of molasses was lately recommended, we believe, by Dr. Mitchell, in fattening cattle and poultry, which it increases in size, and communicates a fine flavour to their meat. This practice, we observe, has been sneered at by some, while others, without assigning any reason for their want of faith, have altogether doubted its utility. We apprehend these attempts to discourage the method recommended, arises principally from a want of knowledge as to the nourishing qualities of saccharine juices so predominant in molasses, and which are well known to be a constituent part of vegetables, and existing in considerable quantities in a number of plants that are given to cattle as food. Not to multiply names, we may refer to the practice, in some of the middle states of this country, where the small branches of the sugar maple tree afford sustenance for cattle in consequence of the saccharine matter which they are known to contain. But if any doubts existed on this subject, we have only to direct our attention to the West India islands to have these completely removed. There, so palatable, and at the same time so nutritive is the juice of the sugar cane, that we are informed by those who have lived on the spot, every creature which partakes freely of it, whether man or animal, appears to derive health and vigour from its use. During the sugar harvest the meagre and sickly negroes exhibit a surprising alteration, and become fat and healthy. The labouring horses, oxen, and mules, though constantly at work being allowed to eat almost without restraint, of the refuse plants, and of the scummings from the boiling house, improve infinitely more than they do at any other period of the year. In England, owing to the high price of molasses, occasioned by the heavy duties, the grazier is prevented from using it in fattening his cattle, and compelled to feed them with oil cake which injures rather than improves the flavour of the meat. Here no such objections exist; and while the farmer might with advantage adopt the practice recommended, it would promote the commercial prosperity of the country by creating a demand for the article in question, of which we have an abundance.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

GENTLEMEN—

To the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

In the order of Providence the period has again arrived, which convenes together for the purposes of legislation, the honorable bodies over which you preside, and in conformity to past usage, we would proceed to bring to your view, a concise detail of the manner in which those duties have been performed, which devolved on us by the resolves and directions of your predecessors in office.

A copy of the resolution respecting the great national road, leading from Cumberland to Wheeling, was agreeably to the directions of the last General Assembly, sent to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that their best exertions might be used for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated in that resolution. In stating to the legislature the manner in which their directions have been complied with, it gives us pleasure to be enabled to add, that an appropriation of twenty five thousand dollars has been made to repair the road in question; the importance of which to the interest and convenience of the people of the United States, must be evident to every reflecting mind, and has not (as this procedure evinces) been overlooked by our national rulers.

A copy of the resolution relating to internal improvements and a system of defence, and approving the conduct of the general government relating thereto, was duly sent as directed by the last legislature, to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, accompanied with a request that they would co-operate in the promotion of all such measures as would tend to enhance the interests of the Union at large, and of our own State in particular.

It having pleased the late legislature to

set apart the thirteenth day of March past to be observed throughout the State as a day of humiliation and prayer, we deemed our duty to state we had the resolution directing it, published in as many of the public newspapers as we considered sufficient to give it general publicity.

In pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly, we paid by an order on the treasurer to John I. Stull, the sum of one hundred and forty nine dollars and fifty four and an half cents, it being the balance due Eli Williams, deceased, as commissioner to examine the river Potomac and its branches, agreeably to the certificate of the commissioners made in pursuance of the resolution No. 26, passed at December session, 1820.

We transmitted as directed by the legislature to our senators and representatives in Congress, a copy of the resolution requesting them to use their best exertions to procure such an amendment of the constitution of the United States, as would extend with proper limitations the power of Congress, in adopting and executing a system of internal improvement.

In pursuance of a resolution of the general assembly, copies have been transmitted by this Department of the executive communication on the subject of the Potomac survey, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the United States, and to the Governors of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio, with a request that the former would lay the same before the honorable bodies over which they preside, and the latter before the legislature of their respective states.

In pursuance of the powers vested in us by the general assembly, we have appointed Henry Kemp, Esq. and Mr. Sanderson Raymond, to superintend the repairs necessary to be done to the barracks in Frederick Town, to keep them in a state of preservation, and to secure the public property contained therein, from the injury it must necessarily sustain, were the barracks permitted to remain in their present exposed condition.

In virtue of the resolution respecting cleaning the arms in the respective armories, we have directed three hundred and forty muskets to be cleaned by the armorer at Annapolis, and one hundred by the armorer at Frederick Town, for which they are allowed fifty cents per musket; and one thousand to be cleaned by the armorer at Easton, for which he is allowed twenty five cents each; the arms in his possession requiring less to be done to them than the others—all the cartouch boxes that required it, are repaired and oiled.

We have transmitted to the chairman of the library committee on the part of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States, copies of the laws of Maryland, from the year 1819, to the last session inclusive.

The resolution empowering us to contract for the printing of the laws and votes and proceedings of the legislature, at its last session, in the same manner they have heretofore been printed, and to pay for them when completed, has been carried into effect—we contracted with Jeremiah Hughes, Esq. to do this work, and when it was performed, paid him the sum of fourteen hundred dollars. The resolve also relating to the printer of the daily journals of each branch of the legislature, has been complied with, by paying him agreeably to his contract with the committee of claims, for the printing of the journal of the house of delegates, from page 573, and of the senate from page 320, at the rate of sixty cents per page.

The Levy Court Justices of the several counties were duly notified by notice in all the public prints edited in this state, to meet on the first Monday in May last, for the purpose of raising a revenue to support the government of this state; and the abstracts of the acts of December session 1819, and December session 1821, relating to licenses required to be taken out by Dry Goods Retailers, Importers and Wholesale Merchants, were published agreeably to the resolution relating thereto.

In pursuance of an order of the House of Delegates, we have caused a stone to be placed at the head and foot of the grave of the honorable William O'Neil, with an inscription containing the date of his birth, and the period of his departure from this life, and had the same adorned and inclosed, the cost of which, amounting to fifty two dollars, has been paid.

We appointed Theodorick Bland, Geo. Winchester and John Patterson, Esquires, commissioners to lay out and survey a route for a canal, which will connect the waters of the Susquehanna with the city of Baltimore; and Athanasius Fenwick, Dr. William Howard, and William Price, Esquires, to lay out and survey a route of a canal from the city of Baltimore to the river Potomac, agreeably to certain resolutions of the last General Assembly relating thereto, and in pursuance of the same have advanced from time to time, each of the said Commissioners, such sums as they have required to defray the expenses incident to the work in which they are engaged. The result of their labors and researches will be seen by a perusal of their communications to this department herewith sent.

We transmit for the information of the General Assembly, a report of the scheme of a Lottery No. 2, made to this Department in virtue of the third section of the law passed at December session 1821, entitled a "further supplement to the act entitled an act respecting lotteries," together with a list of notes and other evidences of the money due for tickets sold, and the name of the Bank in which they are deposited. Also, an account of the net proceeds of lottery No. 1, which, after having been examined by us, and found to be correct, the amount thereof was paid into the Treasury by the Commissioners agreeably to the directions of said law.

Having received information from the Governor of Illinois, that the laws of Maryland heretofore sent for the use of that state, were destroyed by fire, and requesting to be furnished with another set—we considering that an interchange of laws between the states was necessary and important, directed the Clerk of this department to purchase a copy of those edited by Wm. Kilty, Esq. and when procured, to forward them with a set of those compiled by the late Chancellor Kilty, Harris and Watkins to the Executive of the said state—which has been done. There are a number of copies of the acts of Congress for several years past, in this department, sent by the Secretary of State, that have not been distributed. It will be necessary for the Legislature to point out the manner in which they are to be disposed of, and to make some provision to defray the expense of transmitting them to the places to which they may be destined. The number of copies of each session may be estimated at about two hundred. The respective Courts have been furnished with complete sets up to December session, 1821; but for fear of accident to any of them, it might be well to increase the sets as far back as they can be made up.

Since the close of last session, the powder belonging to the state which had for some time past been placed in the United States' arsenal at Annapolis, was, by the direction of the commander at that place, delivered out to Mr. Turk, the armourer, it not being convenient for it to remain there longer—as there was no magazine for its reception, it was placed in one of the out buildings at the Government house, until a place could be procured for it—the eminent hazard to which the public property was exposed, while it remained there, must be obvious to all—had a chimney caught fire, it could not be expected that any persons would risk their lives by attempting to extinguish it, and a flash of lightning might have caused an explosion that would have destroyed the whole. In consequence of these considerations, we have hired a temporary receptacle for the powder, in the vicinity of Annapolis, for which we are to pay sixty dollars per year; besides this, we are now paying considerably for a quantity stored in Baltimore; we believe therefore, that motives of economy, as well as of expediency, would be consulted by the building of a magazine at this place, for the reception of the whole of the powder belonging to the state—the cost of which would be inconsiderable, and the state would be relieved from the annual rents to which she is now subject on this account. We would also suggest the propriety of adding to the armory at Easton, a small building for the purpose of holding the cannon on the E. Shore, heretofore contained in the armory to the manifest injury thereof. We also find a number of muskets belonging to the state, considerably defaced, by their usage during the late war and many tents, which, if permitted to remain on hand, will become useless—we would therefore respectfully recommend to the Legislature, that they would take these subjects into consideration, and adopt such measures relating to them, as they in their wisdom may deem best.

We take leave to call your attention to a letter of the Secretary of War, that was transmitted to the General Assembly by the late Governor, at the last session, by which it will be seen, that no returns of the militia have been made by the state to the President of the United States, as directed by the act of Congress, passed on the eighth day of May, seventeen hundred and ninety two, since the year eighteen hundred & eleven, & that the state may not have got her quota of arms due for several years back, under the provisions of the law of the United States of April eighteen hundred and eight, for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States, in consequence of that omission, as there has been doubtless an increase of militia since that period, and as repeated exertions have been made by the executive to obtain returns without effect, we would suggest the expediency of your passing such a law as would by its provisions be calculated to enforce a due execution hereafter of the law of Congress, and enable this Department to comply with the calls that have so often been made on it, by the Secretary of War by order of the President, and thereby prevent a similar occurrence. While on this subject, we cannot forbear to remark upon the laudable military spirit evinced in different parts of the state to promote which every legislative aid should be afforded. In governments like ours, large standing armies have ever been viewed with distrust and apprehension, while a well organized militia has been regarded as (what it in reality is) the only secure and efficient defence.—The truth of this principle should the more animate Americans, because it has been fully tested in the late war: that there appears to be a defect either in the organization or the administration of our present military system, all must acknowledge. In a free country like ours, to protect whose rights, every citizen is bound by the strongest ties, and where every man has his liberty and his life to defend, we hazard no fear of contradiction

in asserting our opinion that few, if any, will be found unwilling to devote a portion of their time to acquiring a knowledge of the use of arms, that they may become skilled in the science of war, and attain a practical knowledge of tactics, so as to be at all times ready to face impending danger and resist the attacks of hostile foes. In order to encourage this ardor for military science, we have on our part supplied such companies as have uniformed themselves, with arms out of the public Armories, having first taken bond and security for their return in good order when required by the proper authority, and as the arms loaned have (with a few exceptions) been selected from among the uncleaned ones, and subsequently put in order by those to whom they were loaned, the State has been saved a considerable expense by the measure.

When we view the spirit of improvement which has been progressing in this ancient city for the last ten years, we can but express our gratification, and feel a confidence that it will not be considered inconsistent with our duty to recommend to your consideration the propriety of appropriating a small sum to assist in defraying the expense of paving a foot way from the state house to the government house, the convenience of such an improvement will not only tend to the comfort of the Governor and his family, but also to the members of the legislature and the public generally.

The death of John Cropper, Esq. late Register of Wills for Dorchester county, has made necessary an appointment by this department.—For this office several gentlemen of high character and respectability were candidates, and after much deliberation, we selected William Washington Eccleston, Esq. as his successor, which is submitted to the consideration of the legislature.

At a time like the present, when the spirit of internal improvement has been so meritoriously awakened, and by the exercise of which our sister states have advanced in national character and opulence—every talent and feeling are required on your part to devise ways and means, by which we may again become independent and flourishing. The embarrassed state of our finances demands, therefore, your early and prompt attention. Need we advise the observance of that strict economy in all your proceedings, which is so consistent with the principles of republicanism, and suited to the present exigencies of our state or to say that every step should be taken to advance the interests and alleviate the pecuniary distresses of our citizens.—We feel assured, that you will at once perceive the necessity and propriety of such endeavors on your part, and we can truly assure you that such shall be the ruling conduct of this department.

It has pleased Providence again to visit our state with an unusual degree of disease and mortality. To these indications of the Divine Will, it is our duty to submit with humble and reverential submission; believing that affliction cometh not of dust, but has an errand of mercy to perform, by causing us as a people to examine ourselves, and as a people to mourn whatever we discover that may have provoked the wrath of the Almighty, and to deprecate his anger by timely repentance. We would therefore follow the example of our predecessors, and recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of a day to be observed throughout the state for the purpose of humiliation and prayer, in which our citizens may collectively entreat the Divine Being, who has promised that 'he will be entreated of his people,' to stay his chastening hand and to restore to our suffering population the blessings he hath withheld, and make us who are spared, more deserving his fatherly care than we have hitherto been.

We have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.
In Council, Annapolis, Dec. 4, 1823.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 1.

The senate proceeded to the election of a President, and the ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, and on examination thereof it appeared that the honourable William R. Stewart was unanimously elected.

Mr. William Kilty was unanimously appointed Chief Clerk, Mr. Charles C. Maccubin, Assistant Clerk, and Mr. Thomas W. Lookerman, Committee Clerk, who severally qualified as such. Mr. Andrew Slicer was appointed messenger, and Mr. Samuel Peaco, door keeper.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

[The Senate did not form a quorum on Tuesday.]

Wednesday, December 3.

The Senate met. Present the same members as on yesterday. Mr. Miller appeared in the senate.

The proceedings of Monday and Tuesday were read.

The President laid before the senate the following communication; which was read and referred to the consideration of the house of delegates.

Annapolis, July 12th, 1823.

Gentlemen,
The undersigned Judges of the Court of Appeals, beg leave through you, respectfully to inform the bodies over which you respectively preside, that the clerk of the council has since the meeting of the court at Annapolis, furnished them with a copy of the resolution of the general assembly, referring to them the report of the select committee of the house of delegates upon the administration of justice; and to express their regret, that with a wish, on all

occasions and whenever requested, to render any assistance in their power to the legislature, they have not, under the pressure of their very arduous judicial duties through a term of six weeks, including the sitting on the eastern shore, in which all the cases ready for trial have been disposed of, been able to give the subject referred to them, the attention required by the resolution, and that their dispersed situation through the different sections of the state, forbids the hope of effecting a meeting for that purpose before the assembling of the next legislature.

Very respectfully, your ob't. servants.

Jeremiah T. Chase,
John Buchanan,
Rd. T. Earle,
William B. Martin,
Walter Dorsey,
John Stephen.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates.

The two houses interchange messages informing each other that they are ready to proceed to business.

On motion, Ordered, That Messrs. Claude and Quinton wait on the Rev. Dr. Rafferty, and request him to attend in the senate chamber every morning during the session to perform Divine Service.

Thursday, December 4, 1823.

A bill for the relief of Greenbury L. Rawleigh, of Dorchester county, which was read the first, and by special order, a second time and referred to Messrs. Johnson, Miller, Claude, Orrel, and Quinton.

Also, a bill, entitled, an act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston, of Talbot county which was read the first and by special order, a second time, and referred to Messrs. Dickinson, Miller and Cockey.

Also a bill entitled, an act to alter and change the name of Samuel Busick Jump to Samuel Jump Busick. Which was read the first time and laid on the table.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication from his Excellency Samuel Stevens, Jr. Gov. with sundry documents referred to in the said communication. Which were read and the documents referred to the consideration of the House of Delegates.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a Register of Wills for Dorchester county; the ballot box being prepared the ballots were deposited therein, sealed up and delivered to the committee of the Senate appointed to meet the committee of the House of Delegates, to count the ballots who retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported that William Washington Eccleston had sixty eight votes, and Joseph Ennis six votes; whereupon it was declared in the Senate that William Washington Eccleston, having had a majority of all the votes of the attending members of both branches of the legislature, was duly elected Register of Wills for Dorchester county.

The senate adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 2.

The house met. Several members appeared and qualified.

Tobias E. Stansbury, Esq. was elected Speaker.

Mr. John Brewer, was elected chief clerk, and Mr. Johns, assistant clerk. Messrs. Cross, Hines, Hodgkin Cockey and Douglass, were chosen Committee clerks.

Mr. Henry Coulter was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. John Quinn door keeper.

The Rev. Alfred Griffith was appointed Chaplain.

Adjourned at an early hour.

Wednesday, December 3.

Mr. Pitt presents a petition from Greenbury L. Rawleigh, praying a special act of insolvency read and referred to Messrs. Pitt, Willis and Hutson.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

Committee of Elections and Privileges—Messrs. Chesley, Garner, Bruce, Norris, Douglass, Ireland and Martin.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Kemp, Meconikin, Sewell, Riley, Edelin and Howard.

Committee of Ways & Means.—Messrs. Semmes, Merick, Sprigg, Johnson, Dennis, Pitt and W. Stewart.

Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice.—Messrs. Lookerman, Kilgour, Hopper, M'Mahon and E. B. Duval.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims Messrs. Weems, Rogerson, Peter, Jones and Slemaker.

On motion by Mr. Douglass, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to repeal all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the election of four delegates from each county.

On motion by Mr. Pitt the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the senate:

By the House of Delegates,

December 3, 1823.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We propose with your concurrence to elect a register of wills for Dorchester county to-morrow at 12 o'clock. William Washington Eccleston and Joseph Ennis are put in nomination by this house. We have appointed Messrs Pitt and Steel to unite with such gentlemen as may be named by you to count the ballots and report the result.

By Order,

JOHN BREWER, CLK.

Mr Meconikin presents a petition from Samuel Jump, of Queen Ann's county, praying that the name of his son Samuel Busick Jump, may be changed to the name of Samuel Jump Busick.

On motion by Mr Dennis, leave given to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to authorize Elizabeth Ann Upsher Teackle, of Somerset county to import a Slave into this State.

Mr Dashiell, presents a petition from Littleton D Teackle, of Somerset county, praying for an enquiry into the legality of the return of the Judges of Election for said county.

Mr Pitt reports a bill, entitled, an act for the relief of Greenbury L. Rawleigh, of Dorchester county. Which was read the first and second time by special order, and will pass.

Mr Lookerman presents a petition from Samuel Colston, of Talbot county, praying that the Orphan's Court of said county may be authorized in their discretion to give him permission to cut and sell wood from the land of his children.

Mr Meconikin reports a bill, entitled an act to alter and change the name of Samuel Busick Jump to Samuel Jump Busick. Which was read the first and second time by special order and will pass.

The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 4.

The bill for the relief of Greenbury L. Rawleigh; the bill to alter the name of Samuel Busick Jump, to Samuel Jump Busick, and the message relative to the Chaplains were sent to the senate.

Mr Lookerman reports a bill, entitled an act for the benefit of the children of Samuel Colston, of Talbot county, which was read the first and second time, by special order, passed and sent to the senate.

Mr Dashiell presents a petition from the Levy court of Somerset county, praying that they may be authorized to rent a place for the accommodation of the clerk of said county.

The clerk of the council delivers a communication from his Excellency the Governor, which was read.

The house proceeded to ballot for a Register of Wills for Dorchester county; the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired to the conference room, and after some time returned and reported that William W. Eccleston was elected.

Whereupon resolved, that William W. Eccleston be and he is hereby recommended to the Governor to be commissioned as Register of Wills for Dorchester county. The house adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Dec. 5.

Mr Dennis reports a bill, entitled, an act to authorize Elizabeth Anne Upsher Teackle of Somerset county, to import a slave into this state; which was read.

Mr Elijah Barwick presents a petition from Frederick Hollbrook, sheriff of Caroline county, praying to be allowed for the expenses of a prisoner who made his escape.

On motion of Mr Pitt, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to repeal so far as relates to Dorchester county, a supplement to an act entitled an act for the better protection of slave holders in the several counties therein mentioned.

Mr Elijah Barwick presents a petition from Samuel Fountain, praying to be remunerated for the funeral expenses of James Saterfield.

On motion of Mr Worthington, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to reduce the per diem allowance of the members of the general assembly, electors of senate and electors of president and vice president of the United States.

On motion of Mr William Stewart, leave given to bring in a bill entitled, an act to increase the number of delegates from the city of Baltimore to four; and to alter and abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as are repugnant thereto.

Adjourned.

CONGRESS.

Monday, December 1, 1823.

This being the day established by the Constitution for the Meeting of the Eighteenth Congress, at an early hour a large majority of both Houses were assembled in their respective Chambers, where the following proceedings took place:

IN SENATE

The Hon. Mr. Gaillard, President pro tem. took the chair, and called the Senate to order, at 12 o'clock.

The usual orders for the appointment of chaplains, for supplying the members with newspapers, and for the appointment of joint committees on enrolled bills, were severally passed.

Messrs. Barbour and Macon were appointed a committee, jointly with such as the House may appoint, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and of their readiness to receive any communication from him: and then
The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, December 2d.

The Hon. Messrs. Brown, of Ohio, and Lloyd, of Maryland, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Barbour, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President, and inform him of the organization of the two houses, reported, that the committee had discharged that duty, and the President would deliver his message this day at two o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Lanman, it was ordered, That Mountjoy Bailey, sergeant at arms to the Senate, be, and he hereby is, authorized to employ one Assistant, and two horses, for the purpose of performing such services as are usually required by the Doorkeeper of the Senate, whose expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, it was Resolved, That when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

The Message was received at 2. read, and on motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, 3000 copies of the message, and 1500 of the documents accompanying the message, were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 3d.

Mr. Noble submitted a resolution, that the Senate will, on Friday next, proceed to the appointment of the usual Standing Committees of this house.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Maine, it was resolved, that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Noble, the Senate then adjourned.

Friday, December 5.

General Andrew Jackson and John H. Eaton, Senators from Tennessee, and J. D'Wolf, a Senator from Rhode Island, appeared and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Lanman, of Conn. it was

Resolved, That the members of the Senate wear the usual mourning, in testimony of respect for the memory of the Hon. Elijah Boardman, late a Senator from Connecticut, deceased.

The order of the day was called up, to proceed to the appointment of the usual standing committees, when Mr. Eaton of Tenn rose to move the postponement of the subject until Monday—which was carried. He considered the present mode of choosing the committees exceptionable, and with a view to effect an alteration, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That five persons shall be chosen, by ballot, of the Senate, on the day of each session, who shall act as Chairman of the Committees of Foreign Relations, of Finance, Commerce, and Manufactures, Military Affairs, and of the Indians, as the persons elected may themselves arrange; and, as early as practicable, hereafter, they shall appoint four members to serve in each of said committees, and proceed also, to appoint the rest of the committees by the 30th rule, for conducting business in the Senate, and make report thereof to the Senate.

Mr. Barbour preferred having the committees appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, and offered a resolution to that effect.—Both of the resolutions were on the table for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Tenn it was resolved, that when the Senate adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 1.

At 12 o'clock, precisely the Clerk called the House to order, and the roll was called a quorum was ascertained to be present.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, rose and remarked, that it having been publicly announced that he was considered a candidate for the Speakers' Chair, and several Representatives having avowed their intention to vote in his favor, for the purpose of correcting any mistake upon this point, which might exist either here or elsewhere, he thought proper to state that he was a candidate, and that, if his friends suited his wishes, they would not, on any occasion, support him for the office of Speaker. He said, appeared to be due to the House, and to those gentlemen who were understood to be candidates as well as to himself.

The House then proceeded, by ballot, to the election of a Speaker, and, on examination of the ballots, it appeared that Henry Clay, one of the Representatives from the state of Kentucky, had received 42 votes, and that Philip P. Barbour, one of the Representatives from the state of Virginia, had received 42 votes.

Mr. Clay was, therefore, declared to be duly elected and conducted to the Speaker's chair, from whence he made acknowledgments to the House.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States, as prescribed by law was then administered to the Speaker by Mr. Newton, one of the Representatives from Virginia, and the same oath, (or affirmation) was then administered by the Speaker to all the other members present.

A motion was then made by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, that Matthew St. Clair Clark, Clerk to the late House of Representatives, be appointed Clerk to this House; and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

The oath to support the Constitution of the United States, together with the oath of office, as prescribed by the act aforesaid, were then administered to the Clerk by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was Resolved, unanimously, That Thomas Dunn, be appointed Sergeant at arms, Benjamin Burch Doorkeeper, and John Oswald Dunn Assistant Doorkeeper to this House; and that they severally give their attendance accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson it was Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform them that a quorum of this House have assembled, and have elected Henry Clay, their Speaker, and that this House is now ready to proceed to business; and that the Clerk do go with the said message. On motion of Mr. Newton,

Ordered, That the daily hour to which the House shall stand adjourned be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Newton, Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such Committee as have been or may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses have assembled, and are ready to receive any communications he may be pleased to make to them.

Ordered, That Mr. Newton and Mr.

Van Rensselaer be the Committee on the part of the House, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Senate therewith.

On motion of Mr. Allen, of Mass. Resolved, that the Clerk be directed to cause the Members to be furnished with such newspapers as they respectively may select; the expense of each member not to exceed the price of three daily papers.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Cutts, their Secretary, informing the House that a quorum of the Senate had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business; and that they have concurred in the resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, &c. and then the House adjourned.

Tuesday, December 2.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported, that they had performed the duty allotted to them, and that the President had replied, that he should send, this day, a communication in writing to the House.

Some reports from Departments were presented and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker began to call over the petitions in order, but on motion of Mr. Rankin, the call was suspended, as no committees had yet been appointed.

A message from the Senate, relative to the appointment of Chaplains, was read and concurred in.

A message from the Senate on the subject of the appointment of a Committee on Enrolled Bills, was read and concurred in.

A communication on the subject of the Contingent Fund of the House, in pursuance of a resolution of the House last session, was, on motion of Mr. Cooke, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foot moved that the House proceed to the appointment of the standing committees, but on the suggestion of Mr. Little, withdrew his motion.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, the appointment of a Chaplain was ordered for Monday next.

At 2 o'clock the message was received from the President, by Mr. Everette, his private secretary, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, 6000 copies, together with the accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McCoy, the House then adjourned.

Wednesday, December 3.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was resolved to proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, it was resolved, that to enable the presiding officer to perform the arduous duty of appointing the committees, the House, when it shall adjourn, do adjourn to meet on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Condict in the chair.

Mr. Taylor then moved to dispense with the reading of the message, which was agreed to.

Mr. Taylor then proposed the following resolutions:

1st Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as concerns our political relations with other Independent Governments, be referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

2d Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to commerce—to the erection of piers in the Delaware Bay, and the removal of obstructions to the entrance of the harbour of the port of Presque Isle, be referred to the committee of Commerce.

3d Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to a revision of the Tariff, with a view to the encouragement of manufactures, be referred to the committee on Manufactures.

4th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the army, the militia, the ordnance department, the military academy, fortifications, armories, and arsenals, be referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

5th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the organization of the naval establishment, and the suppression of piracy, be referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

6th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the revenue and redemption of the public debt, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

7th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as concerns the Post Office Department, and the Revision of the Laws relating to the same, be referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

8th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the settlement of the public accounts, be referred to the committee on Public Expenditures.

9th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as concerns our relations with certain Indian tribes, be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs.

10th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the suppression of the African slave trade, be referred to a Select Committee.

11th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Cumberland Road, be referred to a Select Committee.

12th Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the connection of the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, by means of a canal, be referred to a Select Committee.

13th Resolved, that the said Select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolutions having been read by the Clerk, were put separately from the chair, and agreed to.

The Committee then rose, and reported the resolutions, which were concurred in by the House; and on motion of Mr. Taylor each committee was resolved to consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. Little, the House adjourned to Friday, at 12 o'clock.

Friday, December 5.

Mr. Livermore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of directing the United States Mail, to be carried in the day time only, except when transported by water.

Mr. Foot offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating (by law) the commerce among the several states, under the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. McDuffie offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of recommending to the several states the propriety of amending the Constitution of the United States, in such manner, that the mode of electing Members of the House of Representatives in Congress, may be uniform throughout the United States, also, that the mode of choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States may be in like manner uniform; and also that the election of the said officers may, in no event, devolve upon the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hamilton of South Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire into the justice and expediency of allowing Mrs. Sarah Perry, the mother of the late Captain Oliver Hazard Perry, a pension during her natural life.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was resolved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The House then adjourned.

THE RETROSPECT.

No. 4.

Another of the causes of our present calamities, more peculiarly our own, is the mob which raged in Baltimore in the year 1812. Wrong and dreadful as was this occurrence both in its inception and execution, it is not now resorted to for the purpose of holding up its contrivers and agents to the renewed disgust of the world, but to examine its bearings and to trace its influence upon the community within whose limits it took place.

The first effect produced upon the understanding of all men by the mob in Baltimore, after its influence upon the passions had subsided, was distrust, and distrust among a mercantile people has been universally the canker of destruction. Seeing, as all men did, that the mob trampled the laws under its feet, and exercised for a long time a most absolute, tyrannous, and cruel controul, what rational inference could be drawn but that this mob, triumphant and unsubdued, feeling its power beyond restraint, would exert its lawless flagitiousness whenever its distempered fancy should suggest? what then became of the safety of life and property? it was at the hazard of a banditti who had become bolder and more confident from unrestraint. In this situation it was that many of the great capitalists of Baltimore, were seriously thinking of removal—nor was this thought confined to men of that political description against whom the mob was supposed to act, but it existed among many prudent and cautious men of that party with whom the mob was supposed to coincide, but who were as highly incensed at the occurrence as any men in the state. Nor was this intention given up until it was found, that the proceedings of the mob had thrown the power of the state into other hands, and then a hope existed, but it was a mere hope, that such a result would be a warning in future, and that the whole democratic party in Maryland, as well as in Baltimore would exert themselves to prevent the occurrence of another mob. Upon this hope a degree of tranquillity was restored. Such however, was the influence foreseen from this event, that Mr. Secretary Gallatin declared that another mob in Baltimore would overthrow the administration at Washington.

The effect produced abroad too as well as in distant parts of this country was distrust—careful men did not like to risk their property and interest in a city where a mob had been taught to believe that it could controul every thing at will, and there was a prodigious drawing off of business in consequence of it—Baltimore was deprived of much foreign capital by it that she would otherwise have had—Baltimore had her internal and external trade much diminished in consequence of the fears of the mob. What too was the effect produced among her artisans, her mechanical class, and labouring population? They soon felt the effects of this distrust of capitalists, this diminution of trade, this fear of another insurrectionary movement, by the loss of employment and in their reduction in the means of support, and an immense body of those people were actually obliged to leave Baltimore and go elsewhere to seek a livelihood—a great number went to the westward, many beyond sea, and every county in the state, as well as other states contained and now contain many of these people, most of whom are in poverty, who used to be well off and well employed.

These are facts which no well informed man can deny, unless indeed he is blinded by passion and perverted by hatred—but no discreet man will commit himself so much, as a man of information, to contradict them, and the inferences drawn from these facts are natural, obvious and direct. Let us reverse this matter and draw a picture of an opposite cast, viz: Had the Magistracy of Baltimore exerted the civil authority as they ought to have done, and called to their aid the military force as of right they could do, and quelled the mob in six hours from its beginning as was easy to have been done and left the gentlemen in Charles' Street, to have partaken of their crackers and cold collation undisturbed, how different and how much more advantageous would have been the result? In the first place the political power of that day would not have changed hands—in the next, instead of distrust, a renewed confidence would have been inspired into every man of the undoubted security of life and property in Baltimore—it would have been seen that whatever was the political feeling of Baltimore, her Magistracy would give force to the supremacy of the law, and in the highest excitement of party zeal, no man need fear a subversion of the public order or private security. This established confidence in connexion with the known wealth and unrivalled enterprise of Baltimore would have given her additional standing with the commercial world, and would have brought within her bounds more capital, more trade and more population, instead of driving them away.

In recurring again to the state of sympathy which must ever exist between a great commercial capital and all the parts of the country in the state, we need no better illustration to prove that our decline in prosperity in the counties of the state, is owing to the decline of trade and prosperity in Baltimore—whatever causes her trade to droop will make us in the country languish—She is the soul of our wealth, the feeder of our worldly good—We feel her faults and her crimes, she doubly feels them—one common interest embraces us both. How would it have been with New York when her mob broke out in fury that never was surpassed, if instead of having De Wit Clinton as Mayor, she had had such a man as was the Mayor of Baltimore in 1812, aided by such a man as had liked to have been Mayor of Baltimore last year? Why it would have been with New York as with Baltimore, the mob would have been supreme, and the city, like Baltimore, would have been undone—her trade would have languished, her capital would have been diminished all confidence would have sunk, her citizens would have fled elsewhere for employment, her Grand Canal would not have been cut, and her destiny would have been downward—But it proved far otherwise—Dewitt Clinton was her mayor, and he felt his responsibility, he saw the inevitable doom, and he bravely risked himself and speedily quelled the mob by the assertion of civil and military power—the consequence was, all things remained firm, the citizens laughed at the mob and admired the chief magistrate of the city—the law was triumphant, the magistracy revered, the military prompt, life and property secure, order undisturbed and wealth and improvement have flourished in that commercial capital, and throughout the state in a most unexampled manner.

No stronger reasoning, no stronger evidence can be given than such views of the great agency which the mob in Baltimore, of 1812, had in the decline of that city and in spreading abroad calamities through the state. Let any man recall to his memory what Baltimore had been for fifteen years previous to her embargo, non-intercourse, &c. and twenty years previous to her mob, and then see what her regular and rapid decline has been since those events, and what is now her condition—It is a calamitous contrast, a damning proof against embargoes, non-importations, non-intercourse and mobs.

adjourned, and proceeded to the Government house, where they partook of a handsome dinner.

COLONIZATION MEETING.

On the 9th of December, 1823, in pursuance of Public Notice, a meeting of the citizens of Talbot county was held in the Court House, in the Town of Easton, for the purpose of taking into consideration the organizing a Society, auxiliary to the American Colonization Society.

The meeting called John M. Kerr, Esq. to the chair, who in a succinct and pertinent address stated the object, that would be submitted to their consideration. He was followed by the Rev. William McKenney in an argumentative and lucid speech, in which the scheme was ably unfolded—Upon his taking his seat, Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. rose and in a perspicuous manner gave a fair and practical view of the subject. After which a set of resolutions offered by N. Hammond, Esq. were unanimously passed in the following form, to wit:

Resolved, That the dictates of political expediency, as well as enlightened philanthropy, urge us to an immediate adoption of the plan of the American Society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States; and to the institution of a subordinate association, in Talbot county, auxiliary thereto.

Resolved, That Nicholas Hammond, the Rev. Mr. Scull, the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Anthony Banning, Robert H. Goldsborough, Samuel Groome and James Parrott, be a committee to prepare in writing such plans and regulations as may be deemed best calculated to promote the grand and benevolent scheme of the Parent Society and to afford to them the earliest aid of every kind, in the execution of their measures.

On motion by Robert W. Goldsborough, seconded by Tench Trighman,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Rev. Mr. McKenney for his arduous and unwearied exertions in forming Auxiliary Colonization Societies.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned till the first Friday in January next, for the purpose of receiving and deciding on the Report of the Committee on the subject referred to them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Easton Gazette and Republican Star.

Attest, JOHN L. KERR, Chairman. TENCH TRIGHMAN, Sec'y.

To Mr. Alexander Graham, Editor of the Easton Gazette.

Sir—I am a retired old gentleman who seldom go out, and dearly love a social fire side chat, but ready Sir, of late, my family, which is none of the smallest, together with friends who kindly visit us occasionally, have for some time past become so vexatious upon a subject which occurred on the road between two gentlemen, not long since, that all social conversation has yielded to vehement argument and subtle grammatical construction—as for my own part, I have changed my opinion about the matter once or twice an hour for some weeks past, until I am so harassed that I fear I shall become crazed, and I must appeal to you Sir to give vent to this mighty affliction through your interesting paper, and thereby save my house walls from being bursted and my sensa from being entirely bewildered.

The great dispute arose after the following manner—two gentlemen were riding the road, when they came to a gate, the one behind called to the gentleman before as he was passing through the gate, seeing him incline a little too much to one of the gate posts, take care Sir, do not go so near that post—the forward gentleman, thus warned, replied, I will go no nearer than I can avoid—The gentleman behind coming up corrected him and said, I suppose you meant to say, I will go no nearer than I cannot avoid—not so, said the other, and thus the mighty contest arose. Now Sir, I beg you will immediately convene a grand convocation of the sturdiest and most renowned Grammarians, and have this knotty point solved, for I can get no peace and my family are like to starve in consequence of their total neglect of all work, being entirely absorbed in the discussion of this difficult phrase, viz. whether it is most proper to say, I will go no nearer than I can avoid—or, I will go no nearer than I cannot avoid.

Your's, OLD TITUS.

Extract of a letter from London, 29th Oct. 1823.

The Harvest is all in every where, and I have this morning bought some fine Dantzic flour, in barrels, made precisely to American size, as I ever saw come from Philadelphia, at 26s. per barrel—about 1000 barrels have arrived this week, so that you have competitors starting up in all quarters.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUELLING.

West Union, (Ohio,) Nov. 25.—Some weeks ago we mentioned a controversy that was to have taken place at Washington, Ken. between Mr. McCalla and a Mr. Campbell, which, originated in a challenge from the latter, to all the world, to prove infant baptism of modern origin. Our object in noticing the result of this question, which brought together such a large assemblage of persons, is more to gratify the wish of many of our readers than to encourage a practice which seems to have originated among the zealous divines of our age, but which is calculated, in our opinion, to be injurious to the cause of Christianity. What we lay before our readers on this subject, we gather from persons who were present.

The assault was commenced by Mr. McCalla, on the 5th Oct. and the contest was continued by these champions nine days, without interruption, (Sunday excepted.)

On the first and second days the attacks were severe; both were declared uninjured.

Third day, Campbell was declared to be 'abated,' and his friends were counting on certain victory.

Fourth day, the scale was turned, and his opponent was declared to have gained a decided advantage.

Fifth day, the bets two to one against Campbell; but before night he had regained his ground, and it was thought would finally triumph.

Sixth day, exclamations of 'palpable falsehoods,' 'unprecedented absurdities,' and 'ignorant misrepresentations,' accompanied by several voices 'don't fight gentlemen keep cool.' The day closed with both parties losing sight of the question, in violent abuse and personal invectives.

Seventh day, bets were renewed, and it

screamed as if some important race was to be run, from the manifest spirit of the people.

Eighth and last day, the scene closed by both of these meek followers of Christianity declaring they had triumphed—while the umpires acknowledged the question to be just where it commenced, each having kept up a continual fire of words, and quotations from scripture, to prove the correctness of his doctrine.

Thus ended a debate which has created so much talk among the citizens for many miles round, without Mr. Campbell's gaining the victory, which a journey of several hundred miles had led him not only to anticipate, but to consider as certain. We give this sketch to the public, in order that they may judge of the Christian spirit of these worthy divines; and leave them to say, whether collecting a mob of every description of characters, and incensing their friends to such a pitch as to cause quarrels, as was the case at this debate, is observing the decree of Him who has commanded them to live quietly and orderly; rebuking with all manner of gentleness.

Village Reg.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Mr. John W. Battee, to Miss Mary Orem, all of this county.

DIED.

In this county, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Bluff E. Cross, after a lingering illness. Departed this life on Thursday the 11th inst. Catharine Maria, youngest daughter of Geo. A. Smith, Esq. of Denton, aged two months and twenty days.

EASTERN SHORE CATTLE SHOW & FAIR.

The Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society met in Easton on Saturday the 6th November, 1823—and, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Cattle Show and Fair for the exhibition and sale of all kinds of Live Stock, Agricultural Implements & Household Manufactures, (with an award of Premiums) shall be held in Easton, in OCTOBER NEXT, under the direction and superintendence of the Trustees—of the particulars of which further notice will be given.

Resolved, That the above be published in the American Farmer, the Easton Gazette and Republican Star.

NICHOLAS HAMMOND, Pres't. S. T. KENNARD, Sec'y. Dec 13 3w

Public Sale,

On a credit of six months, on Tuesday the 23d instant, will be sold at the Union Tavern, in Easton, a variety of valuable and genteel Household and Kitchen Furniture, amongst which will be a number of excellent beds and bedsteads with furniture. Also a light hack and harness and a billiard table frame uncovered. Notes with approved security will be required of every purchaser, without distinction, before the removal of any property.

EDW. N. HAMBLETON. Easton, Dec 13 2w

\$30 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber, living near Easton, in Talbot county, on the 28th day of November last, an indentured Servant man, who calls himself CHARLES GIBSON; he is a dark mulatto, about five feet eight or ten inches high, slender made, with prominent lips, and supposed to be from twenty five to thirty years of age, he took with him two or three suits of clothes, and a new drab colored great coat; since I have had him he has been principally employed in doing rough carpenter's work; it is supposed he has gone to his brother Christopher Gibson's, who it is said lives in the upper part of Caroline, or on the edge of Queen Ann's county—whoever will take up said runaway and deliver him to the goal in Easton, in Talbot county (if taken in this county) shall receive twenty dollars and if taken out of the county thirty dollars.

J. LOCKERMAN. Dec 13 tf

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the HOUSE at present occupied by Mr. Charles Goldsborough, nearly opposite the Bank. Also, a good Country Blacksmith to hire—For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. Nov 15 tf

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Wm. C. Burn,

Late of the City of Baltimore, presents his respects to the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, and tenders his services as a CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

He has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Jonathan N. Benny, in Easton, where by the exertion of his skill, and the most assiduous attention to his business, he hopes to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to favour him with their custom.

Easton, Nov 15 tf

CAMBRIDGE ACADEMY.

The public are respectfully informed that an Examination will be held at the Cambridge Academy, on Thursday and Friday, 18th and 19th inst. which the patrons of literature are invited to attend.

JOS. E. MUSE, President. Cambridge, Dec 6 2w

St. John's Day.

The Installation advertised for the 26th ult. having been deferred,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To all Free and Accepted Antient York Masons that, agreeably to the directions of the R. W. G. M. the Grand Marshall of the Grand Lodge of Maryland will, accompanied by a number of Brethren from the city of Baltimore attend at Easton on next St. John's day, Saturday the 27th inst. for the purpose of installing the Officers of COATS LODGE, No. 76, when the attendance of our distant Brethren, to assist in the ceremony, join in the procession and partake of the festivities of the occasion, would be particularly agreeable to the members of this Lodge.

By order, THOMAS P. BENNETT, Secretary, Coats Lodge, No. 76, Easton, Dec 6

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13.

We should regret if our readers could suppose, that we have recurred in our paper of day to the unfortunate mob of Baltimore for any purpose of ancient party excitement or party animosity—This is indeed not the case, but in looking back upon events whose influence has been baleful upon the general concerns of the community, and most particularly upon our Trade and Commerce, we were obliged as faithful historians to dwell upon an event which unhinged the doors of trust and confidence in so great a degree—This is done to trace its subsequent effects, not to speak of its agents—it is to show the origin of Commercial distrust, not to revive the remembrance of horrid scenes; we wish from our heart that the event and all its bad effects could be driven from the world and the memory of man. We wish to explain, once for all, that in our publications of the "Retrospect" it is not Party but History we have in view—it is not to gratify political hopes and partialities, or to indulge political hatred or animosities, but to look back with calmness and reason upon past times, when we are the better able to judge of them, and thence to trace the causes of whatever good or whatever ill has befallen us.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, DEC. 9th 1823.

"Enclosed, I forward you the statement of the votes for Council, viz. Emory 84; Predeux 82; Chew 79; Brewer 85; Robert Archer of Harford 58; J. P. Kennedy 27; John Barney 5; James Tongue 25; Mr. Hebb 1; T. Culbreth 1; John Glenn 1; R. B. Taney 1. Wm. H. Allen 1. The first five gentlemen are elected—The Governor's Election took place yesterday at 11 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock he qualified in the Senate chamber, in presence of both houses, the houses then

POETRY.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.

From the 'Siege of Valencia,' a Dramatic Poem, by Mrs. Hemans.

'GONZALEZ.

'We have but
To bow the hand in silence, when Heaven's
voice
Calls back the things we love.

'ELMIRA.

'Love! love!—there are soft smiles and gentle
words,
And there are faces skilful to put on
The look we trust—and 'tis mockery all!

—A faithless mist, a desert-vapour, wearing
The brightness of clear waters, thus to cheat
The thirst that semblance kindled!—There is
none,

In all this cold and hollow world, no fount
Of deep, strong, deathless love, save that
within

A mother's heart. It is but pride, wherewith
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,
Watching his growth. Aye, on the boy he
looks,

The bright glad creature springing in his path,
But as the heir of his great name, the young
And stately tree, whose rising strength er-

long
Shall bear his trophies well.—And this is love!
—This is man's love!—What marvel?—You
ne'er made

Your breast the pillow of his infancy,
While to the fullness of your heart's glad
heavings

His fair cheek rose and fell; & his bright hair
Waved softly to your breath!—You ne'er kept
watch

Beside him, till the last pale star had set,
And morn, all dawning, as in triumph, broke
On your dim weary eye: not yours the face
Which, early faded through fond care for him,
Hung o'er his sleep, and duly as Heaven's

light,
Was there to greet his waking! You ne'er
smooth'd

His couch, ne'er sung him to his rosy rest,
Caught his first whisper when his voice from
yours

Had learn'd soft utterance? press'd your lip
to his,
When fever parch'd it? hush'd his wayward
cries

With patient, vigilant, never wearied love!
No! these are woman's tasks!—in these her
youth

And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,
Steal from her all unmark'd!—My boys! my
boys!

Hath vain affection borne with all for this?
—Why were ye given me?

The following is a curious fact, a satisfactory solution of which is solicited.

A man lays down on his back on a low table, and stretches himself out perfectly straight. A person on each side of him puts the fore finger of one hand under his knee, and the other under his shoulder. At a given signal, all three make a long inhalation and at the same moment all expire, and these two persons at the instant in which it is commenced can raise the person without any difficulty as high as their heads. It requires some attention and practice to perform the experiment accurately. Four lifters each with one finger, can do the same but this is in that case more dangerous of irregularity in breathing on which the whole depends. After the body is raised it must be caught by the hands or it will fall from its slender support.

It may be suggested, as a solution, that the breath inhaled rarifies the upper air, whose pressure is for the instant diminished, and this may seem supported by the fact that the experiment succeeds better in a close room than in the open air, but we cannot suppose that the rarification is so great a degree as to last for the time that the lift is made, and the air from the lungs is given out. Other theories may seem equally unsatisfactory. The specific gravity of the body is surely not lessened. It is not an increase of strength, for it is not by superadding force that the weight ascends, the lifters uniformly say that they experience little or no pressure on the fingers. Many would be glad to see a plausible suggestion of the reason.

DAYS OF OLD.

Forty years ago—Literature meant learning, and was supported by common sense. Refined nonsense had no advocate, and was pretty generally kicked out of doors.

Forty years ago—men of property could labour and wear homespun to church.—Women spin and weave, make butter and cheese, whose husbands were worth thousands.

Forty years ago—there were but few merchants in the country—few insolvent debtors, and them very rarely imprisoned for debt.

Forty years ago—the young ladies of the first respectability learned music, but it was the humming of the wheel, and learned the necessary steps of dancing in following it. Their forte piano was a loom, their parol was a broom, and their novels the Bible.

Forty years ago—the young gentlemen hoed corn, chopped wood at the door, and went to school in the winter to learn reading, writing and arithmetic.

Forty years ago—there were no such things as balls in summer, and but few in the winter, except snow balls.

Forty years ago—if a mechanic promised to do your work, you might depend on his word; the thing would be done.

Forty years ago—when a mechanic had

finished his work, he was immediately paid for it; and

Forty years ago—PRINTERS were paid, and were enabled to pay their debts.—What a falling off!

A singular petition has been presented to the Legislature of Tennessee, during its present session—one Lamas Champit acquaints the representatives of the state, that, wishing to fulfil his duties to society, he is desirous of taking to himself a help-mate. He also expresses his conviction of being blessed with a numerous offspring, and therefore prays he may have a law passed allowing him to have a BILLIARD TABLE for the support of his said intended wife and children.

HORN GUN FLINTS.

A Southern paper says that the wooden nutmegs which have been somewhat distinguished in the list of ingenious impositions, if not outdone, have at last been equalled in a cargo of horn gun flints lately brought out from North Carolina, & disposed of as flints of superior order.

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the farm of Anthony Ross, of Talbot county, deceased on Saturday 30th August last, two negro men by the names of Perry and Nace. Perry is a very bright mulatto, twenty five or six years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout and well made, pleasant in his manners when sober, but when intoxicated uncommonly insolent, Nace is a dark mulatto, twenty two or three years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a small scar across his nose, very stout and well made, rather a pleasant countenance, clothing not known as they took a variety of them. A Reward of \$100 will be given for either of them, if taken out of the state, and \$50 if taken in the state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward of \$200 for both, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

J. P. W. RICHARDSON, Adm'r.
of A. ROSS, dec'd.
Caroline county, Nov 29—tf

MARYLAND: Talbot County Orphans' Court.

November Term, A. D. 1823.
On application of Richard Spencer, Esq. Executor of the testament and last will of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county, deceased—it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of my office affixed, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty three.

Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Talbot county.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Col. Perry Spencer, late of Talbot county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 27th day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of November, A. D. 1823.
RICHARD SPENCER, Ex'r.
of Col. Perry Spencer, dec'd.
Nov 29 3w

Land for Sale.

By an order of the Executive of Maryland, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at public sale, on Tuesday the 30th of December in Vienna, at the house of Mrs. Douglass, about 311 ACRES of LAND, belonging to the State of Maryland—lying in the great Indian Town adjoining the lands of John N. Steele, Esq. and others. It will be sold all to either, or in lots, as may be most desirable—on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale.

SAM'L LECOMPTÉ, Trustee.
Cambridge, Dec 6 4w

For Sale.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Martha Wilson, late of this county, deceased—in King's Creek, on Wednesday the 17th inst. at the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs (a number of which are well fattened) Farming Utensils, Corn, Corn-Blades and coarse Provender—Also the Household and Kitchen Furniture and the Wheat now seeded in the ground. Will be disposed of at the same time and place, seven Negroes for life, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day. Attendance given by JOHN ARRINGDALE, Adm'r.
Dec 6 2w

SULPHATE OF QUININE.

A Fresh supply just received, and will be neatly prepared in any form it may be required—
T. H. DAWSON & Co. Druggists.
Oct 11

WANTED.

At my Mill in Queen Ann's county, A Blacksmith,
Of experience, industry and steady habits, where he will find a comfortable Dwelling House, and a Blacksmith's shop of long standing and a number of good customers, if his work is approved of. A good Wheelwright and also be accommodated with a Work Shop can Dwelling—Possession given 1st January next.
EDWARD HARRIS.
August 30, 1823—

For Sale,

The Farm now in the occupancy of the subscriber, situate on Chop Bank River, about five miles from Easton, containing about 520 acres—This farm has all the necessary buildings for a farm of its size, and in good repair. The terms will be made very moderate, and possession given on the 1st day of January 1824.

Also—For Sale,

The FARM situate in Tulley's Neck, about eight miles from Centreville, Queen Ann's county, now in the occupancy of Mr. Buckner, containing about 250 acres.

Also—For Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT situate on the Landing road, adjoining the town of Easton. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber
CHARLES P. WILLSON.
Nov 22—tf

To Rent,

For the next ensuing year, the WHITE HOUSE and Premises, adjoining the Court House Square, now occupied by John Combs—Also a FRAME TENEMENT behind the Court House.
WILLIAM CLARK.
Nov 15

FOR HIRE, FOR 1824.

Negro Men, Women, Boys and Girls—Also some negro Children to be put out for their victuals and clothes
RACHEL L. KERR.
Easton, Nov 29 w

To be Rented,

FOR THE NEXT ENSUING YEAR, On a moderate rent, my House and Lot, on Goldsborough's street, Easton. For terms enquire of John M. G. Emory, Esq. at Easton, or George Martin, Denton.
Nov 29 3w

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE

Canal Company.

Old Stock
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all shares of old Stock in this Company, on which fifty dollars shall not have been paid, on or before the 12th day of December next, will be exposed to public auction, or forfeited according to the provisions of the charters of incorporation.
H. D. GILPIN, Secretary.
Canal office, Philadelphia, Aug 23, 1823—Sept 20—12w

To be Leased,

For one or more years, commencing from the 1st day of January next, the Union Tavern,
in Easton, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES C. WHEELER.

To a good tenant, (a man who knows how to keep a Public House) taking a lease of more than a year, I will give the most accommodating terms as to the first year's rent, as I am desirous to re-establish the best stand for a Tavern on the Eastern Shore, as was proved by the management of Mr. Thomas Peacock.
JOHN LEDES KERR.
Easton, Sept 27, 1823—tf

To be Leased,

For a term of one or more years, from the 1st of January next:

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TAVERN IN CAMBRIDGE.

At present occupied by Solomon Wilson situated in a convenient and central part of the town, and containing, exclusive of garret, and a spacious dry cellar, twelve excellent rooms, one of which is fifty two feet long. It is confidently believed, that the zeal and energy which have been displayed in the recent improvements of the town, will continue; and that, from its geographical advantages, Cambridge will necessarily become the rendezvous of a majority of travellers between the southern and northern sections of our peninsula, when the facilities of conveyance, now established, are more extensively known; from which, it may be fairly anticipated, that an enterprising man, with competent resources to conduct such an establishment, would do a large and profitable business.
JOS. E. MUSE.
Cambridge, E. S. Md 2
August 16, 1823.

Notice.

The subscriber being about to retire from public business, requests all those indebted to him to call and close their accounts by note or otherwise, those neglecting this notice, cannot receive any further indulgence, at the same time he feels it his duty to return his thanks to a generous public, for the very extensive share of custom which they have bestowed on him since in business (say 10 years.)
Public's Humble Serv't, &c.
SAM. CHAPLIN.
Centreville, June 14

Sale of Land.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, will be sold on Monday 22d December next, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, all the Real Estate, of which the late Samuel Tregoe and Joseph Tregoe died, seized and possessed, to wit: A FARM situate in Transquah, near Airey's Meeting House, where the deceased formerly resided, containing about 114 acres, and also A HOUSE AND LOT at Airey's Meeting House, now occupied by Mrs. Tregoe. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser to give a bond with good security. The creditors of Samuel Tregoe & Joseph Tregoe, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, in the Clerk's office of Dorchester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.
JAMES CHAPLIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Nov 29 ts

REMOVAL.

CHAPLIN & DONOVAN

Having removed four doors below their old stand and having just received
A GENERAL SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,

Which they determine to sell very low, invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.
Cambridge, Nov 8 4w

Very Cheap

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers having now received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and opened
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Begin leave respectfully to invite their customers and the public to give them an early call, as they can assure them their stock is large and cheaper than at any former period.

Among other things they have a very large supply of New England COTTON YARNS from number 3 to 24—
GROOME & LAMBDIN.
Easton, October 25th, 1823—tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

Thomas & Groome

Have the pleasure of informing their customers and the public generally, that they have received a large and general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, all of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.
Easton, October 25—tf

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale on accommodating terms, the farm whereon he lately resided. This farm contains in all two hundred and thirty five and three fourth acres of land, with a sufficient proportion of timber, lying about 4 miles from Easton, and directly on the road leading to Centreville. It offers many advantages that are rare to be met with in small farms viz: It has an inexhaustible stream of water running through the centre of the fields, with a meadow ground attached to the same, which affords abundance of natural grass, and might with very little labour to clear it, produce abundance of Timothy and Herd—It has a prime young apple orchard containing near two hundred well selected fruit trees—The dwelling & other convenient out Houses are in good repair with a spacious Barn sufficient to cure a pretty considerable crop of tobacco. It is presumed to be unnecessary to say any thing further, as persons wishing to purchase will call & view the property and make themselves acquainted with the terms.
JAMES DENNY,
Agent for Thomas Benny
Oct 25

CENTREVILLE ACADEMY.

Mrs. Spencer having taken the house formerly occupied by the Reverend Mr. Smith, tenders her services to Parents and Guardians on the Eastern Shore to teach the following branches of Female Education on the annexed terms, payable quarterly in advance.
Boarding and Tuition per annum \$100
Piano Forte 5
Theorem Painting 5
DAY SCHOLARS,
Spelling and Reading per quarter 3
Writing and Grammar (extra) 1
Arithmetic and Geography 1
Mapping and Use of the Globes 2
Plain and Ornamental Needle Work 1
Embroidery 2
N. B. Produce convertible to family use will be taken for Board.
Oct 11 3m

Sherwood Forest FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, that beautiful Farm on which he at present resides, the former residence of his father Hugh Sherwood dec'd. This farm is handsomely situated on the head waters of Broad Creek, and bounded with said creek on the south and west, on the north and east with the post road leading from Easton to Haddaway's Ferry.
The Dwelling House is large and well calculated for comfort and convenience, is eligibly situated on a rising ground at a convenient distance from the post road, and commands a view of part of the waters of Miles river, which are within half a mile of it. This farm contains by a late survey 272 acres, 100 acres of which is covered with wood and timber. The title clear of all incumbrances. The purchaser can seed wheat the ensuing fall. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises or to Edward N. Hambleton at Easton.
THOMAS SHERWOOD.
September 6

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The visitors and Governors take leave to inform the public, that they have elected the Rev Timothy Clowes, L. L. D. the principal of this Institution, and that he has entered on the duties of his office. The board latter themselves that their choice has fallen upon an individual who would do honour to any seminary of learning, and they feel confident from the high recommendations which they have received of this gentleman, both as a scholar and a teacher, that full justice will be done to the pupils committed to his charge. The price of Tuition in the classical and Mathematical department is \$25 and in the English department, conducted as heretofore by Mr. C. Ferguson is \$20 per annum. The Visitors have also made arrangements with the Rev. James Thomas, to board the Students in the College, who may resort to the institution from a distance; And the public may rest assured that the utmost attention of the principal and of the Rev. Mr. Thomas will be paid to the morals of the youths committed to their care. The price of board is established at \$100 per annum; the pupils being expected to furnish their own rooms.
Chertown, Md. 2
Nov 29 3w



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Saturday the 8th of March, at 8 o'clock, A. M. from Commerce street wharf, for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past 12 o'clock for Easton, and on Sunday the 9th will leave Easton by way of Todd's Point, the same hour, for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at half past 2 o'clock, and continue to leave the above places as follows: Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, till the first of October, and then leave the above places one hour sooner, so as to arrive before dark. Persons wishing to go from Easton to Oxford, can be landed for 50 cents each, the same from Oxford to Easton.—Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia, will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, on the Patuxent River, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The MARYLAND will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chertown, on Monday the 10th day of March, leaving Commerce street wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday, and Chertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore, during the season—Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places. All baggage at the risk of the owners. All persons expecting small packages, or other freight, will send for them when the Boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.
J. CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 1, 1823—tf

Additional Notice.

For the greater convenience of the inhabitants of Cambridge & of the lower counties on the Eastern Shore, and others travelling to those districts from Annapolis and Baltimore, the Proprietors of the Maryland have built a good & substantial wharf at Castle Haven, & have engaged Captain Levin Jones to keep Horses and Carriages for the conveyance of Passengers to and from Cambridge, and on and after Sunday the 7th September, the Maryland will call at Castle Haven instead of Todd's Point in her routes to and from Annapolis and Baltimore, to land and receive Passengers, Horses and Carriages. The price of Passages will be the same to and from Cambridge (including Stage Fare) as to and from Easton.
C. VICKARS, C.

August 30—

N. B. On the 1st of October she will leave Baltimore and Easton at 7 o'clock, A. M. instead of 8 o'clock during the remainder of the season.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county court, will be sold on Tuesday the 22d day of December next, on the 1st of Church Creek, at Williams' & Dixon's store, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, all the Real Estate of which Dr. Harrison Dixon, deceased, was seized and possessed, to wit: A valuable tract of Woodland, situate near the foot of Church Creek, containing 200 acres. This land is perhaps as rich as any unimproved land in the county, and most of it within a mile of navigable water, which together with its adjacency to the village of Cambridge, makes it valuable and desirable property—it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. The terms of sale will be a credit of 18 months, the purchasers securing the purchase money by bond or note with securities approved by the trustee, when the whole of the purchase money, with interest thereon from the sale, shall be paid in full to the property, will be conveyed to the trustee.
N. B. DIXON, Trustee.
Nov 29 ts

N. B. The creditors of H. Dixon, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims properly authenticated to the Clerk of Dorchester county, within six months from the day of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the certificate of a half share, No 19,903 of the Stock of the Union Bank of Maryland, has been lost and that application will be made for its renewal
JAMES CARROLL, Ex'r.
of H. D. Gough.

Nov 29 4w

The editors of the Fredericktown Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light and Easton Gazette, will please insert the above four times, and forward their accounts, with certificates of publication annexed.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the beautifully situated within two miles of Centreville, and immediately on the Post Road and adjoining two Grist Mills; it contains about 100 hundred and ninety four acres of land, with a plenty of timber and firewood. This farm offers many advantages rarely to be met with elsewhere—there runs quite through the farm a large meadow, which with little labour might be made to produce a large quantity of Timothy and Herd Grass; and through which there runs an inexhaustible stream of water. The soil is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, clover and tobacco; it is elevated, yet level, and requires but very little ditching. The improvements are a two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, near which there is a brick well of excellent water, Kitchen, Quarter, Corn House, a tolerable good Stable, and the frame of a large Barn, out of which might be made a very commodious farm house. Also a very fine apple and peach orchard, with well selected fruit.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further, as I presume those that are disposed to purchase will view the premises, which will be shown by Mr. H. Hardcastle, Jr. living on the farm. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to the subscriber, near Easton,
J. G. THOMAS.

Nov 15 tf

Terrapins.

The subscriber wishes to purchase from one to three hundred Terrapins, for which he will give the highest price.
JOSEPH CHAIN,
opposite the Easton Hotel.
Easton, Nov 15 tf