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From the Burlington (vt.) Sentinel.

Messrs. Editors,

Having been on a long journey with my horses, they were taken sick on the road with the 'Burnt Tongue' disorder, and not being acquainted with the nature of the complaint, consequently not knowing what to administer for their relief, I chewed some of their grain left in the manger, moistened with the saliva, to insinuate myself with the distemper, calculating that what would cure me, would cure my horses. By sad experience I found in a few hours that my inoculation was genuine; I then made a wash of honey, salt-petre and vinegar, simmered together, and applied the same to my mouth, from which I found immediate relief; I also applied the same wash to my horses, and in a few days they and myself were well.

A Teamster.

Messrs. Editors,

I have under my care better than 20 head of cattle, besides my horses, sick with the distemper commonly called the 'Burnt Tongue.' My sheep run with my cattle and I use as a preventive for my sheep, tar and salt—that is I keep my sheep drenched with tar, on which I sprinkle fine salt, two or three times a week, at the same time I keep green hemlock boughs in my yard for their use. My cattle are getting better, and my sheep have hitherto escaped taking this distemper.

A Subscriber.

My neighbor B. has kept his calves this winter at a barn; and in a lot by themselves, and in no way have they been exposed to other creatures. Yet they are now all sick with the Tongue Distemper.

The Wild Men.

Among the natural curiosities of Poland, must be reckoned the Wild Men that have been found in the woods of that country. The frequent incursions of the Tartars & other barbarous nations, who often bore those villages of people into slavery, and forcibly carried the women to carry their children into the woods for safety, and in case of further pursuit, to leave them behind; for they are frequently found among bears and other wild beasts, by whom they are nourished and taught to behave like them.—Such beings have been found in the woods both of Poland and Germany, divested of almost all the properties of humanity, except the form.—Those that have been taken, went generally upon all fours, though sometimes they stood upright. They had not the use of speech at first, but were taught to speak when brought into towns and used kind-ling to retain no memory of their former savage lives when they came to be humanized, and made conversable by cultivation.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.

The Execution of John and Lavinia Fisher, for highway robbery, took place yesterday, in the suburbs of the city, greatly to their regret. They were taken from the jail about a quarter before 1 o'clock in a carriage, in which besides the prisoners, were the Rev. Mr. Furman, and an officer of police. They were guarded by the sheriff of the district, his assistants, and a small detachment of cavalry. Arrived at the fatal spot, some time was spent in conversation and prayer.—Fisher protested his innocence of the crime for which he was to die, but admitted that he had lived a wicked and abandoned life. He met his end with great firmness, and expressed obligations to the new sheriff for his kindness and humanity. His wife did not display so much fortitude or resignation.—She appeared to be impressed with belief, to the last moment, that she should be pardoned. A little past 2 o'clock the husband and wife embraced each other upon the platform, for the last time in this world, when the fatal signal was given—the drop fell—and they were hurled into eternity. She died with a struggle or a groan; but it was some minutes before he expired and ceased to breathe. After hanging the usual time, the bodies were taken down and conveyed to Potter's Field, where they were buried.

A concourse that attended the execution was immense. May the awful example strike deep into their hearts; and may they have the effect intended, by deterring them from pursuing those vicious paths which end in infamy and death.

UTICA, (N. Y.) Feb. 18.

An interesting and important discovery. Lyn Cook, of Whitestown, in the county of Oneida, has discovered a mode of constructing a machine can be made that will possess power and velocity. This machine is partly composed of a wheel, and

partly of curious gearing, which is ingeniously contrived and applied. After this wheel is put into motion by a certain strength, any number of wheels may be added; yet that power which at first turned the principal wheel, is sufficient to keep the whole in motion. By doubling the gearing of this machine, the power and velocity will be doubled; yet the power that first moved the original wheel need not to be augmented.

This machine may properly be termed an air engine, for the first wheel will forcibly draw much air, and rapidly discharge the same into other wheels, so that it is not only an original, but becomes an auxiliary wheel. To every wheel which is added, may be given the appellation of a principal and auxiliary engine; for the second engine receives air from the first and surrounding air; the third receives air from both, and from the universal and boundless atmosphere, and discharges it to the fourth, and so on. Mr. Cook has selected one of the best mechanics in the country of Oneida, to whom he has made known the principles of this discovery, and they two have proved beyond a doubt that by this engine a power may be raised which will surpass any that has ever been produced by machinery. The mechanic who built this engine, being fully persuaded that it will be substituted for much machinery which is now in use, designs to have the privilege and honor to build one on a larger scale.

From the Paris Journal Des Debats.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

A lady, about forty years of age, who lives at the corner of one of the streets in Paris, was struck early in the month with apoplexy. M. Lavalette, the physician, was called in, and he restored her instantly to life, by bleeding in a jugular vein, and stimulating the blood to flow abundantly by the application of a common needle to the exterior part of the vein, and the adjoining nerves. It is thus shown, that the mechanical stimulant is able to revive nervous sensibility, and by creating a kind of peristaltic motion, to deduce from the arteries a great quantity of blood. There is also another instance of the efficacy of this application in the case of a M. Chatelin, a linen merchant, who had also been restored to existence under similar circumstances. It is trusted that this discovery will be generally beneficial.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

PARIS, (NORTH, Eng.) Dec. 24.

The Conway, captain Bernard, from the East Indies, last from the Cape and St. Helena, arrived here on Saturday night. She had a remarkable fine passage of forty days from the latter place. Bonaparte remains almost wholly within doors; the house preparing for him was in a great state of forwardness; the apartments are very spacious & convenient, & all on one floor. Bertrand and his lady are allowed to walk over the island unattended, but should they be seen conversing with any persons, which sometimes happens with strangers, it is immediately telegraphed, and the parties are taken into custody and examined.

December 27.

A BAD SPECULATION.

By letters from Londonderry, we learn that a small American vessel, drawing four feet water, with 240 bales of tobacco on board, appeared off Innishoen Head a few days back, and offered her cargo for sale at 15 guineas per bale. Several purchasers appeared in the evening, and offered the master 12 guineas per bale for the whole cargo down, which he was advised to refuse, and that by putting to sea again, he would get the price he demanded, which he accordingly did; and had not proceeded far when the Castlepoint, revenue cutter, hove in sight, upon which the smuggler-run ashore, and the master and crew abandoned the vessel and cargo. We understand this little vessel and the tobacco were valued at Philadelphia at only about 6000. Although the master was offered at Innishoen, for the tobacco alone, 2,380 guineas. Upon viewing the vessel at Londonderry, every one expressed his surprise how such a tub, and so badly found, could ever have crossed the Atlantic.

From a London Paper.

GROANING, CRYING, &c.

A French Surgeon has published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system.—He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; and that he has uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose that it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He is always pained by the crying and violent roaring of a patient during the time he is undergoing a surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby soothe his nervous system, as to prevent fever and ensure a favorable

termination. From the benefit hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying or groaning, he supposes that "by these processes of nature," the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and that the nervous system is in consequence rendered calm, and even the circulation of blood greatly diminished. He relates the case of a man, who by means of crying and bawling, reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of two hours. That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny. As to restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or dietetic treatment, the French surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day. By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease and may prolong life to an incredible extent.

[Gaz. of Health.

CURIOUS FOOT RACE.

A singular match was made at a coffee-house in Piccadilly, on Monday, at an hour when the sparkling glasses were circulating, between four gentlemen of the names of Wright, Todd, Wilmot and Hutchinson, to run 5 miles, a kind of sweepstakes race, each depositing 10 guineas, play or pay—to meet on the Edgward road at a certain hour. Wright engaged to give 200 yards to Todd, a quarter of a mile to Wilmot, and half a mile to Hutchinson. They all met and took their stations, and a gun was the signal for starting. There was nearly an equality in their running the first two miles, with the exception that Wilmot was up with the half mile man, and on Todd catching him at the two miles and a half, he resigned. The other three were together at the four miles, and it was a fine race—Todd was beat half a mile from home, and Wright and Wilmot contested it very spiritedly in; Wilmot won it cleverly in the last quarter of a mile, by about 90 yards. Wright was backed at even to win, and although it was meant to be a secret, the ground was crowded. The winner who is an officer in the army, did his ground in twenty-nine minutes.

## CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making further provision for the sale of the public lands.

[The first section of this bill provides, that, from and after the day of next, all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is, or may be authorized by law, shall, when offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, be offered in half quarter sections—and when offered at private sale may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, or half quarter sections—and in every case of the divisions of a quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall be run north and south, and the corners and contents of half quarter sections which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner, and on the principles, prescribed by the second section of an act, "concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the 11th February 1805—and fractional sections containing 160 acres or upwards, shall, in like manner as nearly as practicable, be subdivided into half quarter sections under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury—but fractional sections, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall not be divided, but shall be sold entire.—Provided, That this section shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots.

The second section provides that credit shall not be allowed for the purchase money on the sale of any of the public lands which shall be sold after the day of next, but every purchaser of land sold at public sale thereafter, shall, on the day of purchase, make complete payment therefor and the purchaser at private sale shall produce to the register of the land office, a receipt from the Treasury of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money on any tract before he shall enter the same at the land office; and if any person, being the highest bidder, at public sale, for a tract of land, shall fail to make payment thereof, on the day on which the same was purchased, the tract shall be again offered at public sale, on the next day of sale, and such person shall not be capable of becoming the purchaser of that or any other tract offered at such public sales.

The third section provides that, from and after the day of next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and

cents an acre, and at every public sale, the highest bidder, who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be purchaser; but no lands shall be sold, either at public or private sale, for a less price than one dollar and — cents an acre—and provides what shall be the price at which the unsold lands which have been offered at public sale, shall be sold at private sale.

Sec. 4. provides that, no lands which have reverted, or which shall hereafter revert or become forfeited to the United States for failure in any manner to make payment, shall, after the day of next, be subject to entry at private sale, nor until the same shall have been first offered to the highest bidder at public sale, and all such lands which shall have reverted, before the said day of next, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with the sections and parts of sections, heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which shall, at the time aforesaid, remain unsold, shall be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, who shall make payment therefor, in half quarter sections, at the land office for the respective district on such day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose, &c.

[The remaining sections and clauses embrace provisions of mere detail—the above contain the main principles.]

Mr. Walker, of Ala. moved to amend the bill by adding a section thereto, in the following words:

"That purchasers of public lands, which shall have been sold prior to the day of next, shall be permitted to forfeit and surrender the same before the day of final payment, by delivering their certificates to the Register, and endorsing thereon their consent that the land therein described shall be resold; whereupon the said certificates shall be considered as cancelled, and the lands shall be deemed taken to have reverted to the United States, and shall be disposed of, in all respects, like other reverted or forfeited lands, according to the provisions of the fourth section of this act; but, if such lands should sell for more than one dollar and — cents per acre, the excess shall be paid over to the former certificate holder; provided, That such excess shall not be greater than the amount previously paid on such certificate."

Before taking the question on this motion, it was ordered to be printed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill making compensation for property lost or destroyed in the Seminole campaign, was taken up; and, after some time spent in its consideration, it was further postponed.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. King, of New York, presented a Memorial from Major General Andrew Jackson, commander of the south division, of the army, relative to the report made by a committee of the Senate, at the last session respecting the conduct of the Seminole war; which memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee on the post office, reported a bill conferring on the President of the Senate pro. tempore and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the privilege of franking to the same extent as the Vice President of the U. S. which bill was read.

The Senate took up the following resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson, of Ky. yesterday.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the appropriation of forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of co-operating with the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Indiana, to improve the navigation of the Ohio river.

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to subscribe for one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Kentucky Ohio Canal Company, according to the 7th section of the act of the Kentucky Legislature, entitled "An act to amend an act, approved January 30, 1818, entitled an act to incorporate the Kentucky Ohio Canal Company."

The resolutions were adopted.

Several bills were in part considered, laid over to to-morrow—and

The Senate Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Being obliged, by the pressure of the other matter previously prepared, to defer the publication of yesterday's proceedings in the Senate, we must be content to say, that

The bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, was returned from the House of Representatives, with their disagreement to all the amendments of the Senate thereto. A motion was made by Mr. Roberts, to postpone it until to-morrow, and negatived. Mr. Morrill moved that the Senate recede from its amendments. On motion of Mr. Macon, the question was divided, so as it may be taken separately, on that part which proposes the admission of Missouri into the

Union, and on that part which proposes a prohibition of the introduction of slaves into the territories. The Yeas & Nays were ordered on the questions, on motion of Mr. Noble. On motion of Mr. Lowrie, then, who requested time, for consideration, not expecting the subject to be acted upon to-day, the bill & amendments were postponed to this day.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Jos. McNeil; a bill for the relief of Bartholomew Duvergne; a bill for the relief of L. de Kermion; and the bills were read, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Roberts, from the committee of Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Eleazer Stevens & others, which lie on the table.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Finance, on the memorial of sundry sufferers by the late fire at Savannah, praying a remission of duties on goods destroyed, &c. and of the motion relative thereto, made by Mr. Elliot, of Geo. as above stated.

This motion was further supported by Mr. Elliot and Mr. Walker, of Georgia, and opposed by Mr. Eschbour and Mr. Macon.

The question thereon being taken, it was decided in the affirmative, by 21 yeas to 18.

On motion of Mr. Burrill, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

THE MAINE BILL.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Burrill, (not Mr. Morrill, as heretofore stated,) to recede from the amendments of the Senate, which embrace provisions for the admission of Missouri, and for excluding slaves from the Territories—

A discussion arose on a point of order, respecting the division of this question, (as yesterday directed,) so as to separate the question respecting Missouri from that respecting the Territories, it being contended by Mr. Burrill, that the whole amendment was an unit, the second part depending on the first, and therefore indivisible.

The President, (Mr. Gaillard,) availed himself of a rule of the Senate, to submit the question to the decision of the Senate. And, after some debate, in which Messrs. Burrill, Otis, Barbour, Walker of Alabama, Lowrie, Macon, Roberts, King, of N. Y. Smith and Morrill, took part, the question apparently becoming more difficult in the course of the discussion, it was at length determined, on the third trial, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed to to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

On motion of Mr. Reid, the House agreed, by a vote of 77 to 59 to consider the following resolution offered by him yesterday:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to impart to this house any communications touching the Florida Treaty, which may have been received from our Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Spain, which have not been heretofore communicated, and which in his opinion, it may not be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate.

Mr. Randolph presuming that the object of the resolution was to obtain generally such information as the Executive had received touching the treaty, (with the reservation expressed in the last part of it) he suggested to the mover the propriety of omitting that part of the motion, which confined the call to information received from our ministers at Madrid.

Mr. Reid acquiesced in the suggestion; and thus modified, the resolution was adopted, and a committee of three appointed to present it to the President.

Mr. Lowndes offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending to the widow of Captain Oliver H. Perry, the provision which is now made by law, for the widows and children of naval officers, who died from wounds received in action.

Mr. L. observed that it was conceived that the family of Commodore Perry was embraced by the existing laws which provide for pensions, as it was not to be supposed the generosity or magnanimity of Congress did not intend to comprehend such a case; but as this appeared to be doubted, he had deemed it proper to propose the enquiry which he had submitted.

The resolution was adopted *non con.*

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very difficult for any member of this House—as certainly it was not possible for him—to keep pace with the honorable gentleman from S. C. (Mr. Lowndes) in the race of honor and public utility. That gentleman had, by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated him, in part, in a proposition which he (Mr. R.) had intended on this particular day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the house. When he had



nothing heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birth day of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind that, if this question was put to those who have honor in their mouths and money in their pockets, it would be curious to see how it would be received. His purpose was, Mr. R. stated, to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of Oliver H. Perry. It was his opinion Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that man, in its late contest with Great Britain, than to any other whatever, with the exception of Isaac Hull; that man who had first broken the steel plate, the curia of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the achievement of captain Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the Constitution frigate—of the admirable seamanship which he had displayed—of his professional skill; but he had never heard any of them speak with satisfaction of his achievement with the Guerriere, who had carried her name in defiance, emblazoned in large letters on her sails. That was an event on which they were generally silent. Mr. R. believed that Old England would consent that forty Packenham's with all their legions, should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to fake back the single action of the Guerriere; because that action had done of Europe. It was not inferior in lustre to any event in her history, except only more than any thing else to open the eyes that of La Hogue, under Admiral Russell. Next in glory to the victory over the Guerriere, was that on Lake Erie, by the gallant Perry. One had shown us the way to victory with single ships, the other with fleets. Shall we said Mr. R. suffer his family to melt up the plate that was given to him by his countrymen, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would say no more, but at once offer the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That provision be made by law for the support of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq. of the U. States' Navy, and for the education of his children.

Mr. Lowndes concurred with great cordiality in Mr. R's resolution. He felt in its fullest force the sentiment of gratitude to the man who had first taught his country to hope for victory by fleets, as well as by single ships; and Mr. L. said it was only because he had supposed that the house would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had contented himself with the very inferior one which he had submitted.

Mr. Hazard of Rhode Island, did not rise to say much on a subject, which he said he could scarcely trust himself to speak on at all. But he rose to offer his thanks to the gentleman from Va. & the gentleman from S. Carolina, in behalf of the name Perry—to thank them in behalf of the state which gave him birth; to thank them in the name of his amiable widow; to thank them in the name of their common country.

The resolution was adopted; and on motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance thereof.

**New States Bill.**  
The House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill, (proposing to incorporate therein the Missouri bill, embracing the amendment called the compromise, &c.)

The amendments having been read; Mr. Randolph delivered a speech of more than two hours length, against the feature of amendments of the Senate, which proposes to exclude the further migration or transportation of slaves into any of the territories of the United States north of 36° 30' north latitude.

Mr. Rhea commenced a speech; but, from the lateness of the hour, after two or three unsuccessful divisions on motions for the purpose—

The House adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.**  
[Amongst the papers presented to the house yesterday was a representation introduced by Mr. Holmes signed by John Holmes, Martin Kinsley, Mark Langdon Hill, James Parker, Joshua Cushman, and Ezekiel Whitman, members of this House, from that part of Massachusetts hitherto known as "the District of Maine," respectfully urging Congress, for the reasons therein stated, as speedily as possible, to decide the question of the admission of the said District into the Union as a separate, sovereign, and independent state; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.]

Among the petitions presented to the house this morning, was one from the citizens of Georgetown and the inhabitants west of Rock Creek in Washington county, D. C. praying the establishment of a separate court in Georgetown, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, to be held by one judge, with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court of the District, and that justices of the Peace may have the right of trying cases as high as fifty dollars, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways & means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1820; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer, transmitting statements of his accounts for the last fiscal year; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brush of Ohio, offered the following resolution for consideration.

**Resolved**, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for surveying, marking per-

manently establishing the northern boundary line of the state of Ohio, beginning at a point north of the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay, running thence due west to intersect the western line of said state.

The resolution was, on motion of Mr. Bergher, laid on the table.

The post-office committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing several post routes.

The bill from the Senate to extend the duration of the existing charter of the city of Washington to 1821, (unless sooner repealed,) was read three several times, passed, and returned to the Senate.

**New States Bill.**

Mr. Rhea spoke about an hour on the subject, particularly on the inapplicability of the ordinance of 1787, to the territory west of the Mississippi.

The question on disagreeing to the Senate's amendments was divided, on motion of Mr. Taylor, so as to take first the sense of the house substantially, on the question, of disagreeing to the union of the Missouri bill with that of Maine, and the question was decided by yeas and nays as follows.

For disagreeing to the union of the two bills—98.

Against disagreeing to the union of the bills—72.

So the House disagreed to that amendment of the Senate, which proposed to annex the Missouri bill to the Maine bill.

The question was then taken on disagreeing to the residue of the amendments of the Senate, the details of the Missouri bill) with the exception of that which embraces what is familiarly called the compromise amendment, and decided also by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, as follows:

For disagreeing 102

Against it 68

The question was next taken on disagreeing to the 9th and last section of the amendments of the Senate, (being that which proposes to exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, and north of 36° 30' north latitude, excepting within the proposed state of Missouri;) and was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, as follows:

For disagreeing 159

Against it 18

Thus the House rejected all the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill.

**MISSOURI BILL.**

The house then resumed, the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill for admission of Maine into the Union.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill—the proposed restriction being still under consideration.

Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, resumed the argument which he commenced Monday, in favour of the restriction, and spoke about half an hour in continuation.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn. next took the floor, and spoke some time against the Restriction; when,

The committee rose by a close vote; & about 3 o'clock.

The House adjourned.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 24.**

Mr. Meigs made a motion that the Journal of the House should be amended, so as to place his name in the affirmative on the vote taken yesterday upon disagreeing with the Senate in their amendment connecting Missouri with Maine, the same having been erroneously stated in the Journal (and of course in this paper) the other way. But the motion was declared not to be in order, as the Yeas and Nays cannot be altered, after they have been once recorded.

The Speaker laid before the House, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury made in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of March, 1819, "directing him to transmit to Congress at an early period in the next Session, a general statement of the condition of the Bank of the United States, and its offices, similar to the return made to him by the Bank; and a statement exhibiting as nearly as may be practicable, the amount of capital, invested in the different chartered Banks in the several states, and the District of Columbia, the amount of notes issued and in circulation; the public and private deposits in them; the amount of loans and discounts made by them and remaining unpaid, and the total quantity of specie they possess; and also, to report such measures as, in his opinion, may be expedient to procure and retain a sufficient quantity of gold & silver coin in the U. States, or to supply a circulating medium, in place of specie, adapted to the exigencies of the country & within the power of the government;" which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing a report of the third Auditor of the Treasury and of the Commissary General of Subsistence, in relation to "the expense of furnishing the army with rations, for one year ending on the 14th of April, 1818, exhibiting the average cost per ration and also the average cost per ration for one year, under the provisions of the act of the 14th April, 1818, entitled "an act to regulate the staff of the army," rendered in obedience to the resolution of this House of the 17th day of December last; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk do prepare & lay before the House, a statement of the annual amount of the contingent expenses thereof, from the commencement of the present government, to the 30th of No-

vember last; distinguishing the expense stationary, printing, fuel, lights, furniture, attendants, and their assistants; with a statement of the amount and nature of the perquisites of each.

The resolution was agreed to.

**FRIDAY, Feb. 25.**

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a Report from the Engineer Department, respecting the rules for the government of the Military Academy, &c. in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 26th Feb. 1819.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, submitted the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of enabling those soldiers of the late war, who were entitled to a land bounty, and have not received the same, to obtain certificates in lieu thereof, for such sum as may be deemed reasonable, making such certificates receivable in payment for public lands offered for sale by the U. States.

The question was then put whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was determined in the negative.

**MISSOURI BILL.**

The Speaker having announced the orders of the day.

Mr. Hill, of Mass. rose, and said he did not now wish to consume the time of the House upon a subject, the progress of which seemed to be stamped with all the marks of eternity. But he rose merely to move that the committee of the whole be discharged from any further consideration of the Missouri bill.

Mr. Lowndes said, that if the gentleman from Massachusetts insisted upon his motion being put, he would cheerfully vote in favor of it; yet, if he would consent to withdraw his motion for the present; to give two or three gentlemen more an opportunity to speak to-day, he thought it might be a saving of time, and the motion could be renewed again if necessary, tomorrow morning, which would then, he thought, receive a decided support.

Mr. Hill acquiesced in this suggestion, and withdrew his motion.

The House then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb, in the chair on this bill.

Mr. Ervin, of S. C. took the floor, and spoke at considerable length against the restriction.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, next rose and spoke more than an hour on the same side.

Mr. Meigs, of N. Y. spoke some time also against the restriction.

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, made a few remarks in favor of the restriction; and

Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, spoke more than an hour against the amendment. When he had concluded; (about 4 o'clock.)

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, rose and observed, that a large number of his constituents had expressed their opinion in opposition to the opinion which he was known to entertain on this subject, and it might be presumed that he desired to deliver his reasons for the vote which he should give. But Mr. S. said the public business was suffering by the protraction of the debate; the members are weary of it; every one's opinion was made up on it; and he was unwilling to consume the time of the committee by any remarks on the question. He therefore forbore; and he hoped the question would be taken.

Mr. Walker, of N. C. rose, then to address the committee on the question; but the question was called for so clamorously & so perseveringly, that Mr. W. could proceed no farther than to move that the committee rise.

The committee refused to rise, by almost a unanimous vote.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, then stated that it was his wish to be heard on the question; and, if not allowed an opportunity of speaking in committee, he should do so in the House, unless prevented by force; and he moved that the committee should then rise.

This motion was lost by a very large majority.

Mr. Smith, of N. C. said the course he was about to propose was unusual and perhaps without precedent—that was to call the previous question in committee of the whole; but, as he conceived the motion would be sustained by the rules, and orders of the House, and to put an end to any further debate on the amendment, he moved for the previous question thereon.

The Chair conceived that the motion was not in order.

Mr. Randolph asked leave of the mover of this course, to suggest to him a less individual mode of getting at his object. If the committee should consent to rise, and the House would refuse to leave to sit again the question would then be in the House; and that was the only way, Mr. R. said, that the committee, worn down by what was called a discussion, could be relieved from it. He hoped wherever possible, that the previous question should be dispensed with; but if some mode were not devised of getting clear of this debate, he believed he should become reconciled to it—though a man convinced against his will was of the same opinion still, &c.

Mr. Clay (Speaker) observed that the previous question would not effect the object of the gentleman who moved it; because its effect would be to put aside the question on the amendment altogether; & though that might be a very happy effect, yet it was not, he presumed, desired by the committee, and he thought it fair to warn gentlemen of an effect that he supposed was not anticipated.

Mr. Smith of N. C. though he had felt himself at entire liberty to make a motion, intended to stop the debate, inasmuch as

he had troubled the committee with a speech on the subject, yet as the effect would be what had been stated by the Speaker, he would withdraw his motion.

The question was then taken on Mr. Taylor's proposed Restriction, & agreed to, by 12 to 18 votes. [The Reporter was not able to ascertain the precise number.]

Mr. Taylor then moved that the committee rise, as he presumed it was not prepared to go into the various details of the bill this evening, several of which were important, and would give rise to many questions.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Scott and Mr. Strother, and supported by Mr. Sergeant. It, however, finally prevailed, and

The committee obtained leave—yeas 90—to sit again; and, about five o'clock, The House adjourned.

**Report on the Currency, &c.**

The long expected Report of the Secretary, of the Treasury, in pursuance of a resolve of the House of Representatives, passed at the close of the last session is received. It occupies 73 pages besides tabular statements accompanying it. We have only had time to discover the nature of Mr. Secretary Crawford's views on the Currency question, from the following concluding paragraph of the report.

"It is then believed that the evils which are felt in those sections of the union where the distress is most general, will not be extensively relieved by the establishment of a national currency. The sufferings which have been produced by the efforts that have been made to resume and to continue specie payments, have been great. They are not terminated, and must continue until the value of property, and the price of labor, shall assume that relation to the precious metals which our wealth and industry compared with those of other states, shall enable us to retain. Until this shall be effected, an abortive attempt, by the substitution, of a paper currency, to arrest the evils we are suffering will produce the most distressing consequences. The sufferings that are passed will in such an event, recur with additional violence, and the nation will again find itself in the situation which it held at the moment when specie payments were resumed."

The whole report will in due time be laid before our readers.

The table of the state of the Bank of the United States; of the amount of bank capital in the union, of the state Banks in the union, accompanying the report, are too interesting to be withheld from our readers longer than we can help.—*N. Int.*

**WASHINGTON, March 2.**

It becomes our painful duty to announce the Death of the Hon. David Walker, a Representative in Congress from the State of Kentucky. He departed this life yesterday morning, after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was a worthy patriot, and enjoyed, whilst living, universal respect. In conformity to his death-bed request, the usual ceremonies, on the decease of a Member of Congress, were dispensed with. But both Houses of Congress determined to meet at 12 o'clock to day instead of 11, to give an opportunity to the numerous friends of the deceased to attend his funeral, which takes place at 10 o'clock.

The bill for the admission of Missouri into the Union, has at length passed the House of Representatives, with the Restriction. The subject, our readers are aware, is before a committee of conference of the two Houses, in another shape.

There is yet a hope of its being ultimately adjusted, in such a manner as that each party will attain part of its object, and it is hoped will serve to tranquilize the present ferment of the public mind.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, on Wednesday last, justice Johnson delivered the opinion of the court on the indictments for piracy against Furlong, Griffin, Brailsford, Bowers and Matthews. The case of Ballard against Bell was continued to the next term. The case of Pope's lessee against Wardell, and of Blake and another against Dougherty's heirs, were severally argued.

**BALTIMORE, March 3.**

**PIRATES PUNISHED.**

John F. Ferguson, Isaac Allister, John Jackson, William Murphy, Isaac Denny, Charles Weaver, and Thomas O'Brien, all convicted of Piracy, committed on board the Privateer *La Irresistible*, with which vessel they ran away from Margarita while their captain (Daniela) was on shore were yesterday sentenced to Death, by his Honor Judge Bland. They were then remanded to prison loaded with chains, to await the execution of their awful sentence. Two of the criminals, it is said having been coerced into the commission of their crime, are commended to the mercy of the President.

The fate of these unhappy culprits will, it is hoped, check the progress of that barbarous and impulsive plunder, which has so long spread danger and death upon our seas, corrupted our seamen, and dishonored our country.

In the Boston Palladium of the 18th inst. we find the following

**Extract of a letter received from Baltimore.**

"Mr. — has property, and is solvent, but I have not dared to use any coercive measures, such as the laws of this State. No property can be attached, except for house rent, until judgment has been recovered, at the session of the county court, which will take eighteen months; during which time he can, if he

pleases, take the benefit of the insolvent act, and throw all the cost upon the creditor, and keep him out of his money months longer by suing less than fifty dollars, provided it has not been standing three years or is running at your expense at twenty-five cents a day; and if you put him in (today at 12 o'clock, and to-morrow neglect to pay the twenty-five cents, even if one minute too late, he is liberated, and cannot be committed again for the same debt."

**EASTON, Md.**

**MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.**

**ANOTHER CHANGE.**

At the solicitation of a number of our Patrons, we are again induced (the departure of the mails at present justifying it) to change the publication day of the Gazette, which will in future be on Saturday—Our advertising friends are therefore requested to hand in their favours as early in the week as possible.

**To the Editor of the Easton Gazette.**

**DEMOCRATIC GENEROSITY.**

I cannot help thinking that generous actions, whether performed by an individual or a body, ought to be published and spread abroad, that their authors may receive the reward they merit, and that those who are inert in so doing may not ascribe their sluggishness to the want of example, which has long been admitted to be "more powerful than precept"—Influenced by the reasons contained in these few reflections, I have been induced to communicate to you, for insertion in your paper, a brief account of the grateful and generous behaviour of the democratic House of Delegates to Mr. Chandler of Annapolis, a gentleman who has been vilified, threatened and—for our party, & to whom they gave twelve or thirteen dollars per rem for paper, and forty dollars per thousand for quills, in preference to giving a man of your party ten dollars and an half for paper of the same quality, and two and two and a half dollars per hundred for quills of a better, though the latter person offered to furnish those articles at these prices. This generosity, it is true, was performed at the expense of the state; yet, notwithstanding that, I know, you cannot cite an instance in which the federalists behaved thus to an advocate of theirs. No, the records of federal liberty, have no glorious act like this written upon their pages. If you say they have, I challenge you, I defy you to name it. Do not let your differing in politics with me prevent your publishing this.

**DEMOCRACY FOREVER.**

March 9, 1820.

[Our hot-brained correspondent is right, we know of no instance in which the federalists unjustly gave the public money to a political advocate or favorite—they always viewed the wealth of the state (no matter what talismans to the contrary may have been propagated by interested and unprincipled politicians) as the property of the people, collected for the benefit of the whole community; to be applied to the legitimate purposes of government, and not to be wasted upon the venal editors of violent party papers, or the voracious leeches which are to be met with in shoals about the State Treasury.]

**APPOINTMENTS**

BY THE LEVY COURT OF TALBOT COUNTY.

MARCH 2d, 1820.

**CONSTABLES.**

Third Haven—Charles Nabb, Thomas Anderson, John H. Kirby, Richard Hopkins.

Bay Hundred—Daniel L. Haddaway,

James Jones, William Tenant, John Ber-

ridge, Archibald Marshall.

Brookbrook—John Halsey, Jr. James

Cain, John Fletcher.

Island—Jesse Scott.

Tuckahoe—Worrell Casson, Andrew

O. Layton.

Mill—Archelus Price.

Kings Creek—Edward Fijn, Gilles

Orony.

**From the Charleston Courier.**

**WANTED**, a chaste, fair, and discreet, pleasing character of Mr. Finkney, (of Maryland) as an Orator.

We live in the days of hyperbole—Our thoughts on certain subjects seem to be enveloped in a fog, which renders us liable to mistake a ship for a house, and a dwarf for an elephant. We have no landmarks for our judgment.

**ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.**

From the Charleston Courier of Wednesday last, received by the George-Henry, captain Hamlin, arrived at this port yesterday, three and a half days from Charleston.

**Charleston, Feb. 23d.**

**Robbery of the Southern Mail.**

The Southern post came in yesterday morning without the mail. A letter from one of the contractors, to T. W. Baco, enquire, "The master of this city, dated," "Baco Creek," "Chocomahtiche, 21st inst," says—"I have a most lamentable occurrence to state, which, this morning about 4 o'clock, while the driver was changing his horses, 13 miles beyond the place, it was cut off, as the mark of a robbery, it was visible on the fastenings. I shall use every endeavor for its recovery. My stage contains three passengers, upset in a cut, the night previous to the robbery, which, the sulkey to be used on the route is a small one. Mr. Baco immediately issued a warrant offering a reward of \$100 for the detection of the perpetrators of the robbery."



To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

Sir,  
A friend of mine shewed me, a few days since, a late number of your paper containing some remarks on the policy and expediency which ought to induce the Protestant Episcopal Church, to form the whole of this peninsula into a distinct and independent diocese. The communication to which I allude, was published on the 20th Dec. and signed by "a Churchman." The information it contains throws much light on the state of the Church in this quarter, and the reason it suggests for the proposed change, seem sufficient to satisfy every rational mind of its propriety. It is not my intention, sir, to travel, over the same ground with the writer just alluded to, in order to demonstrate the correctness of the view he has taken. This appears to me sufficiently plain from the communication itself. What I design is simply to state some probable good effects which, I conceive, will naturally result from the formation of a new diocese. One good effect it will produce, will be the election of a Bishop to superintend its affairs and direct its spiritual concerns. This event will naturally succeed, as soon as circumstances will permit it to take place. The benefits which may be expected from it are highly important to the interests of religion and the prosperity of the Church. In these respects, a Bishop impressed with the importance and responsibility of his sacred charge, may be of immense benefit. Sustaining an office which is venerable, even in the eyes of the world and qualified by his talents, learning and piety, to command the respect of mankind, his labors are eminently calculated to be productive of the greatest good. As Episcopalians, to use the words of a late address to the members of the church on the subject of an increase of Bishops, "we all highly esteem the office of a Diocesan Bishop, not only on account of its apostolic origin, but because of its manifest tendency, when filled by a man of God, to advance in an eminent degree the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the internal prosperity of his Church militant." A holy Bishop is eminently "a candle put on a candlestick;" "a city set upon a hill." He is seen from a far by all classes of men, and is beheld with a reverence and respect which no other officer in the Church can expect to enjoy. Whatever he says or does, is regarded with peculiar attention, as entitled to high respect; and an acquiescence, beneficial to the Church, is often rendered as a tribute to the dignity & authority of the office, which perhaps would not have been accorded to the man in any inferior station.

What is not remarked the effect on society produced by the announcement of an approaching visit from a venerated Bishop. He is to preach. The information spreads far and wide, & the church is filled on the appointed day with crowds of respectful and attentive auditors ready to receive with gladness the salutary instructions which he shall be prepared to dispense. His station, honorable and imposing in their view, imparts a peculiar interest to every thing he says; his opinions are received as emanating from the highest ecclesiastical authority, and consequently weighed and canvassed with a prepossession, most likely, with God's blessing, to counteract that obstinate prejudice against divine truth which unhappily possesses the human heart.

"If we add to these considerations an estimate of the influence attaching to the office, from the nature of those prerogatives which exclusively belong to it, such as the power of confirming and ordaining, it will be manifest, that no ordinary weight is thrown into the scale of religion and the Church, by the existence of these important officers."

All these advantages, we might calculate to enjoy, and the benefits arising from them, if we had a Bishop located among us, with a diocese embracing the different parts, at present, disjointed parts of this peninsula. The whole would form a compact and a sufficiently extensive field for the exercise of his Episcopal labors. He would then, be able, besides discharging the duties of a parochial cure, to visit every part of his diocese, at least once a year, his frequent presence in the different parishes, as well as his example and counsel, could not fail to produce the best effects. It would tend to animate the Clergy to proceed with fidelity and zeal in the discharge of their duties and awaken the people to a more lively and deeper sense of the importance of religion. These effects would soon be seen in an increasing harmony and union in the church and a growing attention to the immortal interests of the soul.

But another effect no less important, I conceive, would result from the adoption of this measure, I mean, the influence it would have on the general state of religion on this peninsula. It must be a cause of deep regret to every sincere Christian to observe the low state of religion among us. This is not peculiar to the Episcopal Church, but is a common complaint among the different denominations. If there is any one cause which has contributed more to this state of things it may be traced, I believe to the irregularity of our ecclesiastical divisions. There can be no doubt but that the diocese of Delaware, has suffered severely from this cause. And as to the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia, they have not fared much better. Such is the preponderance of the Church on the Eastern Shores of these states, that they cannot always continue, whilst the present arrangement exists, to engross the attention, if not the exclusive attention of the Bishops attached to them. The consequence will be that the Eastern Shores will be proportionably neglected. The

time to be devoted to them will be very small, and the claims of the more numerous churches on the Western Shores. This is something more than conjecture. It has been ever since the episcopacy was settled in those states, a subject of general notoriety and experience. It has been owing to this, in a great measure, that the prosperity of the church on the Eastern Shore has been so limited. And the same causes will continue to operate in future, and we may fear attended with same results. It is not in the power of the Bishops of Maryland and Virginia, under the present arrangement, to prevent a recurrence of these evils. And hence every circumstance relative to our connection with the churches on the Western Shores of those states tends powerfully to remind us of our comparative insignificance. The people here feel very sensibly that they are only an appendage to these dioceses and are frequently prevented by this consideration from making those efforts in the causes of the church, which might be reasonably expected from them.

Under the influence of this impression it is reasonable to suppose, that the change proposed in our diocesan limits will be not only generally agreeable but a likely means, under the blessing of God, to raise the church from her present state of gloom and depression. Something more must be done than has been yet effected, or else the church cannot be expected to prosper. And what means are more likely to produce this desired effect than to organize the church on this peninsula in one convention, that such measures may be adopted as are found most conducive to her spiritual welfare. This will add greatly to her respectability, and interest her members generally in this quarter for her prosperity and usefulness. This, it is believed, will be the issue of the convention which is proposed to be held at Easton in the course of the spring, if the sanction of the different ecclesiastical authorities affected by it, is obtained. A measure of such importance to the interests of the Church, on the peninsula, should not be permitted to slumber, and it belongs to those, (both clergy and laity) who have the direction of its concerns, to see that it does not fail through lack of exertion.

Yours, AN EPISCOPALIAN.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE STRANGER IN ANNAPOLIS.

Being a series of letters from a witness, detained in Annapolis on account of the Calvert Election, to his wife in Calvert.

LETTER THE SECOND.

Discovers the reason of the struggle between the parties—Promises to know what is what—other time—Invokes the muse who sung The famous ditty called the Governor's route—Description of the Ball.

Dear wife of my bosom, I freely confess, I've often been very much puzzled to guess. What could make the Great men in our country endure, So much trouble to get in the Legislature, What could make them so furious, and raise such a pothee, And backbite, and lie, and abuse one another, I never did suppose, that much matter it made, Tho' I joined in the clamour, who went or who staid;

But their contests no longer surprise me at all, Since I've known the delights of The Citizen's Ball, How low the land lies—Thank you, masters of mine, You treat us with Whiskey, but you're treated with Wine! You are vastly obliging to serve us no doubt, But, masters, for once I believe you're found out,

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Yours, AN EPISCOPALIAN.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE STRANGER IN ANNAPOLIS.

Being a series of letters from a witness, detained in Annapolis on account of the Calvert Election, to his wife in Calvert.

LETTER THE SECOND.

Discovers the reason of the struggle between the parties—Promises to know what is what—other time—Invokes the muse who sung The famous ditty called the Governor's route—Description of the Ball.

Dear wife of my bosom, I freely confess, I've often been very much puzzled to guess. What could make the Great men in our country endure, So much trouble to get in the Legislature, What could make them so furious, and raise such a pothee, And backbite, and lie, and abuse one another, I never did suppose, that much matter it made, Tho' I joined in the clamour, who went or who staid;

But their contests no longer surprise me at all, Since I've known the delights of The Citizen's Ball, How low the land lies—Thank you, masters of mine, You treat us with Whiskey, but you're treated with Wine! You are vastly obliging to serve us no doubt, But, masters, for once I believe you're found out,

Now here I must pause for how shall I dare Unaided the wonders I saw to declare! Oh! had I the muse, who once sung in this city, "How the Girls were all handsome, the men were all witty," Would she but assist me, I make not a doubt, But this Ball should compare with The Governor's Rout,

I enter'd, and Oh! what a sight met my eyes! I shall never get over I fear, the surprise, Such bowing and scraping, such capering and dancing, The music loud sounding, the lights brightly glancing, Made all so enchanting, I truly declare, I had only to wish, wife, that you had been there,

But hark! to that flourish! and see! at the sound! How, eight to a circle, they range all around! 'Twas a scene truly new and if right I opine, Of wonder to eyes more experienced than mine,

Here the Senator, Potent, and Grave, might be seen To lead off the dance with sweet miss of sixteen, The Baltimore member, who all the long day, Had been bored about roads, travelled just the same way,

On the Lawyers, so shy, too, I could not but gaze, To see how he'd twist thro' the dances soft maze, You may well be, thought I, at that work a good hand, For twisting and turning you sure understand,

The Orator, who had that morning been straining His throat in the hopes of, I cant say, what gaining, In accents of thunder no longer now strove, His voice is let down to the soft key of love;

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PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.  
Captain Raimberger, of the ship Medora, arrived here yesterday, in 45 days from Cadiz, from which place he escaped on the 5th of January, an embargo having been laid on all vessels in that port. Part of the Army had revolted, and all communication between Cadiz and the interior of the country, was cut off. Cadiz was, in fact, in a state of siege. The Grand Expedition was at an end. Provisions had risen 50 per cent.

Further Particulars.  
The Revolution commenced on the 3d January. Six thousand troops marched to the town of Caraccas, and released the prisoners who had been arrested by General O'Donnell, (Count d'Albani). A colonel then put himself at the head of the troops, and took possession of Isla. In the mean time, the Governor of Cadiz assembled about three hundred soldiers, and garrisoned a strong fort which commands the road. Next day, the 4th of January, he sent a flag of truce to the army, to demand the reason of hostilities. Their reply and demand was, "That the Constitution of the Cortes should be adopted; their arrearsages paid; and that they would not embark for South America, to bear arms against their countrymen."

Another portion of the Army, amounting to 10,000 strong, had marched against Madrid, to demand the same stipulation of the King.

The same day (the 4th) all communication was stopped between Port St. Maria, Carraccas, St. Roque, and all the adjoining towns, and an embargo laid on all vessels in the harbor.

The Spanish men-of-war in the harbor of Cadiz, were ordered to be in readiness to put to sea at a moment's warning.

Further information respecting this important event may be expected in a few days, as a captain of a New York ship informed capt. Raimberger, that he intended to make his escape from the embargo on the following night.

Free Jour.

FURTHER FROM CADIZ.  
EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED "CADIZ, JAN. 6.  
"It would appear, that a strong division of the Grand Army, originally destined against Buenos Ayres, had orders to march for Cadiz, where a detachment to consist of 6000 men were to be sent to succour Morillo. The day before yesterday, 2000 men entered the Isla, and at the bridge the Marine Guards attempted to oppose their entrance. The result was that the commander of the guards and the sentinel were shot by the approaching troops. On their entering the town they disarmed the Marine Guards, took the captain general of marine prisoner, and proceeded for this place; but the ships of war in the bay having learnt what had taken place at Isla, sent about 400 marine soldiers and officers to the "Corta Dura," who on the approach of the insurgents, fired on them from the Fort, and killed about 13 on the spot.

The troops then retired to the Isla, & then the commander (a colonel) issued a proclamation styling themselves the advance guard of the "Constitutional army." Other commanders, it is said, have gone with their respective divisions, which consist of the whole of the army of the expedition, to different departments of the kingdom, and that the plot is of magnitude, there is no doubt. I will write you soon and more fully, via Gibraltar.

\*A strong fort on the narrow pass.

MISSOURI QUESTION.  
Is at last, & we sincerely rejoice at it, finally determined in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 90 to 85—being a majority of 4 votes against restriction. The signature of the President is all that is requisite, for the bill to become a law. The Maine bill will pass untrammelled with incoherence, & probably without opposition.—Fed. Rep.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
Several Communications have been received which shall appear in our next.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
At a meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society, in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22d of February, 1820, the regular presiding officer being absent, Genl. P. Benson was called to the chair.

The Assistant Secretary laid before the Society a minute of its proceedings and the state of its funds.

And it was Resolved, That a board of Agriculture for the Eastern Shore should immediately be appointed, and accordingly the following gentlemen were appointed, viz. Robert Moore, President of the board, Nicholas Hammond, Trench Tighman, Edward N. Hambleton, James Goldsborough, Thomas Emory, R. H. Goldsborough, Samuel T. Kennard, James Nabb, Stewart Redman, J. W. Bondley, Jos. E. Muse.

Resolved, That Nicholas Hammond, Samuel T. Kennard and John Bennett, be a committee appointed to distribute, throughout the Eastern Shore, copies of the constitution of the Maryland Agricultural Society, and the plan of a constitution for a County Society.

The Assistant Secretary notified to the Society his intention of resigning at the next regular meeting.

New members were admitted, and the Society adjourned to the first Tuesday in May, 1820, to meet in the Town of Easton.

E. FORMAN, Asst. Secretary.

March 6.

FARMERS ATTEND!  
The Citizens of Talbot County, friends to Husbandry and Domestic Improvements, are respectfully invited to meet at the Talbot House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 28th of March, instant, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the County. The intelligent Farmers in general seem to approve of such a measure, and nothing appears to be necessary but their attendance to carrying it into immediate effect. Their attendance therefore is particularly requested.

March 7, 1820.

New Saddlery.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a Handsome Assortment of SADDLERY, which he will Manufacture in the neatest manner and the Latest Fashions, all of which he is disposed to sell low for Cash.

THOMAS B. FINKIND.

March 6.—3w  
N. B. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

T. B. F.

Notice.  
All persons indebted to the Subscriber, for rents or hires, are respectfully required to make immediate payment, as it is extremely inconvenient for me to make call or demands for them.

RACHEL LEEDS KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1820.

Confectionary, &c.  
The Subscribers offer their Friends and the Public generally, a large and complete assortment of goods in their line, on the lowest possible terms, they can be had in any part of the state, for Cash, it being their intention to deal exclusively for that—Country merchants and others, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call before they purchase, as they will find their goods to be of very superior quality. Those persons who make their own Mineral Waters, will find much to be pleased at, in purchasing their Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, as they are determined to make their articles of the best materials this market will afford.

Lemon.  
Ginger.  
Pine Apple.  
Strawberry.  
Raspberry.  
and  
Horchound.  
Love Letter Kisses.  
Lemon.  
Mint.  
Barley, and  
Horchound.

SYRUPS.  
CANDIES.

Sugar Plums, Almonds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

ALSO,  
A large and Extensive Assortment of Cordials.

(both foreign and of their own Manufacture,) and Foreign Fruits, as Figs, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, by the box, or less, Prunes, Paper shelled Almonds, and a large quantity of preserved Ginger Cakes, and Ornaments made for Balls, Parties & Marriages, in the first style.

J. S. BRIDGES & CO. Confectioners,  
No 104, Market-street, Baltimore.

March 6, 1820.

Sheriff's Sale.  
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suite of Richard Harwood, will be sold on Wednesday, the 29th inst, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, all the equitable right and title of William Nelson, in and to a Lot of Ground, in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teakle's and adjoining William Barton's shop. Sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

March 6.

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

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

P. S. He keeps a constant supply of lime for jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of business, in these improvements. W. C.

March 7.

Easton, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.

I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put up for me two Boilers, on the Rumford plan, one of which holds about twenty, & the other about ten gallons, which for economy in the saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other contrivance which has come under my observation; And I believe that the said William Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Bricklayer, and fully adequate to the performance of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has altered two fire places for me in a very neat workman like manner. These fire places throw out more heat than before their alteration, with considerably less fuel, and are not disposed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that he has studied the principles of, and paid most attention to, the construction of fire places, and building Chimneys, than any other Bricklayer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improved methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which deserves much commendation. In fact this neat workman, does not set himself up above instruction, and will construct Chimneys and erect cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the neatest and best manner, agreeably to any plan, or improved method.

ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.

Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

Land for Sale.  
To be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, part of the real estate of George Impey Dawson, deceased, being part of a tract of land called Cudington's Addition, situate in the lower part of Bayside Neck, in Talbot County, containing One Hundred and Forty Acres, nearly half of which is tolerably well timbered. There is on said place, one small Dwelling House, and some inferior out houses—Twelve months credit will be given on the whole purchase money. Bond with approved security, must be passed to the different heirs, for their respective dividends.

Attendance given by

SAMUEL TENANT.  
ALEX. HEMLEY.  
NATHAN HARRINGTON.  
JOHN DAWSON.  
WRIGHTSON LOWE.

March 7







# EASTON GAZETTE,

## And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1820.

NO. 118.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, in-  
serted three times for One Dollar, and Twenty-  
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

### THE EXECUTION.

HAGERSTOWN, Md. Feb. 29.  
Friday last was the day appointed, by the governor, for the execution of William Cotterill, sen. William Cotterill, jr. and John Cotterill. During the day and night preceding, a great concourse of people arrived in town; and on Friday morning the roads, in every direction, were literally crowded with persons coming to witness the execution. By 8 o'clock, so great was the crowd in the streets adjoining the jail, that they were rendered almost impassable; and even at the early hour, though the morning was wet and disagreeable, the place of execution was surrounded by thousands who had taken their stations to witness the awful scene. At half past 10, the unfortunate criminals were placed in the wagon, at the jail door. Thence, preceded by their coffins, accompanied by the clergy, and guarded by captains Barr's and Swearingen's troops of horse and captains Drury's and Bell's foot companies, they proceeded slowly, singing solemn music, to the place of execution. The Rev. Messrs. Allen and Kurtz first ascended the platform; the former delivered an affecting address, and the latter offered up an appropriate prayer. The three criminals then ascended, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Clay, who also offered up an appropriate prayer, during which they knelt and appeared to be fervently exercised. Several hymns were sung during the ceremony, in all of which they appeared to join with great earnestness. The clergy having performed their duties—John, the youngest son, rose and addressed the multitude. He acknowledged the guilt of his brother and himself—that they had occasioned the death of Adams, and consequently that they merited death; but, declared that his father was innocent. He admonished the spectators to take warning by the example about to be made, and refrain from sinful practices, as such practices had brought him to the awful situation in which he then stood; he also exhorted them to endeavor to become religious, as the only means of ensuring happiness in this world and the world to come. William, the eldest son, concurred in the declaration of his father's innocence; and the old man persisted to the last in declaring that he was innocent, but affirmed that he was prepared to die. When the ropes were fastened and their caps drawn, they all stood up with firmness, and continued to pray audibly and with apparent fervency, until the platform sunk, and at once put an end to their supplications and their lives. The last words that John was heard to pronounce distinctly, were, "O Lord be merciful to me a sinner!"—O Lord come quickly—O Lord come down this minute—O!—Here the king of terrors cut short the sentence began, but left the acclamation awfully complete.

The platform sunk 5 minutes before 12 o'clock. The whole scene was a truly awful and impressive one. To see a fellow being deliberately preparing for execution, under every mitigating circumstance, is sufficient to touch with pain the most insensible fibre of the human heart. What then must have been the feelings produced by the sight of a father, bending under the pressure of "three score years and ten," embracing, kissing and taking a "long farewell" of two sons, about to suffer an ignominious death with himself; and those two sons again, mutually embracing, kissing, and bidding an earthly adieu to each other, and to an old father sinking under the infirmities of age, and about to die with them!—Fancy's pencil may paint, but reality's pen cannot delineate the feelings such a scene is calculated to excite.

The clergy deserve much credit for their indefatigable attention and persevering exertions to impress the unfortunate criminals with a proper sense of their awful condition, in which there is some ground to believe they succeeded. Nor can too much praise be awarded to Sheriff Post, for the firm, yet affectionate and tender manner in which he performed the disagreeable duties of his office, at the special request of the executed.

The number of people present on the melancholy occasion, has been variously estimated at from 10 to 40,000; perhaps we shall not exceed the bounds of moderation in setting it down at 20,000. The most perfect order was observed during the day.—Torch Light.

From the Burlington, Vt. Sentinel, Feb. 18.

### SMALL POX AND KINE POCK.

It may not be uninteresting to the public, at this time to know the result of the Small Pox and Kine Pock experiment in New Haven and Bristol, mentioned in the Sentinel of the 28th ult. which took place during the present winter.

About fifty persons, after having had

the kine pock from a period of one week, to twenty years, have been inoculated with fresh small pox matter, many of whom, at the time of receiving that virus in the arm, took a phial in their hands, containing small pox infection, opened it, and inhaled the pestilential effluvia!

One woman who received the kine pock from me thirteen years since, acted as a nurse in one of the pest-houses, and washed the infected clothes for several weeks together. Another woman lived in the house where a man died of the small pox in the natural way; all of whom (fifty persons in number,) exposed in various ways, I am happy to say, proved invulnerable to the contagion; and I have the satisfaction to add, that among the large number of fifty-two thousand of my own vaccine patients, I have not known a single one to take the small pox.

It must therefore be pretty obvious to every candid man that those several persons, who have recently taken small pox after supposed vaccination, never in reality had the genuine kine pock at all.

Some spurious cases will be an hundred times as sore and painful as the genuine, and very difficult, and obstinate to heal; but this is not the worst of it; some of them may die hereafter of the small pox, as did the young man in Bristol, & thereby bring a temporary shade over this benign discovery.

S. FANSHER.

Col. King.—In an eulogistic article in relation to this officer, the Metropolitan, a new paper printed at Georgetown District of Columbia, thus remarks:—"We have not seen the papers containing the evidence in Col. King's case; yet it is enough to know that, like Commodore Barron, he has been suspended for five years, without pay or emolument. The soldier who was shot, it appears, had deserted, and was found asleep by a sergeant and his party—they awoke him and told him to prepare for death—they bore the order in their hands—he implored for mercy, and prayed that he might be taken to camp—the sergeant showed his orders—the unhappy man still pleaded, still implored for mercy—the deadly weapon was levelled—it missed fire. Here indeed was an interval where mercy might have extended itself, at least until he could have been taken to camp; but the sergeant was inexorable—the unhappy wretch pleaded in vain—the musket was again presented the second attempt ended his existence and his miseries together. The sergeant went back to camp, and Col. King wrote an order for him to receive thirty dollars, for the apprehension of, and killing —, a deserter. The mention of the facts make us turn with horror from the subject; there was something so cold, so bloody in the conduct of the sergeant, that we cannot help feeling indignant."

N. Y. Con. Adv.

The details contained in the following interesting communication, are undoubtedly accurate. They were taken down at the time, by a gentleman who was present.

### "TIME IS MONEY."

FRANKLIN.

The House of Representatives went into committee on the Missouri Bill, Jan. 24th, 1820—spent two days on amendments proposed by Mr. Storrs, &c.—Jan. 27th, Mr. Taylor offered his amendment to restrict Slavery, which was debated Jan. 27, 28, 31, and Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Total days in committee, 25.  
Total days on Taylor's amendment, 25.  
Speeches on Taylor's amendment, 41.

For the Restriction Against the Restriction.

Hours.	Mr. Taylor	Mr. Holmes	Hours.	Mr. Taylor	Mr. Holmes
1	33	3	1	33	3
2	16	4	2	16	4
3	14	3	3	14	3
4	23	3	4	23	3
5	2	4	5	2	4
6	4	4	6	4	4
7	5	4	7	5	4
8	3	4	8	3	4
9	3	4	9	3	4
10	3	4	10	3	4
11	3	4	11	3	4
12	3	4	12	3	4
13	3	4	13	3	4
14	3	4	14	3	4
15	3	4	15	3	4
16	3	4	16	3	4
17	3	4	17	3	4
18	3	4	18	3	4
19	3	4	19	3	4
20	3	4	20	3	4
21	3	4	21	3	4
22	3	4	22	3	4
23	3	4	23	3	4
24	3	4	24	3	4
25	3	4	25	3	4

27 54

Total on both sides 71 hours 19 minutes

Question taken in committee February 25th, and the restriction carried. Majority not stated by the chair—understood to be 18.—N. Y. Con. Adv.

The best Philadelphia flour is selling at 4 dollars 75 cents from the wagons in Market street. Several cargoes have been contracted for this week, by the factors for \$5, on the usual credits. An immense quantity is daily pouring in from the turnpike communications, and down the Delaware in Durham boats. The quantity of whiskey received lately is very considerable and of an excellent quality, and is from the abundance at market, selling at very reduced prices.—Ref's Gaz.

### CONGRESS.

#### IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

The Senate again proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendment of that body to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union. (This amendment embraces nine sections, the first eight of which contain provisions for the admission of Missouri into the Union; the 9th prohibits the further introduction of slavery into the Territories of the U. States.)

The Question of Order on the susceptibility of division of a question on a motion to recede so as to take it separately and successively on each part, being yet under consideration, Mr. Otis, Mr. Burrill, and Mr. Morrill, successively spoke briefly on the question—when,

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. Lloyd, of Md. submitted for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making appropriations of Public Lands for the support and encouragement of Literary institutions within the limits of the Old States, corresponding with the provisions which have been made for the same purpose within the limits of the new states.

The motion lies on the table one day of course.

#### The Maine Bill.

The Senate proceeded again to consider the question on receding from the amendments made by the Senate, and disagreed to by the House of Representatives, to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.

[These amendments embrace two distinct measures: the one admitting Missouri into the Union—the other prohibiting the future transportation of slaves into the territories of the United States.]

The question of Order, depending on the last adjournment, was after a few remarks on it by Mr. Wilson, by a vote of 22 to 17, decided in favor of the divisibility of the question of recession from the amendments of the Senate.

The question was then taken, without debate, on receding from so much of the amendments of the Senate as provides for the admission of Missouri into the Union, and decided as follows:

For Receding.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Horsey, Hunter, King, of N. Y. Lanman, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson.—21.

Against Receding.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson, of Ken. Johnson of Lou. King, of Ala. Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Ala. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—25.

So the Senate refused (every member of the Senate being in his seat) to recede from this part of its amendments.

The question was then taken, also without debate, on the receding from so much as regards the inhibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States north of thirty six degree thirty minutes north latitude, and decided as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Gaillard, Macon, Noble, Pleasants, Sanford, Smith, Taylor, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Miss.—11.

Nays.—Messrs. Brown, Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of K. Y. Johnson, of Lou. King, of Ala. King, of N. Y. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Roberts, Ruggles, Stokes, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Walker, of Ala. Williams, of Tenn. Wilson.—33.

So the Senate refused to recede from this or any part of its amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, the Senate then determined to insist on the first clause of its amendments; and, on motion of Mr. Roberts, it determined in like manner, to insist on the latter clause of its amendments. And the Secretary was instructed to inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

The Bill for the establishment of an Uniform System of Bankruptcy was taken up, and was postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate was about to adjourn, when the Clerk of the House of Representatives presented himself at the door, with a message, that the House of Representatives had insisted on their disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill. [See above.]

Mr. Thomas then moved that a committee of conference be appointed, to confer with the House of Representatives on the subject.

Hereupon commenced a debate characterized, by some vehemence and warm

feelings, which previous arrangements for the paper alone prevent being reported to-day.

Mr. King, of Ala. Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Smith, were in favor of adherence, which forecloses conference: Mr. King, of New-York, spoke in explanation; and Messrs. Thomas, Johnson, of Kentucky, Lowrie, Morrill, Dana, Eaton, Macon, and Mellen, successively supported the conference.

The Debate resulted in this: that a motion for deferring the question was negatived, and the Senate voted, not without opposition, but without dividing, to request a conference with the House of Representatives.

The Senate then balloted for Managers thereof on their part: and Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pinkney, and Mr. Barbour were duly elected:

And the Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29.

The resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd, for an enquiry into the expediency of making appropriations of public land for the support of literary institutions in the old states as well as in the new, was taken up and agreed to.

The following bill then came up:

Be it enacted, &c. That licenses to trade with the Indians shall, from and after the passage of this act, be granted only under the direction and authority of the President of the U. S. and on such conditions & limitations as he may think proper to prescribe in said licenses; & that no licenses to trade as aforesaid shall be granted but to citizens of the United States, of a good moral character, and who shall enter into bonds, with one or more securities, to be approved of by the President of the United States, in a penal sum of not less than 1 thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the true and faithful observance of such conditions and limitations as the President may prescribe, and such regulations and restrictions as are or shall be made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indians; and that the President of the United States shall have full power to recall the same, if the person so licensed transgress the condition and limitation contained in his license, or the regulation or restriction provided for the government of the trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to put in suite such bonds as may have been taken.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or other person shall attempt to reside in any settlement, town, or hunting camp, of any of the Indian tribes as a trader, or pass through & vend goods in the same, as a hawk or pedlar, without such license, he or they shall forfeit all the merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in his or their possession, and shall, moreover, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the 30th March, one thousand eight hundred and two, as authorizes the granting of licenses to trade with the Indians, by the superintendents of the Department, or persons to be appointed by the President, be and the same is hereby repealed; but that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to affect any license granted under said act.

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

The bill from the House of Representatives to continue in force for one year the act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, was ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time accordingly and finally passed.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

A resolution, yesterday submitted by Mr. Noble, was taken up, and modified, to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate a statement exhibiting the amount of the two per cent. fund arising from the sale of the public lands lying within the state of Indiana, within the state of Ohio, and within the state of Illinois; and also the amount of said fund arising from the sale of public lands within the state of Illinois, which was reserved for the purpose of making roads leading to the states, and to be applied under the direction of Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Otis said, if it was understood that no business was to be done until the other business referred to came to a consummation, the Senate might as well adjourn to-day without attempting to take up any business.

On motion of Mr. Dana, an order was passed for printing, for the use of the Senate, 300 copies of Mr. Secretary Crawford's late Report to the other House on the Currency, &c.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business: after which

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 2.

Mr. King, of New York, called up the memorial of Major Gen. A. Jackson, now lying on the table, with the view only of moving that it be printed.

On this motion a few observations were made, as to the propriety of first reading this memorial, which was objected to on account of its length. The consideration of the subject, however, was interrupted by the arrival from the House of Representatives of a message announcing the passage of

#### THE MISSOURI BILL.

[This bill is that which has been so long debated in the House of Representatives, and contains the provision respecting slavery.]

The bill was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, immediately taken up and read a first and second time; and, at his instance also, was then forthwith taken up as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Barbour then moved to amend the bill by striking out the Proviso requiring the new State to interdict slavery within its limits.—The subject he said had been so fully discussed, and so often passed upon, and the yeas and nays recorded on it, that he thought it unnecessary to say anything on the subject; and he should forbear even the asking for the yeas and nays upon it.

Mr. King, of New York, said he was perfectly ready to concur in the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He had no idea of producing delay in bringing this matter to a conclusion, which only would be the effect of discussion; but was ready to concur in any course which would lead to its speedy termination.

Mr. Horsey said, that, having been necessarily absent when this question was before decided, he wished now to be indulged with an opportunity of recording his vote.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered to be taken, and stood as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. King of Ala. Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan Macon, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Ala. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—27.

Nays.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King of N. Y. Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Trimble, Wilson.—15.

Mr. Thomas then proposed to amend the bill by inserting therein a section declaring the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the U. States North of 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude (the same as was previously proposed by the Senate to be added to the Maine bill).

This motion was agreed to, without debate.

The amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole, and the first of them was concurred in without a division.

To the second (Mr. Thomas's) Mr. Trimble proposed an amendment, which was, to strike out the part thereof descriptive of the territory from which slavery is to be excluded, and in lieu thereof, to insert the following—

"All that part of Louisiana West of the Mississippi, ceded by France to the U. States, except the state of Louisiana, the territory included in the proposed state of Missouri and the Arkansas territory, East of the 17th or 19th degree of longitude agreeably to Melish's map."

The question was then taken without debate, on Mr. Trimble's motion to amend the amendment, as above stated, and decided as follows—

Yeas.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King of N. Y. Lanman, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Ruggles, Sanford, Trimble, Wilson.—12.

Nays.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Gaillard, Horsey, Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. King of Ala. Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Lowrie, Macon, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Roberts, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Ala. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—30.

Mr. Thomas's amendment was then concurred in, as agreed to in committee of the whole.

And the amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill to be read a third time, it was read a third time accordingly, passed and sent to the House of Representatives, requesting their concurrence in the amendments.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Trimble, for enquiring into the expediency of abolishing the system of trading houses with the Indian tribes, was agreed to *memoriam*.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business;

And then adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 3.

#### THE QUESTION SETTLED.

We most heartily congratulate our readers—we felicitate our fellow citizens generally, that the Missouri question is



SETTLED—in what manner the reader will see by what follows.

A reference to the proceedings of the Senate, in the preceding column, will show the course which the business took there.

The House of Representatives sat till a late hour last night; and we have only time to state, that, on the question to agree to the amendment of the Senate to strike the restriction from the Missouri bill, the vote was

Against the restriction 90  
For it 86

Being a majority of four votes against the restriction.

Other proceedings took place which will be reported hereafter; the result of which is, that the bill for the admission of Missouri without restriction, and with the inhibition of slavery in certain territories, wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill for the admission of MAINE will of course pass, without restriction, in unobscured or amended.

The few past days have been a trying time in Congress; but the trial has passed, and we look now only for harmony and conciliation on all sides.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. Smyth of Virginia from the committee on military affairs, to whom was referred an enquiry into the expediency of establishing an additional armory, made a report unfavorable to the establishment of an additional armory—which report, was on motion of Mr. Anderson laid on the table.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The order of the day being announced from the Chair—being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Hill renewed the motion which he made yesterday, that the committee of the whole House be discharged from the further consideration of the Missouri Bill—but the motion was not sustained by a majority of the House.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair on the said bill.

Mr. Storrs, of New York, moved to amend the bill, by inserting in the fourth section, (immediately preceding the Restrictive amendment adopted yesterday,) the following proviso:

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

Mr. Storrs, supported his amendment in a speech of considerable length—embracing, incidentally, in the range of his remarks, examination of the right imposing the Slavery-Restriction on Missouri.

Mr. Randolph next rose, and spoke more than four hours, against the amendment, and on the topics connected with it, the subject of the restriction, &c. When he had concluded, (about half past four o'clock.)

An ineffectual motion was made for the committee to rise.

Mr. Beecher, of Ohio, then took the floor, and proceeded a short time in a speech on the subject, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise, which prevailed, and about 5 o'clock

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 28.

#### NEW STATES BILL.

A message was received from the Senate, by their Secretary, announcing that the Senate insist on their amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the Union, which had been disagreed to by this House.

Mr. Taylor moved that the House insist on its disagreement to the said amendments.

The main question then recurring, it was so divided, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, as to be first taken on insisting on the disagreement of this House, to the first eight sections (connecting with the Maine bill provisions for the admission of Missouri) and was decided, by yeas and nays, as follows.

For insisting on the disagreement of this House—97.

Against insisting on the disagreement—76.

The question was then stated on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the remaining amendments of the Senate, (being the 9th section, embracing the compromise principle.)

Mr. Lowndes, wished to remark, before this question was taken, that, although he should always be ready to vote for such a proposition, substantially, when presented to him, combined with the free admission of Missouri; yet, as the amendment relative to Missouri had been disagreed to, it would be useless to retain this amendment in connection with the Maine bill alone, and, as he should therefore, now vote against retaining it, he wished his motive to be understood.

Mr. McCreary made a remark or two to the same effect; when

The question was taken on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the 9th section of the Senate's amendments and carried by yeas and nays as follows.

For insisting on the disagreement 160.  
Against insisting on the disagreement 14.

So the house insisted on its disagreement to the whole of the Senate's amendments to the Maine bill; and the Clerk was directed to acquaint the Senate therewith.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair on the Missouri bill—Mr. Storrs's proposition to insert therein the clause to exclude slavery from the territory of the U. States west of the Mississippi and north of 36° 30' north latitude, (excepting the proposed state of Missouri,) being still under consideration.

Mr. Beecher resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Saturday, against the amendment, and in defence of the right of Congress to impose the slavery restriction, heretofore discussed.

Mr. Randolph again rose, and spoke some time against the amendment, and in reply to some of the arguments of Mr. Beecher.

The question was then taken on Mr. Storrs's amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 35.

The committee then proceeding to fill up the details of the bill;

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment thereto, going to strike out all that part providing the apportionment of delegates to the convention among the several counties, and substituting therefor, in substance, a provision leaving the apportionment to the general assembly of the territory, according to the free population thereof.

Mr. Randolph rose to offer a little amendment to the amendment, which he supposed had dropped out of it by accident; it was the word *white*—a matter, he observed, of some importance yet to those on the south side, as they said—and proceeded to extend his remarks on the subject; when

Mr. Taylor accepted the amendment with pleasure. He had omitted it, because it was sufficiently expressed in subsequent parts, and he had not deemed it important here.

Considerable discussion ensued on Mr. Taylor's amendment, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Whitman and Clay, and was supported by the mover and Mr. Livermore; and

The question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative by a large majority.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. then moved to amend the 3d section of the bill by striking out of the clause which designates the kind of persons who shall vote for delegates to the convention of the state, the word *"white,"* so as to extend the privilege of voting to "all free male citizens;" and spoke at some length in support of his motion, and in explanation of his opinions on other points which had been introduced in the debate of the bill.

Mr. Randolph rose in opposition to this amendment, and spoke about an hour and a half on this motion, and other topics which he embraced in its consideration.

Some proceedings took place on a point of order which was made; after which,

The question was put on Mr. Allen's motion, and a division required, when it appeared that but one member (the mover of the amendment) rose in its support.

After filling the blanks in the bill, according to the motions of Mr. Scott, of Missouri.

Mr. Taylor moved an amendment [one which he had offered on the first day that the bill was taken up, and then withdrawn] by adding to the last section the following clause: "And if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by Congress at their next session after the receipt thereof, the said territory shall be admitted into the Union as a state upon the same footing as the original states."

This motion was advocated by the mover, and earnestly opposed by Messrs. Scott, Clay and Mercer; and, after some remarks by Mr. Butler of Lou. touching the case of Louisiana, referred to in the debate.

The question was taken on Mr. Taylor's motion, and negative—ayes 75, noes 84.

Mr. Storrs then offered an amendment, in effect to transfer the restrictive amendment already adopted, to the 6th section of the bill, (which embraces those provisions in the nature of compact, and so modify it as to make it a recommendation for the free acceptance or rejection of the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact, to exclude slavery instead of enforcing it as an absolute condition of their admission.

Mr. Clay seconded the motion and with the mover zealously urged the adoption of the amendment. It was opposed zealously by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant and Gross of N. Y.

The debate had continued some time with much animation; when in consequence of the doubts expressed whether the amendment in its present shape, was in order Mr. Storrs withdrew it.

Mr. Clay renewed the amendment in substance, but so changing the manner of inserting it in the bill as to avoid the objection as to the point of order.

The debate was renewed on the proposition, and continued two hours with undiminished zeal by Mr. Clay in its support and by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, Randolph and Cook against it.

The question being put, the committee divided and the amendment was negatively decided as follows:

For the amendment 82  
Against it 92

No other amendment being offered, about half past 9 o'clock the committee (having rejected several motions, in the course of the evening, to rise and report

progress) rose and reported the bill to the House. And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 29.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The question was taken on concurring in the restrictive amendment, adopted in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows.

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, of Mass. Allen, of N. Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler, of N. H. Campbell, Case, Clagett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Eddy, Edwards, of Con. Edwards, of Pen. Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gross, of N. Y. Gross, of Pen. Guyon, Hackley, Hall, of N. Y. Hazard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, Hiestler, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Maclay, Mallary, Marchand, Meech, R. Moore, S. Moore, Monell, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Nelson, of Mass. Parker, of Mass. Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plummer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Smith, of N. J. Southart, Stevens, Street, Strong, of Vt. Strong, of N. Y. Tarr, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Travers, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—94.

Nays.—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen, Tenn. Anderson, Archer, of Md. Archer, of Va. Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Bloomfield, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler, of Lou. Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earle, Edwards, of N. C. Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, Foot, Fullerton, Garnett, Hall, of N. C. Hardin, Hill, Holmes, Hooks, Johnson, Jones, of Va. Jones, of Ten. Kent, Little, Lowndes, McCoy, McCreary, McLane, of Ky. McLane, of Ken. Meigs, Mason, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Nelson, of Va. Newton, Overstreet, Parker, of Va. Pinckney, Pindall, Smith, Quarles, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson, Settle, Shaw, Simkins, Slocumb, of Md. B. Smith, of Va. A. Smyth, of Va. Smith, of N. C. Storrs, Strother, Swearingen, Terrill, Trimble, Tucker, of Va. Tucker, of S. C. Tyler, Walker, of N. C. Warfield, Williams, of Va. Williams, of N. C.—86.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, upon an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, and the question stated, "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke more than three hours against the passage of the bill, on the ground of the unconstitutional and unjust restriction which it imposed on the people of Missouri as a condition of their admission into the Union, &c. When Mr. R. had concluded,

Mr. Holmes called for the previous question.

The call being sustained by the house, The previous question was accordingly stated, "Shall the main question be now put?" which being agreed to,

The question was taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows.

For the passage of the bill 91  
Against it 52

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Mr. Whitman submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to enquire and report to this House what right, if any, Commodore Stewart had, by law or otherwise, to require that men whose term of enlistment expired while on the Mediterranean station, should either re-enlist or forfeit the right "to any claim or provision as distressed seamen, from the consuls of the U. S. in Europe;" and what right existed at the departments of the Treasury and Navy "to refuse remuneration for such claims," as stated in a letter, under date of the 27th January, 1820, addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

A short debate took place on this resolution, in which it was supported by the mover, & was opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md. and Trimble; in the conclusion of which Mr. Trimble moved that the resolution be laid on the table for the present; which motion was agreed to.

#### MISSOURI BILL.

The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the Missouri Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, and the question stated "Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke more than three hours against the passage of the bill, on the ground of the unconstitutional and unjust Restriction which it imposed on the people of Missouri as a condition of their admission into the Union, &c. When Mr. R. had concluded,

Mr. Holmes called for the previous question.

The call being sustained by the House, The previous question was accordingly stated, "Shall the main question be now put?" which being agreed to,

The question was taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

For the passage of the bill, 91  
Against it, 82

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence; and the House adjourned.

#### Fine Times at Washington.

[An old friend, who however has not been accustomed to the blandishments of genteel life, rather cynically observed, upon reading the following description of the amusements at Washington, so *Nero fiddled while Rome was burning!* A single speech, he says, in the house, costs the nation at least 1440 dollars, and considering the state of the Treasury, and the universal distress throughout the country, the gentlemen at Washington ought to apply assiduously to the public exigencies. But to this, every man of liberal views, & true taste replies, considering the brilliant displays of eloquence, and the honor done to our Legislative talents in foreign nations, the speeches are worth nearly a cart load of bank paper each. Besides, who can blame our wise Congressmen for protracting the session as much as possible, when such glorious sport as is described below, can be constantly enjoyed at the metropolis.]

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

This is a delightful winter residence. In the Senate, the house and the superior court, you have all the morning a display of the best talents in the nation—frequently not a little fashion—and dinners, balls or routs, every day. Such a flying of carriages, round of visiting, feasting & dancing, has almost worn me out. Mrs. D...s ball, last evening, was the most splendid thing ever seen in our country. A suite of five elegant rooms were opened, & about six hundred persons present.

The elegance and taste displayed on this occasion, by the hero, and the fair enchantress of this enchanted house, does them great credit; the diplomatic corps were all there, with all their decoration—& these made such a display of beauty as to almost bewilder the mind.

This evening the Secretary of War gives a ball—on Saturday Mr. Gales, [Printer of the National Intelligencer]—on another day Senator Brown—on Wednesday is the drawing room; on Thursday the Washington ball—on Friday nabob Col. Taylor gives a great rout, & on Saturday is the French minister's weekly ball. Thus my dear friend, while you are moping in Philadelphia, over the distress of the times, the fall of stocks and rent, & the depression of commerce, I am soaring among the great, feasting and revelling in delight. I always told you that it was in our commercial cities only that this ideal distress prevailed; over-trading, over-speculating like every thing else over done, must have a crisis; I am only astonished that men of your property do not choose such a residence as this, where we never hear the price of sugar, cotton, coffee or bank shares. This in time will be a splendid city; the resort of all men of taste & fortune. It will be very soon unnecessary to go to Europe to study manners or fashions; we shall have all here ready to our hands. I shall give you a description of the next drawing room, which I am anxious to see, as I am told it is to be beautiful.—*Zurara.*

#### EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 11.

#### THE OVERTHROW OF THE CALVERT ELECTION BY THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE OF DELEGATES—A FLAGRANT OUTRAGE AGAINST THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE—A BASE ATTEMPT TO SUBVERT THE RIGHT AND FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS, AND A PRECEDENT CALCULATED TO DESTROY REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Messrs. Weems, Blake and Reynolds, three federalists, were returned by the judges of Elections from Calvert, as elected to the House of Delegates, and two Democrats, Kent and Becket were returned as tied. The Committee of Elections, instead of reporting these facts and leaving it for the House to order a new Election between Kent and Becket, reported that they had taken their memorial into consideration, stating that illegal votes had been given to the sitting members, and resolved, that the House have power to coerce an illegal voter to tell for whom he voted.

This point was then made a question by the Federal men in the House, viz. If illegal votes had been taken at the Election, how was it possible for this House, or any other tribunal, to obtain a knowledge for whom those illegal votes were given? Federal men contended, that under our Constitution & Laws, no man could be forced to tell for whom he voted; that our Election Law was framed for the express purpose of preventing its being known for whom each man voted, unless he chose voluntarily to tell it—that to summon a man to the Bar of the House for that purpose, was illegal, and to question him on the matter, was a palpable invasion of his constitutional rights. This difficulty, insuperable as it was to common sense, could not stop the Democrats in their Scheme, but on they determined to go, with or without law, to investigate the illegal votes and to make them confess for whom they voted. This Extraordinary Enquiry too, is committed to be made by a private committee, instead of being made by the House itself, in the face of the world, as every sentiment of sound integrity would have recommended; and this in obvious violation of the solemn commands and true spirit of the constitution, which orders, that the House shall be judges of the elections of its own Members; thereby plainly meaning, that contested Elections should be examined &

discussed in the House of Delegates, before those who are the judges to decide the matter; never presuming that a dominant party would ever send the examination to be made by a picked committee, for the House merely to ratify any report they might submit testimony to prove any thing, and a dominant party in the House might sanction any thing that was done by that committee. This very course of proceeding, was enough to convince every person what result was intended to be produced; for let the case be as it might, the Democratic majority had the power by the number of *Yesses* to carry any thing they pleased, and right or wrong, they resolved that all should come out as they wished.

#### IF FURTHER PROOF OF THIS IS REQUIRED,

Here it is—When the matter was brought from the Picked Committee to the House, all ready cut and dried for the vote, the *alleged illegal Voters* were called to the Bar of the House, to be compelled to tell for whom they voted. Three of them refused to swear in the face of the House, and three refused to answer after they were sworn. It is an easy thing to picture to oneself the ludicrous, the contemptible attitude in which these refusals left the Democratic House. To cover up their shame they dismissed the Recusants, and adjourned with their fingers in their mouths. The next day Mr. Hayward volunteered his aid, to extricate his friends and himself from their embarrassing dilemma, and he proposed to this effect, that as these obstinate men were ill advised, that it would not be proper to exercise the constitutional power of the House and commit them, but that it would be proper to take the next best evidence, to the men's own confession as to the persons for whom they voted, and that would be "Hear-say Evidence." Here let us pause—First try unconstitutionally and illegally, and by constraint, to force men to tell that which you have no right to know, and when they resolutely refuse to surrender themselves and their constitutional rights as victims in your hands, you then say, we will get all this illegal, unconstitutional disclosure by "Hear-say Evidence." Tittle-Tattle, Pittle-Prattle, or any other *next best means*. Gracious Heaven! and are these the solemn proceedings of a Maryland House of Delegates, convened under the sanction of the Constitution, elected by the free and enlightened men of the State! and are the Liberties, the Welfare, the Hopes and the once proud Destinies of Maryland to be confided to, and to rest on men like these? Alas! I am compelled to exclaim, O LIBERTY! O MY COUNTRY!

Upon this proposition of Mr. Hayward's being made, Mr. Forrest made a motion to this effect, viz. That as the seats of members from Calvert, now in this House, were contested, that these sitting members, as well as the memorialists should be allowed to call testimony before the House, touching the matter in question. This proposition the Democratic majority refused. Thus then in this stage of the business we find that the Democratic majority in the House of Delegates, in order to effect a Democratic plan, first submit a matter to a private committee; that ought to have been investigated publicly in the House; next they attempt, unconstitutionally, to force men to violate their own and their neighbors rights; next they substitute Hear-say Evidence for positive proof, that they had no right to require; and lastly, they refuse the Federal members the permission of summoning witnesses before the House to bear testimony as to the matter in hand, although the same proposition offered the same justice to the memorialists on the other side. What more could oppression do? What more could Tyranny ask? Has Honesty or Justice any hand in such proceedings? Can any man doubt, after this, that Justice was denied to the Federal members, and that that Denial was predetermined, and prearranged? I ask, with confidence, if there is a man on earth so lost to shame, so dead to every sense of Virtue, as not to disapprove and condemn such conduct?

#### BUT THERE IS ANOTHER VIEW OF THIS SCENE YET TO COME

Which frets every ingenious feeling with indignation and contempt—it is hard to say in this, whether the democratic majority in the House of Delegates, betrayed a greater disposition to overawe and to oppress, or to sculk and to desert their purpose. Six freemen, James J. Bowen, Joseph S. Willson, John Robertson, William Dossey, James Gray & Henry Cockrane, of Calvert county, were the men who either refused to swear or to tell for whom they voted after they had sworn. These men are all respectable men, and they were ordered by the House of Delegates to be brought to the bar of the house for the purpose of being made to tell for whom they voted at the last election. This attempt, by a regularly constituted tribunal, to search out for whom men had voted, who voted by ballot under a law intending to prevent its being known for whom any man voted, can be considered no other wise than a wanton and flagitious violation of the existing law of elections, and of the constitution under whose sanction it was made. It was also a bullying attempt to overawe these free men, by bringing them to the bar of the house, when the democratic majority in the house hoped to intimidate and entrap them into an illegal, an unconstitutional confession against themselves—But it was reserved to Mr. Bowen, Mr. Willson, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Dossey, Mr. Gray and Mr. Cockrane, to defeat these base attempts, and, to immortalize themselves by a valiant stand in defence of their own rights, their country's laws and the constitution, with a firmness



coming freemen who knew how to value their own rights, these men refused at the bar of the house, and in the very face of the majority, to tell for whom they voted, bravely resolving to risk every thing in defence of their own and their country's rights—Nobly appealing to the constitution of the state as their guide and defence, they resolve "at whatever hazard it may be done," to maintain in their own hands the sovereignty of the law and the rights of the people of Maryland. Fellow-citizens! too proud to do wrong—too brave to be intimidated—too generous to suffer the liberties of their fellow citizens to be pierced through their sides—such men deserve the proud title of freemen, for they have nerve to assert it, and nerve to wear it.

#### WHAT DID THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY DO?

After attempting to intimidate and brow beat and overawe these six witnesses, did their high mightinesses suffer themselves to be defeated and put to flight from their purpose by six valiant freemen from the little county of Calvert?

#### WHERE ENDS THE TRAGEDY THE FARCE BEGINS.

Yes, the mighty, potent democratic majority did meanly shrink from their purpose; after thus bullying and bravadoing six men at the bar of the House, with eyes of fire and grins of terror, when they found that these young men would not let for whom they voted, did the democratic House commit them *pour contumace*? No, they lacked the nerve; but like a sick girl they told them, they might as well.

#### HE THEN IS THE PROOF

More strong than ever, that the democratic majority knew they were acting illegally, unconstitutionally and wrong—For if they had a right to draw these six men up to the bar of the house to make them tell for whom they voted, and these men refused to tell, the house had a right to commit them for contumacy, and they ought to have committed them if they had a proper sense of their own dignity. But, they did not commit them? why? because they knew that they had no right to call these men up to the bar to make them tell for whom they had voted, they knew they were doing wrong & they were therefore afraid to force them or commit them—The story is so plain, that he that runs may read it.

There is nothing equal to this Calvert affair within the last century, unless it may be a very cowardly act of a tyrannical parliament early in the reign of the present monarch, George the 3d, under the first part of Lord North's administration, when the House of Commons, summoned certain printers before it, for misrepresenting the speeches of its members, who contumaciously refused to attend, and being arrested and carried before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London, they were instantly released by the Lord Mayor & the Messenger of the house, who had arrested them, was ordered to be proceeded against for an assault and false imprisonment. The House of Commons, quite as angry as our democratic house of delegates, summoned the Lord Mayor in his place, who attended and justified himself by saying, that the chartered rights of the citizens of London exempted them from a legal process except such as was served on them by a charter officer—Here too was law and constitution brought against the angry commons house, as well as against our wonderful democratic house; and seeing they could do no better, the commons ordered the record to be erased and all further proceedings to stop—To this the Lord Mayor, as sternly as our six valiant Calvert men, positively refused, upon the ground that the Commons were only one branch of the legislature and therefore could not suspend the law of the land. Thus failed in this attempt, in the fullness of revenge, they commit the Lord Mayor and one of the Aldermen before whom the printers had been brought and by whom they had been liberated, and they issue a summons for Mr. Wilkes, the other Alderman, who had been no favorite with the ministerialists in parliament ever since the famous Middlesex election. This summons Mr. Wilkes refused to obey, and the commons finding themselves frustrated every way, getting alarmed, after committing the Lord Mayor and Alderman, and finding Mr. Wilkes was contumacious too, they agreed among themselves, as Wilkes was summoned to appear on the 9th of April, that they would get out of it by adjourning their House over until the 9th, the day after, so that they should not be in session at the time he was to appear, and thus they got out of their ballyings about as well as our democratic majority did with the Calvert men.

The remark of the Historian upon this matter is very adapt to both occasions viz: "This palpable evasion impressed the public with an opinion that the commons were either sensible that they had done wrong, or were afraid to do right" and so we all say of the democratic house.

Crossed, the Lord Mayor and Oliver the Alderman, who had been imprisoned, and were honorably and signally supported and distinguished by their fellow-citizens of London. So let it be with us—Let BOWEN, WILLSON, ROBERTSON, DOSSEY, GRAY, & COCKRANE, be a standing toast upon all public occasions, for if they have been retired and unknown men hitherto, they have been dragged from that retirement by a hand that threatened oppression, but luckily it was allied to a heart that had no courage to perfect the unparliamentary purpose. By the manly stand made by these men they have secured and estab-

lished practically the true Right of the Ballot Election—they have firmly stood against an attempted oppression, and they deserve & ought to receive the THANKS and the APPLAUSE of a GRATEFUL and ENLIGHTENED COUNTRY.

It was an obscure, unknown individual whose case was the immediate origin of the GREAT WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—but the occurrence has immortalised the man, and his name will be deservedly handed down in History to after ages in union with that renowned PALADIUM of PRIVATE LIBERTY and RIGHT.

It is thus that circumstances snatch men from obscurity. It is thus that we are called to do honor to the names of BOWEN, WILLSON, ROBERTSON, DOSSEY, GRAY, & COCKRANE, who would probably have passed quietly down the stream of life, had they not been assailed by UNCONSTITUTIONAL, UNLAWFUL ATTEMPTS, and had they not resisted these attempts with an HEROIC FIRMNESS and a DAUNTLESS PATRIOTIC DEVOTION that constitute the THEME of OUR EULOGY and the PRIDE and BOAST of our STATE.

Why have the names of Paulding, Vanwirt, & Williams, the Captors of the British General Andre, been recorded in the history of the American Revolution and handed down with boastful pride in the imperishable story of those times? It was to shew the American character under all circumstances, conditions and events, bold, faithful and sincere. It is one of the chief honours of our people, that no particular class of men have any claim to an exclusive devotion to the republic and the nation, but that all feel it, all show it, all assert it.

#### For the Eastern Gazette.

THE STRANGER IN ANNAPOLIS. Being a series of letters from a witness detained in Annapolis on account of the Calvert Election, to his wife in Calvert.

#### LETTER THE THIRD.

*Wise but unavailing reflections—aspirations caused by the Air of Annapolis—the Auction—Fashionable conversation—Mrs. French—A Song.*

Oh that I had taken your Council, dear wife, I will never abuse it again in my life.

You told me I'd better keep out of the podder,

And stay at home quiet securing my fodder.

Now my Cattle and me must repent my rejection,

Of your wholesome advice, not to mind the Election.

The worst is, if long in this place I remain,

I fear I shall never bear Calvert again.

Since the night of the Ball, I've been constantly peering,

About all public places, to get within hearing,

Of those high fashion'd folks, who so much I admire,

That to hear them converse is my utmost desire.

Now I always attend at the auction—because 'tis a place that a deal of good company draws,

Oh 'tis pleasant to see them, how eager they are,

To bid for a lot of old crack'd crockery ware,

Or an old damaged carpet, or old piece of cloth,

Which 'tis downright injustice to take from the moth.

Then to see how ingeniously some Ladies try,

To find out a use for the things which they buy,

But of all the fine places I'd ere seen before,

There are none can be named with a certain great store.

'Twas there, whilst I stept in to buy you a gown,

I heard, I believe, all the news of this town.

'Twas truly delightful to see the fine folks,

And the retail at once both of goods and of Jokes.

Oh had you but heard them, all talking together,

Of muslin and politics, fashions and weather,

As thus—"four dollars a yard Miss—her face is so, so."

"I heard that"—but all of the matter I know,

Do you know how the Calvert affair is to go?

Now the prettiest Bonnet I've seen—to be sure,

The state pays the piper—take this ma'am at four,

And such members are worth—only twelve cents a piece,

Why 'tis really quite pretty—what the swans are all getting?

I'll look what's the price sir—the state will thus far gain;

You shall have them for six cents—I'm sure 'tis a bargain.

Then they set in to business—but I think I had better,

Not trust such nice things to the chance of a letter;

For should it miscarry 'twould be a sad case,

As it 'twould kick up the very old nick in this place.

P. S.—Here's a monstrous to do—The Senate, Bar, Bench,

Have all been translated\* by one Mrs. French, I can't say I heard her, but suppose you'll be glad,

To read a few lines by a person that had.

\*Why Bottom thou art translated—*Mil Sumner's night dream.*

#### SOAG,

*Occasioned by hearing Mrs. French sing Air—De Nina.*

#### I.

On strains that stole o'er Arno's stream,

Full fondly Poets dwell;

When Cynthia shed her silver beam,

Or Tuscan twilight fell.

Thro' Orange Grove—through gay alcove,  
Each changing measure—whisper'd pleasure—round,

But Arno's stream could never hear,  
A strain so sweet as thine,  
Nor ever yet was listening ear;  
So blest, so charmed as mine.

#### II.

When music o'er Venetian seas,  
Floats soft and clear along;  
Who does not know the balmy breeze,  
Is hush'd to hear the song.

To music soft—Gondolas oft,  
Their course delaying—catch the straying—sound

But moonlight seas, Italian skies,  
In vain may lend their aid,  
For us thy notes far sweeter rise,  
Oh! Music's heavenly maid.

This air is illy adapted to English words.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

Profane swearing has become an evil so detrimental to the morals and principles of a certain portion of the community, that it may not be amiss, through the medium of your paper, to offer a few, general, and hasty remarks, on the profligate tendency, and gross absurdity, of that abominable practice.

By profane swearing is meant, the taking the name of God and our Saviour in vain, although they swear by any other thing, or creature whatever. Thus says our Saviour, "Swear not at all; neither by Heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by Earth, for it is his footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the City of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy Head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of Evil." From which may be inferred; that the relation all things have to their Creator, is so connected and dependant, that whosoever swears by the one, inevitably swears by the other. I shall avoid all

prolixity of sentiment by confining myself within certain limits, and barely remark that this brief, but ample demonstration, fully establishes the opinion, that all who swear by any thing, or creature, without using the name of God literally, are as guilty of offending against the divine mandate, as one who does. This is an evil of so satanical a nature, that like every other sinful habit, when once imbibed, it will if not soon counteracted, gradually take such root, as to stifle the growth of commendable qualities, and forever depress the sensibility of the soul. What is equally conclusive, and reducible to a moral certainty, is, that it will tend to make those guilty of that baneful vice fit subjects for the just retribution of Heaven. It is very unaccountable and much to be lamented, that men, situated within the call of duty, and surrounded by the free grace of a holy religion, with every opportunity to participate in its heavenly enjoyments, should so condemn their own temporal and eternal bliss, as to indulge themselves in the abusive licentiousness of profane swearing.

This, with every other unhallowed propensity, exercised in diametrical opposition to the dictates of a pure conscience and sound reason, must be necessarily and utterly forsaken; else those professing themselves christians, can never be fully admitted to the attributes of a christian character. It is easy for one to say, that at some future day he will renounce his sins and turn unto righteousness; but it is a much more probable fact, that if he lives to the age of three score years and ten, if he has not early sown the seeds of religion by a due attention to its modifying influence, he will be led to discover, at that advanced period, the insuperable difficulty of dispossessing the settled habits of a self-willed and obdurate nature. If by the omnipotence of God, the swearer is permitted to remain the tenant of his earthly and mortal tabernacle during so lengthy a pilgrimage—what awful considerations await him! He is then upon the brink of eternity—soon to be launched from this transitory abode into the regions of immortality: when the sinner of probation shall be summoned before the tribunal of an omniscient judge to hear "the sentence of his irreversible doom. If he has lived obedient to the requisitions of his maker, to hear this joyful welcome; "Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." But on the contrary, if he has indulged himself in swearing and its consequent depravity, to hear this appalling and astounding condemnation—"Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." With an idea of these awful scenes before him, how should the sinner conduct himself to avoid the everlasting curse? Let him refrain from all wilful and premeditated sin and embrace the duty of a truly sincere christian, and an all-merciful God will overlook the infirmities of his nature—attend his humble petitions, and finally bestow upon him the promised reward of religious deeds—a consummation of bliss eternal in the heavens.

#### FIRMILIAN.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. PRINTER,

When quite a little boy in School, I remember that a quarrel took place, though not in school hours, in which one of my school companions felt himself very much insulted. To show his resentment, he put on his hat, and silently made off. The rest, with equal silence, waited till he had got some way from them, when one vociferated loudly "Stop, look back and see how far you've got." This had the effect to produce a loud laugh among the boys,

and even the retiring member of our school fraternity, could not forbear to join in the mirth.

This incident, trifling as it may seem, has had a happy effect on my proceedings ever since. At any time when provoked to quarrel with my school companions, something would whisper me, stop, look back and see how far you have got. If I played the truant, or on Sunday went with bad boys to rob a neighboring orchard, I seemed to hear a voice say, stop, look back & see how far you have got. When, by those who "lie in wait to deceive," I was solicited to make a foolish bargain, I often said to myself, stop, look back and see how far you have got. When by the baleful influence of bad example, I was tempted to an expense in fine cloths and shew, which my scanty income would not justify, I always said first, stop, look back and see how far you have got. When solicited to join in company with the dissipated, I often, said stop, look back and see how far you have got. By the help of this maxim, I have forborne to borrow money, have kept the sheriff from my door, and the physician rarely enters, and though my circumstances are moderate, I have been able to preserve my patrimonial inheritance, and to keep a little ready cash to buy what is wanting, when a good opportunity offers. My wife and children, though they do not haunt in *Levantines, Canton Crapes and Marineros*, are always comfortably clad in homespun, and have a better suit for Sunday. My house is the abode of health and tranquility. My sleep is sweet and refreshing, though I do not lie on a bedstead of mahogany, surrounded with curtains of tapestry.

Cannot this maxim be turned to the advantage of others? When I see a young man just come into the possession of his estate, going to great expense to cut a dash, I say, before you get too far, stop, look back and see how far you have got. When I see him purchase a fine coach, at a thousand dollars, and bantering with a jockey for a pair of horses at a thousand more, I say, you had better look back and see how far you have got. When I see him borrowing money at 20 per cent, and at the same time taking up goods on a credit, not very freely granted, I think what a pity it is, he does not "look back and see how far he has got." When I see him mortgaging lands to secure his creditors for goods long since worn out, I think how unfortunate it is, that he cannot stop, look back and see how far he has got. When I see a man at 40 years of age, well off in the country, sell his farm and remove to the city to engage in merchandize, with which he is utterly unacquainted, I fear he has got too far already. When I see an emaciated figure of a man "wasting his substance with harlots and riotous living," I think what a pity it is, that he cannot be prevailed upon to stop, look back and see how far he has got. When I see a man who has wasted the best half of his days in the ways of sin, and now running madly in the full career of dissipation and folly, I can hardly refrain from entreating him to stop, look back and see how far he has got. When I hear him swearing profanely by his God and Saviour, I think he has got quite too far. And when I see him closing his life in misery, pain and guilty anxiety, I say alas! what a pity he did not stop, look back and see how far he had got.

#### BALTIMORE, March 4.

Last night NINETEEN criminals made their escape from Baltimore county gaol, and at the time our paper went to press, but one of them had been taken. It was reported, that the Pirates were among them, but it is not so.—We do not wish to cast censure; but really appears to be a great want of proper vigilance somewhere.—*Pat.*

On the 1st inst. was received in the city of Baltimore, three thousand five hundred and seventy one barrels flour, and on the next day three thousand two hundred and twenty nine barrels, making in amount six thousand eight hundred barrels inspected in the two days, a quantity never before witnessed in the same space of time; this too is independent of that which was inspected on the wharves, manufactured by city millers, on the same days.—*Chronicle.*

The following taken in connection with the news of a revolution in Spain, serves as a confirmation of the serious aspect of affairs in that country.

"A letter from Havana to a house in this city, via Philadelphia, dated Feb. 16, says—"A private arrived here last evening from Cadiz, without bringing a single private letter—and is to sail immediately for Vera Cruz. Something must be rotten in the state of Denmark. But here, we care not much about it."

#### N. Y. Gaz.

From the National Intelligencer, March 4.

The bill for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union, from and after the 15th day of the present month, without restriction or incumbrance, having passed both Houses of Congress, and received the signature of the President, has become a law. The requisition of the act of Massachusetts, that the consent of Congress should be given on or before the 4th instant, is therefore complied with; Maine may be considered a separate member of the Confederacy.

#### GENERAL JACKSON.

The Memorial of Major General Andrew Jackson, to the Senate of the United States, was yesterday taken up and after some debate ordered to be printed. No objection was made to receiving the Memorial, and printing the same for the use of the Senate, but on account of the language, which some regarded as disrespectful to the Senate: The majority however, appeared to be of a different opinion. It was not to be sure, they said, couched in laudatory phrase; but it was in language which the writer had a right to use—that

wounded fame and honor, more dear than anything to the high minded soldier, and such as, with his opinion of the injustice done to him, General Jackson was justified in using. The Debate on this occasion had the effect, which Debate very seldom has, of uniting the opinions of those who did not at first agree; and in the end, the opposition to printing the Memorial was withdrawn. The matter having taken this course, it does not appear to us material to publish the discussion which took place on this occasion, of which, intending to have published it, our Reporter had taken notes.

#### Insurrection in Petersburg.

We copy the following from the letter of a gentleman, to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Petersburg, (Vir.) Feb. 25.

At present the attention of the people here is entirely engrossed by an insurrection of the blacks. Several attempts have been made to fire our town; & many persons both white and black have been arrested. An armed guard patrol our streets, and I trust its authority will be sufficient to suppress any thing of an improper nature.

#### Further Particulars.

We extract the following additional particulars from another letter, dated

Petersburg, (Vir.) Feb. 29.

The inhabitants of this town are in a state of considerable alarm, as I mentioned in my last. The night before last, the second best tavern in this place, a very large and spacious building, was consumed by this most destructive element fire; applied, as is confidently supposed, by the hand of an incendiary—And last night another attempt in spite of the most vigilant exertions was made, but I am happy to add, without success, to set on fire the lower part of the town. If the thing had been discovered only five minutes later (as the wind was high) no one can tell where it would have stopped. A black woman has been taken into custody, and the strongest circumstantial evidence is at hand against her.

"The inhabitants of our town, as you may suspect are in no enviable condition, for no one sleeps at night but on fire arms, and without expecting to be roused, either to stop the progress of the devouring element or to quell insurrection.

Indeed, the moment fire is called, an armed force commences galloping up and down the streets, & never halts until all danger is at an end—and was be to the *scemo* who is caught out, or in any misdemeanor. It is supposed that the woman now in jail will meet the fate she so justly deserves, & communicate some important information in regard to the insurrection."

#### SAVANNAH, Feb. 26.

Mr. Joseph King, the deputy Post-Master, who we mentioned in our paper of the 25th inst. had been despatched by the Post-Master of Savannah, in search of the United States Mail, which was stolen between this city & Coosahatchie on the morning of Monday last, returned this day. He has made every exertion to recover the mail and to ascertain all the circumstances relative to the loss of it, but has been quite unsuccessful. No intelligence whatever could be got of a satisfactory nature. We have reason to believe that the mail has been totally destroyed.

#### THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

For the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at James Rue's Tavern, in Easton, on the 28th inst. at Eleven o'clock.

ROB. MOORE, Prest.

3d mo. 11th.

#### Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, for rents or hires, are respectfully required to make immediate payment, as it is extremely inconvenient for me to make call or demands for them.

RACHEL LEEDS KERR.

Easton, March 2, 1820

#### BRICKLAYING.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

P. S. He keeps a constant supply of time for jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of business, in these improvements. W. C. March 7.

Easton, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.

I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put up for me two Boilers, on the Rumford plan, one of which holds about twenty, & the other about ten gallons, which for economy in the saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other contrivance which has come under my observation; And I believe that the said William Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Brick-layer, and fully adequate to the performance of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has altered two fire places for me in a very neat workman like manner. These fire places throw out more heat than before their alteration, with considerably less fuel, and are not disposed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that he has studied the principles of, and paid more attention to, the construction of fire places, and building Chimneys, than any other Brick-layer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improved methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which deserve much commendation. In fact this neat workman does not set himself up above instruction, and will construct Chimneys and erect cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the neatest and best manner, agreeably to any plan, or improved method.

ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.

Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

#### PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

### HEAR-SAY EVIDENCE.—A Song.

Tune.—The night before Larry was stretch'd.

I.  
Come list, Calvert Lads, to my lay,  
And for truth you may fairly receive it,  
For tho' it is only Hear-say.  
'Tis resolve, you are bound to believe it.  
For our rulers declare 'tis a jest,  
When to suit them the evidence scarce is,  
To be picking and choosing for best,  
In their high opinion a farce is—  
'Tis only just losing of time.

II.  
Odzooks! if all things, that are said,  
Of our rulers, for truth's to be taken,  
They well may have reason to dread,  
They soon from their seats will be shaken,  
But I fear, 'tis not only Hear-say,  
Of our money and rights there's such shav-  
ing,  
If the Demos much longer bear sway,  
What they leave will be hardly worth saving,  
Oh, but they're a neat pretty set.

III.  
It is said, though for many a year,  
They've been preaching 'bout poor fellow's  
voting,  
What they've done in Annapolis we hear,  
Is well worth all poor fellows noting.  
It is said though they make such a fuss,  
And profess such a love for the people,  
"The devil may have you for us,"  
Is their language when under the steeple,  
That's over the State House I mean.

IV.  
I have read I believe in a book,  
What by some great lawyer or other,  
That though rather strange it may look,  
How a son is no kin to his mother.  
Thus 'tis said and 'tis really a sin,  
Of his right that Tom Mitchell\* was shorn,  
sir,  
Though his mother to him was no kin,  
She might surely know when he was born  
sir,  
No doubt she was by at the time.

V.  
But 'tis said and for truth it must go,  
Poor Calvert has by her rejection  
Of dems offended them so,  
They determined to cut her election.  
For finding the feds would not stir,  
And were firm though their numbers were  
small,  
Say they you shall vote as we like,  
Or faith you shall not vote at all,  
So much for the rights of the people.

VI.  
'Tis said of the faws of the land,  
That Montgomery could easy get o'er 'em,  
He was always a notable hand,  
At kicking down right and decorum.  
Nay 'tis said he was in such a fury,  
Because the law owed him a grudge  
That he once tried to cane all the jury,  
And soundly belabored the judge,  
So the states own attorney they made him.

VII.  
But I wonder of I Sulphur should ever  
Agree to call evidence Hear-say,  
Because he has done his endeavor,  
That people should good of him never say.  
If Hear-say is taken I'm bold  
To say, that most piteous his case is,  
For think what strange things have been told,  
Of him and the Bladenburg Races.  
'Tis said that he won it all hollow.

VIII.  
In a word with much trouble and toil  
Old Calvert was laid on the shelf,  
And the house were called on by Jim Boyle,  
Her election to take on itself.  
Now 'tis said that he wishes to blot  
The whole from the sight of all eyes,  
For alas! he finds out he has got  
In Beckett a sort of Scotch prize.  
Since Beckett hears said such strange things  
\* A voter whose vote was rejected.

## Confectionary, &c.

The Subscribers offer their Friends and the Public generally, a large and complete assortment of goods in their line, on the lowest possible terms, they can be had in any part of the state, for Cash, it being their intention to deal exclusively for that—Country merchants and others, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call before they purchase, as they will find their goods to be of very superior quality. Those persons who make their own Mineral Waters, will find much to be pleased at, in purchasing their Syrups of them, as they are determined to make their articles the best materials this market will afford.

Lemon,  
Ginger,  
Pine Apple,  
Strawberry,  
Raspberry,  
and  
Horehound

SYRUPS.

Love Letter Kisses,  
Lemon,  
Mint,  
Barley, and  
Horehound  
Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, &c. made to  
order at the shortest notice.

ALSO,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

## Cordials,

(both Foreign and of their own Manufacture,) and Foreign Fruits, as Figs, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, by the box, or less, Prunes, Paper shelled Almonds, and a large quantity of preserved Ginger Cakes, and Ornaments made for Balls, Parties & Marriages, in the first style.  
J. S. BRIDGES & CO. Confectioners,  
No 104, Market-street, Baltimore.  
March 6, 1820.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on Wednesday the 15th of March at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, all the personal estate of William Correll, deceased, except the negroes, consisting of Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle & Farming Utensils. ALSO, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

### Terms of Sale.

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

MARY CORRELL and  
WILLIAM SLAUGHTER,  
Administrators.

Feb 28

### FARMERS ATTEND!

The Citizens of Talbot County, friendly to Husbandry and Domestic Improvements, are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st of March, instant, at 2 o'clock, for the useful purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the County. The intelligent Farmers in general seem to approve of such a measure; and nothing appears to be necessary but their Attendance to carrying it into immediate Effect. Their attendance therefore is particularly requested.  
March 7, 1820.

## Notice.

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

ISABELLA SMYTH,

Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.

Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

### MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
18th day of February, A. D. 1820.

On application of Col. Perry Spencer, Administrator of James Stoakes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Easton newspapers.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid; I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1819.

Test,

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Stoakes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1820.

PERRY SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of James Stoakes, dec'd.

Feb. 28

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Judges of Worcester county Court, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th day of March next, the Farm with the appurtenances, upon which John Beavans now lives, situate in Worcester county. A credit of twelve months will be given for one half and eighteen months for the other half of the purchase money, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, until paid.

BUTTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.  
Worcester county, Feb. 28, 1820 3w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, one at the suit of John Leconte, use of Vincent Moore, & the other at the suit of John Leconte, use of Herndon Haraldrén, against James Colston; will be sold on Thursday the 23d of March, on the premises, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Colston in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep, and 5 head of horses; sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 28

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of Jacob Lookerman, against John Craw, will be sold on Tuesday the 21st of March, on the Court-house Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, viz. A Tract or part of a Tract of Land, called Jacob and John's Pasture, containing 5 Acres, more or less, and all the improvements thereon; 2 Carriages and Harness, 3 head of Horses and a Negro Man, called Choice. Sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 28

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suit of Richard Harwood, will be sold on Wednesday, the 29th inst., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, all the equitable right and title of William Nelson, in and to a Lot of Ground, in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teale's and adjoining William Barton's shop—Sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

March 6.

## For Sale,

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

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 23, 1819—1f

## FOR SALE.

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

Feb. 21

## Advertisement.

The Subscriber having determined to leave the county, offers at private sale the following property, on accommodating terms, viz: A House and Lot in New Market, occupied by Dr. Waggaman. A House and Lot in do. occupied by Mr. Roberts—A House and Lot in do. occupied as a Tavern several years, subject to a lease of 5 years—A Tanyard in New Market, with all necessary appurtenances thereto belonging—A Lot containing One Acre in New Market—Upwards of 200 acres well timbered land, within 2 miles of New Market, which will be laid off in Lots to suit purchasers—A House and Lot in Cambridge, occupied by John Donovan—A House and Lot on Church Creek, and the Farm 1 occupy, situate on Choptank River and on the road leading from Cambridge to New Market, about 9 miles from the former, and 3 miles from the latter, containing 254 acres, well improved. If the above should not be disposed of at private sale, the property in New Market, with the 200 acres of Woodland, will, positively, be sold at Public Sale, in New Market, at Mr. Orem's Tavern, on the 25th March next, at 1 o'clock, and the balance in Cambridge, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, on the 4th April next, at 3 o'clock.—Terms made known on the day of sale.—For particulars apply to John Donovan in Cambridge, or

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Dorchester County, Feb. 28—3w

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SCHOONER

### JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.  
N. B. His Clerk Mr. Thomas Parrott, will attend at his office in Easton, as usual to receive all orders, every Monday Morning.

February 14—TF.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET, THE SLOOP

### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.



## THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

### MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,  
Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANAPOLIS & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore.

Passengers bound to Philadelphia will meet the Union Line of Steam Boats & arrive there the next morning, making by this route only 24 hours from Easton to that place—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills. The Maryland will also take on board Horses, Carriages, &c. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

From Baltimore to Easton, \$4  
From Baltimore to Annapolis, \$2 50 cts.  
From Annapolis to Easton, \$3.  
Easton, Feb. 28—

## REMOVAL.

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

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

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

Easton, Oct. 4—1f

## The Union Tavern.

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

### HIS TABLE

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

### HIS STABLES

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

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

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

## New Saddlery.

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

### SADDLERY,

which he will Manufacture in the neatest manner and the Latest Fashions, all of which he is disposed to sell low for Cash.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

March 6.—3w

N. B. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

T. B. P.

### BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

### THE ART OF

## PENMANSHIP,

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

Oct. 18

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

By order,

JOHN STEVENS Jun. Clk.

to the Commissioners of the Tax

for Talbot County.

Feb. 21

## To be Rented,

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

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—1f

## Land for Sale.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, part of the real estate of George Impey Dawson, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Cuddington's Addition*, situate in the lower part of Bayside Neck, in Talbot county, containing One Hundred and Forty-five Acres, nearly half of which is tolerably well timbered. There is on said place, one small Dwelling House, and some inferior out-houses—Twelve months credit will be given on the whole purchase money. Bond with approved security, must be passed to the different heirs, for their respective dividends—Attendance given by

SAMUEL TENANT

ALEXR. HEMSLEY

NATHAN HARRINGTON

JOHN DAWSON

WRIGHTSON LOWE.

Commissioners.

March 7

## PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Easton, Feb. 28—

## A TAN YARD AT PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Eagle, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the first day of April next, that valuable and well known *Tanning Establishment* in Hillsborough. This Yard contains forty Vats; is provided with a Bark House, and patent Bark Mill, Carrying Shop, House, the Beam and Carrying shop, with the Vats are in good order, and the Yard generally is in a comfortable state of repair; a credit of three years, will be given on the purchase money, and possession on the 1st January 1821, subject to the present lease expiring on the 1st of October following, at one hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Feb. 28—1s.

## Wanted,

### A HOUSE-KEEPER.

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

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

## Take Notice.

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

JONATHAN OZMENT.

Easton, Feb. 14.

## Notice.

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

J. LOCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

## Boots & Shoes,

### Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

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

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31

## Land for Sale.

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

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

## Notice.

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

Benjamin I. Jones,

Caleb Dorsey,

Littleton Furniss,

Thomas Layfield

Feb. 21—4w.

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE

## Young High-Flyer,

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

### YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

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

WILLIAM BARNES.

Feb. 21 1f



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1820.

NO. 119.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER AN-  
NUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.  
ADVERTISEMENTS, NOT EXCEEDING A SQUARE, IN-  
SERTED THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, AND TWENTY-  
FIVE CENTS FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT INSERTION.

## AGRICULTURAL.

We this day present to our readers, and more particularly to the Scientific Agriculturist, the production of a gentleman of high literary attainments, on the subject of "Plaster of Paris," in the publication of which we have been anticipated by almost every paper in the state. The cause of this delay may have been perceived by some, in the press of political intelligence, which it became our imperative duty immediately to lay before the people; but, next in importance to the security and preservation of our Civil Liberty, we deem the Agricultural improvement of the country. It is to such men as Col. Taylor, of Virginia, and Doctor Muse, of Dorchester, we are to look up as guides to that regular system of improvement, which the lands of this luxurious peninsula now demand, so to resuscitate them as once more to make the farm of every gentleman the "Lord High Treasurer of every delightful enjoyment," and the narrow field of the honest yeoman, a source of comfort and sure support to his family. The learned and the rich must impart the lights of Science and experiment, whilst the industrious poor, under the fostering aid and encouragement of their more fortunate neighbours, must, by their honest toil, give full effect to a system, which alone can prove a remedy for evils, of which all now loudly complain. Improvidence and expensive habits have brought down all classes of society, and nothing but prudence and perseverance can restore us to the true condition of a just, virtuous and happy people.

On the *modus operandi* of Plaster of Paris.  
CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 20, 1819.

DEAR SIR,  
In compliance with the request, which you have done me the honour to make of me, I venture to offer to the intelligent & liberal society, over which you preside, an hypothesis upon the *modus operandi* of gypsum, with a confidence, founded more upon that liberality, which they have before evinced, than upon any merit to which it is entitled; in this attempt I am aware of the usual repugnance of practical farmers, to enquiries of this nature, from the prevalence of a sentiment adverse to theory and hypothesis.

That practice and experience teaching useful facts, are essential to the knowledge of agriculture, is admitted; but it is equally obvious, that a systematic arrangement, and accumulation of these facts, whereby a set of elementary principles may be collected and established, will enable us to derive more knowledge from the same experience, for thus we may refer to their proper causes, those phenomena of vegetation daily presented to us, and *a priori*, to anticipate the result of a project, predicated upon those settled principles, with confidence; these elementary principles, combined, conduct us to a system, and this system will involve a theory; and though, from the fallibility of the human mind, we are liable to theorise falsely, by unfair comparisons, and deductions unauthorised, yet we find in this, no sound argument against theory and hypothesis, which though frequently erroneous, lead us ultimately, by these very errors, which are gradually and necessarily developed, in the course of investigation, to the final truth desired. The annals of every art and science record the truth of this sentiment; the best interests of agriculture require its adoption, and call for a free and liberal discussion of agricultural questions, as well as a communication of facts; which means combined, if we look to other branches of science, have accompanied their progress, *pari passu*, to their present high state of improvement.

In my attempt to enquire into the *rationale* of the action of plaster upon vegetation, I will first cursorily examine the most current and popular hypotheses, and suggest their defects; and secondly, propose a new one which will explain most of the phenomena which have been noticed, in the use of plaster.

The most popular hypotheses of the *modus operandi* of plaster are,

1st. That its efficacy is derived from the septic powers of the compound (the sulphate of lime.)

2nd. That its sulphuric acid produces this effect.

3d. Its power of attracting moisture from the air, is assigned as the cause.

4th. The hypothesis of professor Davy.

The learned president of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, who has so eminently contributed to the stock of agricultural knowledge in this country, and has received a well-merited applause for his exertions in that department of science, as well as in others, maintains the opinion, that gypsum is septic and that its fertilizing powers are derived partly from this

property, and partly from its sulphuric acid. In the memoirs of that society, vol. 3, p. 299, to prove that it is septic, he applied at the same time, to two heaps of unrotted vegetable substances, different proportions of plaster, that, to which he applied the least, rotted; while the other continued sound, from which he inferred that an overcharge was antiseptic, and that a small quantity was septic; but in the same page he says "no more of the plaster will act than the materials necessary to co-operate with it, require: the balance (i. e. I suppose the overcharge) remains in its original state of composition, inert and useless," here is an error in fact, or in reasoning, so obvious as to need no comment.

He, (Judge Peters,) denies the accuracy of professor Davy's experiments, which go to prove the antiseptic powers of gypsum; but as Dr. Darwin also, has long since proved, that sulphuric acid, in most of its combinations, will not only resist putrefaction, but restore a substance, in which it has actually commenced, we must insist on the professor's correctness, and that Judge Peters has erred in assigning to it, septic powers.

Dr. Darwin, in his phytologia, p. 206, explaining the phenomenon of sulphuric acid combined with clay, counteracting the process of putrefaction says, "this, it may effect by uniting with the ammonia generated in putrefaction, or by preventing its production." Then similar affinities will produce the same effect, when the gypsum, or sulphate of lime, is brought into contact with putrescent substances; and though it may be said, that ammonia has less affinity than lime for sulphuric acid as well as other acids, this is the case only in a state of great purity; for we find in Fourcroy's Chemistry, vol. 2, p. 159, "cretaceous ammoniacal salt, likewise decomposes selenite by double affinity; while the vitrolitic acid seizes the volatile alkali, the lime combines with the cretaceous acid" then it is manifest that sulphate of lime must resist putrefaction; because, the cretaceous (carbonic acid generated in this process, is constantly present with the ammonia, to act upon the base of the plaster, & enable the sulphuric acid to seize the ammonia, and thus, by double affinity, produce the same effect, in counteracting putrefaction, as the sulphate of clay (by the instances quoted) is known to produce by the single affinity of the acid for ammonia; hence it follows, that the septic property assigned to the compound, as well as to the acid alone, is not possessed by either, and the doctrine founded in the error, is erroneous.

The power of attracting moisture from the atmosphere has been assigned as one of its operative qualities. On this point, experience seems to be conclusive that its adhesive attraction for humidity is very considerable; but that when combined with it, its cohesion is so strong as to make it difficult of separation, and consequently useless in this respect to vegetation.

The opinions of Sir H. Davy are not satisfactory on this subject, as they are on others which he has attempted; he supposes that gypsum, alkalis, and various saline substances, which act in small quantities, and which are thought by many physiologists to be of the same use in vegetable economy, that condiments or stimulants are, in the animal are actually a part of the true food of plants, and that they supply that kind of matter to the vegetable fibre, which is analogous to the bony matter in animals: he says that he has found gypsum in its natural state, undecomposed, in all those plants which seem most benefited by it, and that he has uniformly found it in soil, when the application of it had not been advantageous; and had not found it, on the strictest analysis, in those, where the application of it was beneficial.

It is very perceptible, that there must be an error in the professor's facts, or reasoning; because its presence in a soil, where he found its application not advantageous, should have operated as powerfully as its application to soils, in which it was absent; yet we find by daily experience, that some most barren soils become productive by the use of it; but those in which there was already a sufficiency, and in which it will not operate, should be (according to the professor's theory,) equally productive with those which were improved by its addition; which is not universally true, and therefore, incompetent to solve the phenomenon of its operation.

In hazarding an hypothesis radically variant from the avowed principles of such learned authorities, I am conscious of the risk of incurring the charge of presumption; but equally conscious of the candor and liberality of those whom I address, and of the utility of a free, unrestrained discussion, leading to new experiments, and these, in turn, to new discussion, in the progress and diffusion of science, I venture to offer the following proposition, &c.

That the chief, if not the whole cause of the efficacy of gypsum in promoting vegetation is to be found, "in its tendency to become phosphoric."

The truth of this proposition rests fairly upon the result of three enquiries, &c.

"Does gypsum become phosphoric?"

"Does phosphorus exist in vegetables?"

"Do phosphates promote vegetation?"

If phosphorus is found uniformly in certain vegetables, it may be presumed to be essential to their constitution, and if gypsum become phosphoric, it may readily impart to them this essential matter; and that it does, facts known to us all, authorise me to assert; and to this property, may the chief, if not the whole of its fertilizing virtues be referred.

1st. From repeated experiments of Mr. Du Fay, he asserts that all calcareous stones become phosphoric by calcination, whether they contain a fixed acid, or not, but that those which contain a fixed acid, "as gypsum," become more readily so, and in a greater degree.

Margraaf witnessed similar facts: Dr. Darwin repeats the same assertion and expresses a belief, that the fact may be useful in explaining the operation of gypsum.

Fourcroy says (in his elements of chemistry, vol. 2, p. 157,) that selenite (plaster) placed on a hot iron, becomes phosphoric, a property, which is common to all "calcareous salts." If then calcareous earths containing fixed acids, (i. e. calcareous salts) become readily phosphoric under such circumstances, it is reasonable to deduce by analogy, the same result from its exposure to the atmosphere, and that in point of time this result would happen, earlier or later, as the particles of plaster might be more or less subdivided, and thereby exposed to the united action of heat and air, the essential agents of calcination; it would be regulated, too, by many peculiarities of the soil on which it was placed; if dry and warm its action would be hastened; if wet and cold, it would be retarded if not totally prevented; because heat accelerates the process of calcination, on which, as we have seen by authorities quoted, depends its phosphorescence: its action would be promoted highly, by previously spreading on the field even the slightest dressing of hot, recent dung; and by spreading the plaster on the surface, rather than by turning it in; for thus, the agents of calcination, heat and air, have freer access to it, and will necessarily produce a more immediate influence; as in the instance of metallic oxides, which are produced in a shorter time, by increasing the heat, but the same result, it is well known, may be produced in the latter, though in a longer time, by exposure to the open air, with its ordinary temperature; to this, it may be objected, that the elective affinity of calcareous earths, for carbonic acid, would, by exposure to the air, render them carbonates, and not phosphates; but it is known, that when combined with the fixed acids as in plaster, that strong affinity is counteracted, which is proved by Bergman's table of affinities.

From the above considerations it is reasonable to believe that plaster when ground and spread on earth which is dry & warm and containing no substance capable of resisting the process, will readily become phosphoric.

Secondly. That phosphorus does exist in vegetables we are informed by most of the authorities before quoted, by Margraaf who first detected it; Fourcroy in his elements of chemistry, vol. iv, p. 135, says, on the subject of the residues of burned plants, "an accurate analysis, such as has not hitherto been made, may show that this supposed earthy substance (i. e. the residue, after the saline matter is washed from ashes) is calcareous phosphate." Lord Dundonald in his connexion of agriculture and chemistry, page 25, asserts "that the insoluble part of vegetable ashes is phosphate of lime;" and Dr. Darwin, who says that it has been detected in every kind of vegetable substance, in various proportions, supposes "that one great source of this elementary substance in vegetables, is calcareous earth;" from such authorities, and others which if necessary, might be adduced, it may be assumed as a truth that phosphorus does exist in vegetables, and if not universally, at least so generally, as to render it absurd to believe, that it is not essential, or useful to them, as an article of their food and sustenance.

That phosphates operate powerfully in promoting vegetation, no doubt can be entertained upon examination of facts. Dr. Davy informs us, "that in the neighborhood of London, bones after having been broken and boiled for grease, are ground and sold to the farmer;" this bone dust is chiefly phosphoric acid and lime, and to the farmer these substances must be ascribed the virtues of the manure, because lime, in so small quantities, is notoriously of but little or no value; in all the most powerful manures, which the farmer is acquainted with, phosphorus has been found in large proportions; in the excrements of animals; in dung, urine and bone-dust, and in the residuum of vegetable ashes; in the two latter, which are both chemically the same, (phosphates of lime) no substance is found, except phosphorus, as we have just seen, to which their operation, notoriously powerful, can possibly

be referred, and we cannot avoid attaching to this elementary article, an importance, which it has not heretofore been generally allowed to possess.

From this view, then, it is to be deduced, that all substances which contain phosphorus or which are capable in their nature, of becoming phosphoric, and which are found from experience, to be good manures, derive this quality, from this substance, either in the whole, or in a very considerable degree.

It may be asked then, why does not plaster in all situations, in every earth and atmosphere, impart this nutriment to vegetables? and why does it actually deteriorate some soils, a fact well known to many farmers?

In my answer to such queries, I may say that similar phenomena are familiar to every chemist; that decomposition and changes in the nature and qualities of substances may be promoted or counteracted, by the presence of agents apparently simple and impotent. In some instances, those which counteract or promote the operation of plaster, are known; in others, not yet ascertained.

In ferruginous soils, it is sometimes injurious; a reason may be offered, &c. the oxid of iron is not offensive to vegetation; the salts of iron are highly pernicious; hence the application of plaster to ferruginous soils may deteriorate the soil, by converting the oxid into a salt or sulphate of iron; which might occur, if there happened to be present any substance which was capable of decomposing the plaster; as for instance the oxalic acid, which naturally abounds in wood-sorrel, in peat moss; such concurrent causes might render plaster pernicious.

In pure clay, the sulphuric acid of the plaster, forming a sulphate of alumina, though not chemically injurious, yet might operate mechanically, to the injury of vegetables, by rendering the earth hard and impervious to their tender fibres; this might happen, were there present any solvent of plaster. It is said, that the presence of sea or salt air destroys its operation, which it is alleged happens by a double affinity; &c. that the sulphuric acid of the plaster seizes the base of the salt (soda) and the muriatic acid of the salt, attaches to the lime; but I deny that this decomposition, were it to happen, could destroy its efficacy, because, as I have proved, all calcareous earths, combined with fixed acids, become phosphoric; and for reasons given, the new compound must promote vegetation; and in confirmation of this fact, professor Davy names the county of Kent in England, as the place, where the plaster has most fully succeeded; and the greatest effect that I have ever witnessed; was immediately on the banks of the Chesapeake bay; hence the idea of salt air destroying its fertilizing powers, is totally fallacious because it is not universally true; and the same cause must universally produce the same effect.

In lands which are wet, and consequently cold, it should not operate because, as we have seen, heat is one of the agents by which it is rendered phosphoric, on which its efficacy depends.

In confirmation, and perfect conformity with my hypothesis, it is a fact stated by the highly respectable and observant gentlemen, of whom I have spoken, Judge Peters, in Vol. 1st, p. 179, of the memoirs before quoted—he says, "I met with an instance to show that gypsum lying in the earth for years, will again operate with such re-application of substances," (meaning a slight dressing of hot manure.) It will easily be seen that upon the principles which I contend for, the plaster might act for a time, and its action be then suspended from the want of sufficient heat to favor phosphorescence; and that by the addition of a small quantity of hot manure, a renewed action perhaps stronger than the first might ensue.

In vol. 2d, p. 209, of the same work Judge Peters quotes a memoir, by a M. Berard, and seems inclined to adopt his opinion upon this subject, &c. "That sulphur affords the vegetative efficacy of plaster; acting as a stimulant to vegetation;" and remarks "why it acts on some plants, and not on others, is as mysterious and inexplicable as its mode of acting on those whereon it produces invariable and wonderful effects." Truly inexplicable it is, upon the notion of the sulphur of M. Berard; and equally so, upon the principle of its septic quality, for in either case, it should be equally beneficial to the whole vegetable kingdom; whereas, upon the doctrine I contend for, the fact admits of easy solution, act. phosphorus is found to exist more abundantly in some vegetables than in others; & therefore some are benefited by the application of those substances, which contain it, more than others; and probably, when we shall have acquired more experience and more facts, relative to this subject, it will be settled, that a plant will be benefited by plaster, nearly in the ratio of the phosphorus it is constitutionally disposed to secrete and contain.

We may not yet be able at all times, to discern the cause of the impotency of this calcareous salt in some soils; and of its potency in others of apparent similarity; yet

it will be seen, that most of the Phenomena, if not all, admit of a solution, upon the hypothesis herein advanced.

Finally then, upon a review, we discover that plaster does become phosphoric; that phosphorus does exist in vegetables, and that the most powerful manures contain phosphorus, nearly in the ratio of their power; and that those most pre-eminent, and acting in quantities so small as to be almost miraculous, contain upon analysis, nothing except phosphorus which can possibly operate at all, (for it is undoubted, that so small a proportion of lime, as is applied in bone dust, &c. can produce no visible effect,) and the liberal and candid investigator will assent to my proposition, and acknowledge the potent agency of the element "phosphorus" in promoting vegetation, and we shall probably in process of time, when we become more intimately acquainted with its properties than at present, assign to it an elevated rank among the pabula of vegetables.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Yours respectfully,  
JOS. E. MUSE.  
To the President of the Agricultural Society at Annapolis.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 7.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making payment for horses, &c. lost in the Seminole war, and having been further amended, (by adding the proviso to the last section,) was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, without objection, as follows:—[the words in brackets being stricken out.]

Be it enacted, &c. That any officer, volunteer, or ranger, engaged in the campaign of eighteen hundred and eighteen, against the Seminole Indians, who has sustained damage by reason of the loss of any horse or horses, [killed or wounded in battle, or which died, or became useless, in consequence of wounds received whilst engaged in said campaign; or] which, in consequence of the government of the United States failing to supply sufficient forage, while engaged in said service, died or were compelled to be abandoned and left; or which, being dismounted from a battle, escaped from the owner and were lost, shall be allowed the value thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said officers and volunteers, for the loss of any necessary equipage of said horses, or for any guns lost in said service, or which were left in the possession of the United States, or of any officer thereof, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof; said claims to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the accounting officers of the treasury Department shall audit and settle those accounts, under such rules and regulations as the President of the United States may prescribe: Provided always, That if any payment made on account of clothing, to any officer or volunteer and which may not be warranted by existing law, the amount by him, so received, shall be deducted from the value of said horse, equipage, &c.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.

The important bill for changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands from credit to cash sales, was discussed at large, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to suspend for a further time the forfeiture of lands for non-payment, &c. was also taken up, and ordered, *pari passu* with the former bill, to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Public Lands.

The Senate took up the bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands.

This discussion ended in a variation of the motion to postpone the bill to Monday next, which was agreed to; and

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 9.

Spanish Affairs.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe.

To the President of the Senate, pro tempore.

I transmit to the Senate copies of sundry papers having relation to the treaty of the 22d Feb. 1819, between the United States and Spain, which have been received at the Department of State, and have not before been communicated to the Senate.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 8th March, 1820.

The message and documents were read and 1000 copies thereof ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill, to change the mode of selling the public lands, was read the third time, and passed by the following votes:

Yeas—31. Nays—7.

The engrossed bill further to suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in making payment was also read the third time and passed; and



both bills sent to the other house for concurrence.

Mr. Dickerson, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen; also a bill to authorize the erection of a light-house on one of the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire; also a bill to provide for clothing the army of the United States in domestic manufactures; which bills were severally read.

The bill from the other House, making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the current year, was read a second time and referred.

Several bills received a second reading.

The bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States, was taken up. The bill occupies 50 printed pages, and it was only read through, and then postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, March 2.  
MISSOURI BILL.

A Message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed the Missouri bill, with an amendment, which amendment was in substance to strike out the Slavery Restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause (Mr. Thomas' and Mr. Storrs' original proposition) to exclude Slavery from all the Territory of the U. States, west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30' north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference.

The report of this committee was three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st to the Senate to recede from its amendments to the Maine bill; 2d to the two Houses to strike out of the Missouri bill, the Restriction upon the state; and 3dly to insert a restriction on all the Territory north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes.

A motion was made and carried to lay the Restriction on the table.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Missouri bill.

The question was divided so as first to be taken on striking out the Restriction. Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision, which would restore tranquility to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom and of virtue.

The Previous Question was then called; and the house having sustained the call by 103 votes.

The main question was put on concurring with the Senate in striking out of the bill the Slavery Restriction of the State of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring	90
Against concurring	87

The question was then taken on the second amendment of the Senate; when

Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes north latitude," and inserting a line which would exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, except Louisiana, Missouri and Arkansas.

The previous question was again demanded, and again sustained by a majority of the House. The effect of the previous question being to exclude the question on the amendment, & to bring it back to the main question.

The main question was taken, on concurring with the Senate in inserting in the bill, in lieu of the state restriction, the clause inhibiting slavery in the territory north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays as follows:

For inserting the substitute	134
Against it	42

So the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill; and about half past 7 o'clock

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 3.

The Journal of the proceedings of the House on yesterday, being read.

Mr. Randolph rose and intimated an intention now to move the House to reconsider their vote of yesterday, by which they concurred with the Senate in striking the restriction from the Missouri bill.

The Speaker declared the motion out of order until the ordinary business of the morning as prescribed by the rules of the House, should be disposed of. From which opinion of the Chair, Mr. Randolph appealed.

The question being taken on the correctness of the decision, it was affirmed by the House.

Mr. Randolph being in the majority on that question, moved the House now to reconsider their vote of yesterday, in which they concurred in the first amendment proposed by the Senate to the Missouri bill, which was to strike out the slavery restriction.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, seconded the motion.

The Speaker having ascertained the fact, stated to the House, that the proceedings of the House on that bill yesterday, had been communicated to the Senate, by the clerk, and that the bill not being in possession of the House, the motion to reconsider could not be entertained.

Some discussion then ensued on a resolution moved by Mr. R. concerning the clerk for carrying up the bill, after he had (Mr. R.) intimated his intention to move

a reconsideration. The House refused to consider his resolution.

A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had receded from their amendments of the Maine bill; but asking a further conference on the subject of that bill [for the purpose of making a necessary verbal amendment—to insert March "1820," instead of March "next," as the original bill was drafted.]

The conference was then agreed to; and soon after Mr. Holmes reported the amendment as above stated, which was agreed to by the House, and the bill was thus finally acted on.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, March 6.  
The whole of this day was occupied by the House of Representatives in the consideration of the Navy Appropriation Bill. The Debate though desultory, was interesting, as relieving the House and the galleries from the monotony of the Missouri Question, and operating on them something like a shower after a drought, refreshing the senses, and reviving the drooping faculties.

The sessions of Congress, and of the House of Representatives particularly, are protracted to such length as to prevent the practicability of presenting any thing like an intelligible report of their daily proceedings, on the following day.

To obviate misconception, therefore, it may be proper to state, in anticipation of a report of the debate, that though there was an evident anxiety, from the state of the finances, to curtail every expense not absolutely necessary, there was no hostility manifested to a proper provision for the support of the Navy. The point on which the debate chiefly turned, was the employment of a stationary naval force in the Mediterranean seas; to the continuance of which there appeared to be a strong opposition. It is however, generally understood, that that force is hereafter to be less than it has been heretofore, and to be more frequently relieved.

In the course of the debate, with a view to the amount of naval force necessary to be provided for, enquiry was made, whether the committee of foreign relations had determined upon any report in regard to our existing relations with Spain, and if so, what would be the nature of that report. The reply to which was, that the committee had not yet come to any determination on that subject, and not having done so, that the chairman of the committee had it not in his power to state, not having been instructed on that head, what would be the nature of their report.

TUESDAY, March 7.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on Naval Affairs, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the increase of the Navy as may be consistent with the public service, &c. made a report, the purport of which, is, that, after due enquiry, they believe that true economy and the best interests of the nation are opposed to a suspension, even for a limited time, of any portion of the sum annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the Navy; and that they have not been able to ascertain where any essential reduction can be made in the expenses of the Navy, without reducing the establishment.

The report was ordered to lie on the table.

NAVY APPROPRIATIONS.  
The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making the annual appropriations for the support of the Navy.

Mr. Cobb moved to recommit the bill to the committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to amend it as to reduce the appropriation for every branch of the service, one-fourth.

Mr. Johnson, desirous to postpone this and the other appropriation bills until the amount of the deficit in the Treasury was ascertained, & the deficit supplied, moved to strike out the proposed instruction to the committee, so as to leave the question one of recommitment merely. This motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on Mr. Cobb's motion, and negatived, 15 or 20 members only rising in favor of it.

The report of the committee of the whole was then agreed to, and the bill, as it stands, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 8,

Relations with Spain.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's Message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report:

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them, must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of Congress, as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures, which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should found its determination upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events, which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain. More than six months since the appointment of a new Minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government, and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that Congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add anything to the exposition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiation, the redress which has been claimed for twenty years and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliation, which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attended to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrongdoer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the offending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province, which has been made an instrument of injury which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulations of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the house a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East & West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul, if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the Crown lands in Florida may be insufficient, to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report: Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States do, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages & appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorized for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That, until the end of the next session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such a manner, as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of colour, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the Revenue, and during the recess of Congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws as to him seem expedient.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That the sum of — dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The resolution laying on the table to authorize, the publication of part of the Secret Journal of Congress, under the articles of Confederation, and the amendments reported thereto by the select committee, being read, was concurred in by the House, and the resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I transmit to the House of Representatives in pursuance of their Resolution of the 22d of last month, a report from the Secretary of State, with the papers containing the information requested by that resolution. JAMES MONROE.

Washington 8th March, 1820.

To the President of the United States.

The Secretary of State, to whom has

been referred the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 22d ultimo, requesting the President to impart to that House any communications touching the Florida Treaty, which have not heretofore been communicated, & the communication of which, in his opinion, may not be prejudicial to the interests of the United States, has the honor of submitting to the President the papers containing the information in possession of this Department, requested by the Resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State, 7th March, 1820.

[The documents accompanying this report were ordered to be printed.]

Military Appropriations.—Fortifications.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill appropriating monies for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1820.

The whole of the remainder of the day was occupied on this bill, and principally on the subject of the appropriation for fortifications.

The debate resulted in fixing on 800,000 dollars as the amount of appropriation for fortifications, for the present year, being the sum recommended by the committee of Ways and Means.

Before finishing the consideration of this bill, the committee rose (at 4 o'clock,) and The House adjourned.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, March 11.

Death of the King of England and his son the Duke of Kent.

By the arrival last evening of the packet Courier, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 30th Jan. containing the following letters, announcing the death of the King of England, George the Third, and his fourth son, the Duke of Kent.—E. Post.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

The following letter was received this morning from his royal highness the Duke of York, by Lord Sidmouth, one of his late majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Windsor Castle, Jan. 29.

My Lord—It becomes my painful duty to acquaint your Lordship, that it has pleased Almighty God to take unto himself, the King my beloved father, and our most gracious sovereign. He expired at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock &c.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

To the right hon. Viscount Sidmouth.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning, the following letter was received by the lord mayor.

Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1820.

"My Lord—It is my painful duty to inform your Lordship of the demise of his late majesty King George III. This melancholy event took place, without the least apparent suffering, at Windsor Castle, at thirty-one minutes past eight yesterday afternoon, to the great grief of his present majesty, and of the royal family.

I have to request that your lordship will give directions for the tolling of the great bell at St. Paul's Cathedral. I have the honor to be your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

To the right hon. the lord mayor, &c.

Thus has terminated the reign of George the Third, after a duration of fifty-nine years, three months and nine days—a reign distinguished alike by the public and private virtues of the monarch, and by the extraordinary vicissitudes in the affairs of the world, in which the British Cabinet has taken so prominent a part.

His Majesty George the third was born on the 24th of May, 1738, which since the alteration of the style, has become the 4th of June. At his death, therefore, he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years seven months and twenty-six days. He was proclaimed king on the 25th of October, 1760. On September 8th, 1761, he was married to her late majesty, and had issue seven sons and five daughters, of whom six of the former and four of the latter survive him. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent on the 6th of Feb. 1811, and from that time he has been virtual sovereign, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty. His Majesty, from the appointment of the Regent, remained in retirement at Windsor Castle, under the guardianship of a council, who met every month or more frequently as occasion might require, and issued a report of the state of his indisposition.

The Dukes of Gloucester and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, were at Windsor Castle when the king expired.

At 2 o'clock on Sunday a council was held at Carlton House, for the purpose of recognizing the new sovereign—the members of the privy council in town, including the speaker and the Lord Mayor, together with several Aldermen and other persons of rank, were present.

After the death of his late Majesty had been formally announced, the following instrument was prepared and signed.

"Whereas it hath pleased the Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lord, King George the 3d, of blessed memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, George, prince of Wales. We therefore the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with those of his late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent, of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim, that the high and mighty prince, George, prince of Wales, is now by the death of the late sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege, lord George the 4th by the grace of God, king of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, George the 4th, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, this 30th day of Jan. 1820.

God save the King!"

Then follows the signature of the privy counsellors, &c. present.

His majesty, King George IV. then made a declaration of his tenderest affection for his native country, and of his determination to do all in his power to promote the glory and happiness of the kingdom.

At the conclusion of the council, the Lord Keeper proceeded to the house of Lords to swear in the Peers; and the Lord Steward (Lord Cholmondeley) in like manner proceeded

to the House of Commons, and in the long gallery administered the oath, appointed to be taken by the members returned to serve in Parliament before they go into the House of Commons, to such members as were in attendance, which being done, the members repaired to their seats, and made and subscribed the declaration, and took and subscribed the oath of adjuration, usually taken at the commencement of a new parliament.

At twenty minutes past four on Sunday, the Lord Chancellor arrived at the house of Peers, when having taken his seat on the woolsack, without making any observation, the house was adjourned till next day (Monday) at 11 o'clock.

The proclaiming of George the fourth, king of England, would take place, with the usual formality, yesterday (Monday) at St. James' Palace, at Charing Cross, and at Temple Bar.

Death of the Duke of Kent.

London, Jan. 24.

To the Lord Mayor of London.

My Lord—It is with very great concern, that I have to acquaint your lordship with the death of his royal highness the Duke of Kent, which melancholy event took place at Sidmouth, on the 23d inst. after a few days illness, to the great grief of all the royal family.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

The news of the insurrection in Spain, had reached London via France. The troops had taken possession of Cadiz, and the constitution of the Cortes was immediately proclaimed, & the oath to defend it was administered to all parties, civil & military. The merchants of Cadiz, gave a grand banquet to the civil and military authorities, to celebrate the triumph of the constitution. The insurgent forces, it was computed, amounted to 24,000. The French papers state that the King of Spain has demanded from the king of France, prompt succours of both men and money, (25,000 of the former were required,) to aid him in reducing the rebels to obedience, and that two French ships of war have left Rochefort, to cruise near Bayonne, and to remain there in observation.

An attempt has been made by Cobbett, to get up a dinner in London, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to celebrate the memory of Thomas Paine, but it was frustrated. The proprietor of the Tavern refused to suffer his house to be used on such an occasion.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

We have been told of a most dreadful accident having happened, on Sunday week, at KNOTTINGLEY, in consequence of the breaking of the ice. Of forty five that were precipitated into the water, thirty-five sunk to rise no more.

JANUARY, 29.

The news from Spain, in the French papers, continues alarming, as affecting the Spanish government. The effective force of the insurgents is about 24,000 men, besides many citizens ready to take up arms. It is said when the conference between the Insurgent Chiefs and Gen. Freyre ended, the former offered him battle, which the general refused, although he had received unlimited orders from Ferdinand; and it is said Gen. F. is authorized to offer the insurgents, in the name of the king, a formal constitution.

The government of France, on the 25th, sent an extra courier to its minister at Madrid with instructions; and at the solicitation of the Spanish ambassador, have sent two ships of war from Rochefort, to cruise near Bayonne, and to remain there on observation.

Letters from Madrid of the 15th, say that Ferdinand appeared disposed to displace the ministry, and pronounce frankly in favor of the constitutional regime.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Accounts from Ireland represent a portion of that country to be in a dreadful state, from the horrid outrages which had lately been perpetrated. Murders of the most horrid description, with robberies innumerable, had taken place. In Monterlony a man was murdered, his wife's arm was shattered by a ball, & the old parent of the house of the name of McGurk roasted alive, to compel him to make a confession where his property was concealed. The following counties swarm with murderers and robbers, Fermanagh, Enniskillen, Donegal, Antrim, Waterford, Roscommon, Wexford, King's County and Galway. We shall give further particulars hereafter.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. They contain advices from Madrid to the 16th instant, from which it appears that Cadiz had opened its gates to the insurgents, now denominated the constitutional troops. At their entry into Cadiz the inhabitants gave them a most sumptuous repast; flags bearing the inscription Vive la Constitution, were placed at each corner of the tables. Many regiments, among others that of Soria, two squadrons of carabiniers, and all the artillery of Freyre, had proclaimed the constitution in their different cantonments. The effective force of the constitutional army is stated at 24,000 men, and their numbers were hourly increasing. Ferdinand it is said, making a virtue of necessity, had shown a disposition to dismiss the present ministry & to re-establish the free and only lawful government of Spain. The French government had sent a Spanish courier to Madrid with dispatches for its Charge d'Affaires, supposed to relate to the internal state of Spain.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

MAIL ROBBERY!

The Carrier of the large Southern Mail was attacked about nine o'clock, on the evening of the 9th instant, about three miles from New Haven, on his way from the south, by a man on foot, and the mail, together with the horse and sulky, in which it was carried, taken from him by threats and violence.

The mail was discovered three hours afterwards, and from the quantity of broken letters found near the mail it is to be feared that much property may have been purloined from it.

The above reward will be paid to any person who shall apprehend the villain or villains concerned in this daring robbery, when legally convicted of the same.

From the interest which every individual in the community must feel in the safe transportation of the mails, it is to be hoped that every one will be on the alert to discover and bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to punishment.

WM. H. JONES,

Post-Master, New Haven.

P. S. The mail was found near the cross road leading from Milford through Allington to Hotchkiss-town, about forty rods from the turnpike, in the woods, and about ten rods west of the cross road. The footsteps of one person only, pursuing a westerly course from the mail, were discovered in the hard crust of ice which covered the snow; these were followed some distance through the woods by those who found the mail—but



were finally lost sight of, and the pursuit given up.  
The person suspected from peculiar circumstances, to have committed the robbery, is from East Hartford, in this state, and has been employed as a stage driver; is about 5 feet 6 inches high, not very thick set, round shouldered, light complexion, black eyes, small round face. The driver at the time of the robbery called him Dewey Hall, and is confident that is his name.

#### New Haven, Conn. March 10.

Since the above was in type, it is reported, but on what authority we know not, that only 200 dollars are missing from letters that were taken from the mail.—From General Bailey, we learn that the southern mail did not arrive here on the 9th of March, till the eastern mail had departed, consequently the robbed mail contained the New York mails only.

#### EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 18

We understand that in consequence of several strong and glowing publications which have appeared in our paper, that many persons who bear us no very great good will, and whose cause these publications tend to fritter away, have been throwing out insinuations, that we are attempting to produce irritation, and to interrupt the "harmony of social intercourse."

Not so Gentlemen.—We repeat it again, and it is one of our leading maxims, that we desire not to wound the feelings of one honest, honourable man. The veil which we early threw over private character, by us shall never be rent. Public men and public measures; the acts of the Executive, Legislature, Judicial Tribunals, and those of a public nature, done by men who seek office and public employment, are the objects of animadversion, when we think animadversion necessary. These we shall treat on with grave severity, or with laughing jocularity, as we may think best adapted to the case, but in personal attack we shall never indulge.

The liberty of the press is too strongly designated in our mind, by lines of clear demarcation, from its licentiousness, for us to fall into the latter; indeed, we have too much respect for the character of our paper, too high a sense of duty, too just a regard for the feelings of all, to meddle with anything that shall pick the sensibility of any one upon a private score. The line of duty is our line, and to Public objects lies our course.

But pray, Gentlemen Grumbletonians, if you thus carp at our course, what would you have us to do to win your favour? would you have us to win your arms in apathetic listlessness, whilst you and your public men and political managers, play your "fantastic tricks before high heaven," until the very ground we stand on rocks beneath our feet? Are we to say nothing firm and strong, be our exception to your measures what it may? Must we applaud all we think wrong, or forbear to speak against all we think dangerous, lest we should incur your rebuke and offend against the settled order of your plans? Remember we live in a country where the liberty of speech is prized, and where the right of opinion is said to be tolerated—to suffer these to sink into oblivion by a non-user, would be the same as if we never possessed them, and surely without these, all social intercourse with us and our friends, would be very tasteless to Republicans, who, by assumed prerogative, assert a superior respect for such rights. No, Gentlemen, if your favour is only to be retained by a surrender of all that distinguishes a freeman; the boon is not worth the price, and willing as we are to be on good terms with all, we shall court terms with none, by a surrender of the privileges of a citizen of Maryland.

We will not tamely submit to the abuse or usurpation of power by public men.—We will not sit by and silently bewail the doings of a set of men, whose only object is power, and whose only means are party spirit; nor will we fearfully retire when attempts are making with high handed authority, to carry all before it. Against such men, and such proceedings, we shall be ever ready to direct the lightning of our satire, and the thunder of reproach—paradoxical as it may seem, it is not less true, that it is only in war that we can live in peace with such men, for they court you to read you, and play the soothing gentleman with you, only to betray and to malign.

If you mean "Social Intercourse," Gentlemen, frank unsophisticated and generous, we will give you the hand that is allied to the heart, that shall never be false behind your back. If you mean nothing more than "War in Disguise," we shall make prize of you as often as we can, whilst you are sailing under your false colours; but if you really mean insidiously to fret matters up to open war, remember we neither commenced or desired it, but there lies the glove.

The contest of opinion is the work of the gentleman and the scholar, and the maintenance of opinions most conducive to public liberty and private happiness, is the characteristic of a Patriot. With such men if we contend, we shall never find cause of offence; they seek distinction in the path of honor—Such minds are lifted to loftier topics than those which feed the bad passions of your gaunt and hungry expectants; to these latter we cannot turn an eye, but when compelled to wield the lash. The tares must be segregated from the wheat, or real social intercourse cannot subsist. Confidence is essential to social intercourse, and entire conviction of the integrity of another, can alone beget confidence.

Up to these lines we go, beyond them we never budge for any intercourse. There, if sought we shall be found, and whilst we ardently and sincerely desire

the good-will of all, we deprecate the wrath of none.

#### For the Easton Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,

I observed in one of your late numbers, a piece capped with the words "Democratic Generosity." That piece is true as far as it goes; but as it does not contain the whole truth, (and its not containing it is a shameful piece of injustice to the Democratic House of Delegates, but half whose generosity it extols,) it is exceptionable to some, and induces them to think it the production of an envious federalist, who chagrined at the want of a similar generosity in his own party, had not nobleness enough in his nature to allow him to proclaim the whole of the generous conduct of my political friends towards Mr. Chandler; who, sir, they did not give for quills and paper only, a price above that which others demanded, but gave an extra price, (or rather the advance which Mr. C. put upon them) for candles, with which he also furnished that House. Some of those candles were purchased of a merchant in Annapolis, of whom the honourable Committee of Claims, had they been niggardly and penurious with the State's money, could have directed their messenger to have procured them, and thus have saved the advance given Mr. Chandler. This, however, their magnanimity would not permit them to do—they are above such meanness.

Now, Mr. Printer, before I conclude, I have a light task to impose upon you, which is, to give my respects to the author of the piece herein alluded to, & tell him the next time he writes about Democratic Generosity, to write about the whole, and not a part of it; and that if he wishes to atone for omitting to notice the candles, to mention in his next the black sand, wafers, ink, &c. which Mr. Chandler was likewise as liberally paid for, and which, in the above, I have not even so much as hinted at; moreover, tell him, that if he does not expiate his negligence in the way stated, and give my party full credit, I'll get Mr. Chandler, himself, to do us justice by publishing a copy of the account he presented against the State, in which is specified what he got for each article, and which would astonish, and mortify the federalists much more than any thing I can say about it.

#### A GENUINE DEMO.

March 18th.

[We really wish our incensed correspondent would publish a true copy of Mr. Chandler's account. We have heard so many sly innuendos thrown out about it, that we have become anxiously curious to know what portion of the public money has been awarded him—in extravagant prizes—as a reward for his prostitute labours. A sight of the account would be highly gratifying to ourselves, and many others, who pay taxes for the general benefit; but we apprehend that if our correspondent trusts to Mr. Chandler's publishing it, none of us will ever be so fortunate as to get a peep at it, it will therefore, be well for us all to be content with knowing why Mr. Chandler is an indefatigable panegyrist of the democratic party—this, we suppose, there are few so dull as not now to know; if there should be any such, let them read one of the selfish *Sancho Panza's* favorite Proverbs, which is here copied—It is, "GREASE MY PALM, and I'll tickle your elbow."]

#### For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

A writer in the Gazette, of the 4th instant, complains of the improper conduct of the late House of Delegates, in giving Jehu Chandler, such extravagant prizes for sundry articles furnished the House. There is one circumstance which the writer did not notice, which rendered the conduct of the Committee of Claims, to whose care, this matter of contingent expenses was confided by the House, particularly censurable—that was the purchase of such articles from Mr. Chandler. He is not a merchant, nor had he for sale ordinarily a single article, of which he became the seller; this was perfectly well-known to the Committee, yet they thought proper to employ him to furnish the House, instead of making the purchase of such articles as were wanting of the regular merchants of the Town. By this conduct they sacrificed of the public money, for the benefit of Mr. Chandler, their political friend, at least from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent, on the value of all the articles they had occasion to purchase. Mr. Chandler supplied the House with paper, quills, candlesticks, ink-stands, candles, tape, &c. Now, it is a fact, that Mr. Chandler is a mere printer and publisher of a paper, and does not pretend, ordinarily, to keep such articles for sale.

Upon this subject much more full and accurate information can be furnished by Mr. Stevens, of your county, who was a member of the Committee of Claims—would it not be well for Mr. Stevens, to cause to be published the account for articles furnished by Mr. Jehu Chandler, as originally presented to the committee, & also the account as passed by them? The public might then be enabled to judge of the extent of the abuse that has been practised, & the still greater abuse, which was attempted. The public might also be enabled better to understand some of the motives of the extraordinary zeal, of some exclusive patriots, for the "noble cause of republicanism, and the imprescriptible rights of man." No doubt these peep behind the curtain will have their use.

This may seem a trifling subject to some of your readers, but in these hard times, even trifles should be attended to. "Straws shew how the wind blows." "Take care of the pence," says poor

Richard, "the pounds take care of themselves."

#### FAIR PLAY.

Somerset County, March 8, 1820.

#### FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

THE STRANGER IN ANNAPOLIS.  
Being a series of letters from a witness detained in Annapolis on account of the Calvert Election, to his wife in Calvert. LETTER 4th.

Commences with a Sonnet on Leaving Annapolis—Affects the Politician—Boasts of his consequence—Strange mode of getting among great people—Becomes Poetic—Makes free with his betters.

1.  
Sweet sings the Musquitoe on old Fishing Creek,  
And loud pipe the Bull-Frogs at Huntingtown Bridge,  
There's a Row at Lower Marlboro' at least once a week,  
Whilst the Crows keep a constant caw, caw, on the Ridge."

2.  
Oh! sounds, that you once were most dear, I follow,  
But my ear has been treated with other guess work,  
And Musquitoes and Frogs your soft melody now  
Must yield in my fancy to sweet Mrs. Burke.

3.  
Annapolis! adieu! your delights I must leave,  
And return to Clodhopping and Calvert again.  
How I wish that my landlord would kindly receive,  
Instead of the cash, for his bill this sad strain.

The contest is over, and thro' thick and thin,  
The Federalists are ousted, the Demos are in;  
Thou' they say the expense is just nothing at all,  
I fancy 'twould rather the party appal,  
When the people shall make out their charges next fall.

Being fully discharged, I'd be off in a trice,  
But as our new members have cost such a price,  
I think I must stay just a short day or two,  
To see what such valuable members will do.  
Unless in state matters they're wonderful cute,  
They are surely too costly our county to suit.

For tho' K—'s deeply versed in the laws of the nation,  
And H—'s the friend of female reputation,  
Yet if in the short time they now have to stay,  
They would do any good, they must straight work away.

Thou' B—'s been very busy, they say,  
Out on it! had I but the skill to rehearse  
The wrongs of old Calvert in this humble verse,  
To blazon her foes, the glad task should be mine.

And their names should resound from Cove Point to the Line;  
But weak as my muse is, it still is her lot,  
To record and I hope it will ne'er be forgot,  
How forced from our homes, we were doomed to endure.

Such treatment as freemen ne'er suffered before;  
Saw the laws disregarded, our rights from us torn,  
By those, who, to guard them, so deeply had sworn.

Let it rest for the present, and let me relate  
The acquaintance I've formed with the gay and the great.

For truly my dear, I can take by the hand,  
And stroll alongside of the best in the land,  
Since on the great day of our trial you see,  
Both dems and feds to a man all agree.

None refused Mr. Boyle's sly questions like me.  
Now I'm going to tell you a secret, dear wife,  
I would not have known to the world for my life.

Having fully resolved, by foul means or fair,  
At a certain great table I would draw a chair,  
I got from a member, somewhat of a Jew,  
Invitation and coat for a dollar or two.

And being much like him in form and in face,  
I was agreed that your husband should go in his place.

And all say I enter'd with pretty good grace.  
But see the doors open and all in a row  
These statesmen so grand to the dinner room go.

With their shoulders so loaded, their heads big with care,  
It can't be supposed they can live upon air,  
Nay, 'tis thought the state totters, if the Governor don't cram,

These pillars (they're hollow) with turkey and ham.  
But ere I describe such a grand scene as this,  
To change my dull measure would not be amiss.

Heard ye the din of dinner bray,  
Knife to fork and fork to knife,  
Unnumber'd heroes in the glorious strife,  
Thro' fish, flesh, pies and puddings cut their way.

See beneath the glittering blade,  
Gored with many a gaping wound,  
Low the great Sirloin is laid,  
And sinks in many a gulph profound.

Arise! Arise, ye sons of glory!  
Pies and Puddings are before ye!  
Mighty forces of the state,  
Snatch before it is too late;

For swift as thought the puddings, pies,  
Contract their giant bulk and sink to pygmy size.

Such flights are above me so let me come down,  
To a style I can call with more reason my own,  
For I wish to be natural and speak from my heart.

Before this subject for ever I part,  
When I say that uninfluenced by feelings of party,  
The Governor has evermore offer'd a hearty  
Kind welcome to all, who deserved his attention.

And his name as a man, with respect we must mention.  
But the Governor's Lady! ah! truly I never  
Believed that a lady could be half so clever,  
I cannot describe her, but this much I know,  
I ere to another election I go.

I will be vain for the party to make any stir,  
I can vote for no party that won't vote for her.

"Meaning the ridge between the Patuxent and the Bay, though this tract of country, if we mistake not, is in Calvert, called the forest. It would be difficult to say why unless from the circumstance of there being never a tree on it—at lucus a non lucendo.

"Cove-Point—the extreme point at the mouth of Patuxent.  
"The Line—between Calvert and Anne-Arundel.

#### "THE BUBBLE."

Under this appropriate head, the Cincinnati Gazette states, that "the Silver Mine Company's stock has risen to 100 dollars for 10 dollars paid!"

#### ERRATA.

In the piece on the Calvert Election, that appeared in our last—Beginning of 3th paragraph, for ingenious read ingenious—Paragraph near the end, speaking of habeas corpus, for private read personal liberty.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.

#### Calamitous Accident.

We learn with extreme regret, that the Steam-Boat Perseverance, belonging to J. H. Platt and James Kirby, of this place, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last, about two miles above Madison. The fire was supposed to have originated from a stove, which unfortunately communicated with some bales of cotton and a quantity of tanner's oil, placed below. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that, in despite of every effort, she sunk within half an hour after the fire commenced.—Most of the passengers were compelled to flee without being able to save any part of their baggage or property. Fifteen hundred dollars in United States' paper, the property of Captain Kirby, was also consumed. The cargo of the Perseverance, amounting to about 35 tons, was owned by the merchants of Cincinnati; and, principally consisting of groceries, must have been of great value.

#### COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life on Tuesday morning the 7th inst. about 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Harrison, of Jas. Miss Eleanor S. Dent, in the 22d year of her age, Miss Dent came from Baltimore to this shore in June last, supposed then to be in the last stage of a decline.

"Hark, a voice divides the sky,  
Happy are the faithful dead,  
In the Lord who sweetly die,  
They from all their toils are freed,  
Then the spirit hath a clard,  
Blest, unutterably blest,  
Jesus is their great reward,  
Jesus is their endless rest.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend to the Education of the Poor" shall appear in our next.

#### SPRING GOODS.

#### Clark & Green

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

#### AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

#### STAPLE AND FANCY

#### GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons,

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Superfine new style Calicoes  
Common do.  
Handsome rich Furniture Chintzes  
Cambric and common Gingham  
Cambric do.  
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins  
Mull mull do.  
Linen and Book do.  
Berlin Nett do.  
Dimities  
Steam-loom and other Shirting Muslins  
Handsome white, pink, blue, green, black and other coloured Sattins  
White and assorted colours figured Sattins  
Handsome Florences, assorted colours  
Black and changeable Senshaws  
Black India Sarsnets and Black Mode  
White, blue, pink, and Black Petticoats  
Handsome Sprig'd White do.  
Very handsome Pure White Italian Craple  
Black do.  
Handsome Plain and figured Gauzes  
Handsome Levantine Silk Shawls  
Elegant Canton Craple Robes  
Men's Buckskin, Beaver, & Dogskin Gloves  
Ladies White and assorted colours Kid do.  
Ladies Silk do.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Hose  
Ladies White and Coloured Cotton do.  
Plain and figured Ribbons, an Elegant Assortment  
Black Gallons  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs  
Madras do.  
Pocket do.  
Figured Cravats  
Canton Flannels  
White and figured Merseils Vesting  
Black Silk Florentine do.  
Irish Linens  
Long Lawns  
Linen Cambrics  
Irish and Russia Sheetings  
Irish and Russia Diapers  
Undressed Brown Irish Linens  
White and brown Ticklenburgs  
Burlaps  
Hessians  
Oznaburgs  
Pennsylvania Tow Linens  
Bed Ticking  
Handsome domestic plaid and Stripe Cottons  
Bleach'd and Brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres  
Nice Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts  
Ladies Straw Bonnets  
Men's and boys' Wool Hats  
Childrens Morocco do  
Best new England Cotton Yarn.

#### ALSO

#### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

#### GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, &c.

Spades and Shovels, Hoes  
Wrought and cut Nails, Sheep Shears  
Rope, Traces, Leading Lines  
First quality sweet scented Cheiving Tobacco  
Common do.  
Snuff, Segars, &c.

#### Raw Cotton.

#### CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

#### CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENS-WARE.

Together with a great variety of other articles unnecessary to mention.

The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia, from late arrivals, & will be offered on very pleasing terms. They invite the public to give them an early call.

March 18—3w.

#### Public Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court for Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, for ready money, on the 3d Tuesday, being the 18th day of April next, at Mr. Lowe's Tavern in Easton, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, 70 shares of Stock in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, a close Carriage, and sundry other articles, of the Estate of Mrs. Mary Roberts, deceased.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Exr.

March 18—6w.

#### For Sale,

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

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 23, 1819—tf

#### Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 29th inst at the late dwelling of Capt. John Morning deceased,

#### ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE.

Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, and a quantity of Bacon and Lard, several valuable Milch Cows, one Horse and Gigs, three Negroes for a term of years (one young man has five years to serve from the 18th of July last, one boy has nine years to serve from the 16th of January last, one valuable house woman has seven years to serve from the 16th of January last).—Also a new Sloop which has been running about eight months, carries about twenty-two hundred bushels of grain under deck, built by a faithful workman, and of the best materials; also a Row Boat and Scow.

Nine months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security; all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required. No property to be removed till bonded for.—The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSEPH GEORGE, Admr.

of Capt. John Morning, decd.

March 18—3w.

#### Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stokoes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tighman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expense and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stokoes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials with two rooms and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stokoes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 18—3w.

#### FOR SALE,

#### COACHES, GIGS AND CHAIRS,

#### With Harness Complete,

Made of the best Materials and Workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash, or good Paper well secured; the subscriber having business at those places, named below, will be present at the courts, and will exhibit some of those Carriages for Sale; persons who are desirous of being supplied, or knowing of others disposed to purchase, will please favour me so much as to leave their names with those gentlemen I have stated.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Flint or Mr. Woolford.

Princess Anne, Mr. Whitelock or Mr. Johnson, Saddler.

Snow Hill, to Mr. Knox.

Easton, to Mr. Lowe or Mr. Sheffer.

Salisbury, Mr. White or to Mrs. Walker.

Vienna, Mr. Thomas Tall, or in the interim by letter to me direct per mail.

GEORGE THIARP,

No. 29, North Gay Street, Baltimore.

N. B. 2 Gigs now For Sale at Mr. Flint's Cambridge.

March 18—3w.

#### THE CANADIAN HORSE

#### LEOPARD,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable on Mondays and Saturdays, at Easton on Tuesdays, at St. Michaels on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and will be at the Chapel on Fridays; and will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars & twenty-five cents the spring's chance, two dollars and twenty-five cents the single leap, and six dollars and twenty-five cents to insure a foal.

#### LEOPARD

Is eleven years old this spring, and remarkably sure—an enumeration of his qualities in the usual course being deemed perfectly unnecessary, I will merely state, that he was got by Mr. Wm. Scott's Canadian Horse Leopard, so celebrated in this county, whose Colts stand unrivalled for the Farm, the Carriage and the Waggon. The younger Leopard resembles his sire in every respect, and his colts stand the test against any others in Talbot county; but to obtain his character from disinterested persons, I will refer the public to Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. Mr. James Colston, Mr. William Haddaway and Alexander Hemsley, Esq. or any other gentlemen in the Bay Side, where Leopard stood last spring.

WM. FERGUSON.

March 18.

#### THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

#### OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 20th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the Groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

#### Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Rafter. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 18—tf.



## POETRY.

### DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

My Charles Prentiss, of Massachusetts.  
His form was fair, his cheek was health;  
His word a bond, his purse was wealth;  
With wheat his fields were covered o'er,  
Plenty sat smiling at his door,  
His wife the fount of endless joy;  
How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy!  
His library, though large, was read,  
'Till half its contents deck'd his head.  
At morn, 'twas health, wealth pure delight,  
'Twas health, wealth, peace, and bliss at night.  
I wish'd not to disturb his bliss—  
'Tis gone, but all the blame was his.

The social glass I saw him seize,  
The more with festive wit to please.  
Daily increased his love of cheer—  
Ah! little thought he I was near.  
Gradual indulgence on him stole,  
Frequent became the midnight bowl.  
In the bowl the head-ache plac'd,  
Which with the juice his lips embrac'd.  
Shame next I mingle in the draught,  
Indignantly he drank and laugh'd.  
In the bowl's bottom Bankruptcy  
I plac'd—he sipped with tears and glee;  
Remove then did I in it pour,  
He only sought the bowl the more.  
I mingled next point torturing Pain;  
Little the less did he refrain.  
The dropsy in the cup I mix'd,  
Still to his mouth the cup was fix'd.

My emissaries thus in vain  
I sent, the mad wretch to restrain.  
On the bowl's bottom then myself  
I threw, the most abhorrent elf  
Of all that mortals hate or dread,  
And thus in horrid whisper said,  
"Successless ministers I've sent,  
Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent.  
Thy lessons nought—now here am I,  
Think not my threatenings to defy—  
Swallow thou this, thy last 'twill be,  
For with it thou must swallow me."

Haggard his eyes, upright his hair,  
Remove his lip, his cheek despair.  
With shaking hands the bowl he grasp'd,  
My meatless bones his carcass clasp'd  
And bore him to the church-yard, where  
Thousands, ere I would call, repair.

Death speaks—Ah! reader, dost thou hear?  
Hast thou no lurking cause of fear?  
Has not o'er thee the sparkling bowl  
Constant, commanding, spy control?  
Betimes reflect—betimes beware—  
The ruddy, healthful now and fair,  
(Reform posthpon'd another day)  
Too soon may mix with common clay.

From the American Farmer.  
Arlington House, near Alexandria,  
1st Feb. 1820.

### WOODEN SOLED SHOES.

Mr. Custis of Arlington, in a letter to the editor, observes,—"Wooden Soled Shoes, are the very best shoes, for labourers of all colours, that I ever met with, but more especially for negroes.—They keep the feet warm and dry in ditching, and in all kinds of labour, to be performed out of doors in winter and are saving in expense, of fully 80 per cent. My people are shod in this way, and themselves declare, that they never were so comfortable in their feet before, while my leather bill from \$100, has been reduced to scarce \$20.

You form the sole, after the appearance of the leather sole and heel, the wood about half, or three fourths of an inch in thickness; around the upper edge, is cut a rabbet, into which is nailed, with ordinary sized tacks the upper leather—not a particle of thread is needed, except to close the two parts of upper leather.—Every man may be his own shoe-maker, and a man would put together a dozen pairs a day. In slippery weather, small plates of iron are nailed around the toes and heels, and frost nails driven in them, which also protects the sole from wear. Gum, ash, or dogwood, are the best for the soles, and about 2 sets of soles, will last through the winter. The feet are never wet or cold, and hence will be remedied those chronic pains and evils, to which negroes are subject, who are exposed to cold and wet. For any purpose but a foot race, these are the very best shoes, and I doubt whether even Sir Humphrey Davy has made a more useful discovery, in the last twenty years.

NORFOLK, March 1.  
OYSTERS.

We publish, in to-day's paper, for the information of those concerned, the act of the General Assembly of this state concerning Oysters, as amended at the last session. The fine is raised to one thousand (instead of one hundred) dollars, and Oysters are permitted to be carried out of the state in vessels not exceeding 15 tons burthen. These are the main alterations in the law; the first was rendered necessary to effect the object of the law; for while the fine was \$100 vessels of larger burthen than any formerly employed in the oyster trade went up the rivers and took in full cargoes, after which some one on board interested in the adventure, was sent ashore to inform, and so by this contrivance they only paid half the fine (\$50 dollars) which they could very well afford to do and make a profitable voyage besides. The second amendment was made at the instance of the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the oystering rivers, so as to secure to them the privilege of carrying their oysters to Baltimore & other places up the bay.

## FARMERS ATTEND!

The Citizens of Talbot County, friendly to Husbandry and Domestic Improvements, are respectfully invited to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 21st of March, instant, at 2 o'clock, for the useful purpose of forming an Agricultural Society for the County. The intelligent Farmers in general seem to approve of such a measure; and nothing appears to be necessary but their Attendance to carrying it into immediate Effect. Their attendance therefore is particularly requested.

March 7, 1820.

## Notice.

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

ISABELLA SMYTH,  
Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.  
Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

## MARYLAND,

Talbot County Orphans' Court,  
18th day of February, A. D. 1820.

On application of Col. Perry Spencer, Administrator of James Stoakes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate; and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the Easton newspapers.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of February, Anno Domini 1819.

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Stoakes, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 23d day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1820.

PERRY SPENCER, Adm'r.  
of James Stoakes, dec'd.

Feb. 28

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, one at the suit of John Leconte, use of Vincent Moore, & the other at the suit of John Leconte, use of Herman Harshbarger, against James Colston; will be sold on Thursday the 23d of March, on the premises, the following property, viz. All the legal and equitable right of him the said Colston in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, called Clay's Hope and Bachelor's Neglect, 10 head of cattle, 2 yoke of oxen, 25 head of sheep, and 5 head of horses; sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due thereon.

ALLEN BOWIE, Shff.

Feb. 28

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suite of Richard Harwood, will be sold on Wednesday, the 29th inst, on the premises, at 3 o'clock, all the equitable right and title of William Nelson, in and to a Lot of Ground, in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teakle's and adjoining William Barton's shop.—Sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

March 6.

## Confectionary, &c.

The Subscribers offer their Friends and the Public generally, a large and complete assortment of goods in their line, on the lowest possible terms, they can be had in any part of the state, for Cash, it being their intention to deal exclusively for that—Country merchants and others, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call before they purchase, as they will find their goods to be of very superior quality. Those persons who make their own Mineral Waters, will find much to be pleased at, in purchasing their Syrups of them, as they are determined to make their articles the best materials this market will afford.

Lemon, }  
Ginger, }  
Pine Apple, }  
Strawberry, }  
Raspberry, }  
and }  
Horehound }  
Love Letter Kisses, }  
Lemon, }  
Mint, }  
Barley, and }  
Horehound }  
Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

ALSO,  
A large and Extensive Assortment of

## Cordials.

(both foreign and of their own Manufacture,) and Foreign Fruits, as Figs, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, by the box, or less, Prunes, Paper shelled Almonds, and a large quantity of preserved Ginger Cakes, and Ornaments made for Balls, Parties & Marriages, in the first style.

J. S. BRIDGES & CO. Confectioners,  
No 104, Market-street, Baltimore.

March 6, 1820

## Notice.

All persons indebted to the Subscriber, for rents or hires, are respectfully required to make immediate payment, as it is extremely inconvenient for me to make call or demands for them.

RACHEL LEEDS KEIR.  
Easton, March 2, 1820

## THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

For the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at James Rue's Tavern, in Easton, on the 28th inst. at Eleven o'clock.

ROB. MOORE, Prest.

3d mo. 11th.

## BRICKLAYING.

### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

P. S. He keeps a constant supply of lime for jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of business, in these improvements.

W. C.  
March 7.

Easton, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.

I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put up for me two Boilers, on the Rumford plan, one of which holds about twenty, & the other about ten gallons, which for economy in the saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other contrivance which has come under my observation; And I believe that the said William Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Bricklayer, and fully adequate to the performance of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has altered two fire places for me in a very neat workman like manner. These fire places throw out more heat than before their alteration, with considerably less fuel, and are not disposed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that he has studied the principles of, and paid more attention to, the construction of fire places, and building Chimneys, than any other Bricklayer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improved methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which deserve much commendation. In fact this neat workman does not set himself up above instruction, and will construct Chimneys and erect cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the neatest and best manner, agreeably to any plan, or improved method.

ENNALLIS MARTIN, M. D.  
Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.  
February 14—TF.

## EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

THE EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

## THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for ANnapolis & BALTIMORE, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Easton, Feb. 28—

## Notice.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Judges of Worcester county Court, the Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 25th day of March next, the Farm with the appurtenances, upon which John Bevans now lives, situate in Worcester county. A credit of twelve months will be given for one half and eighteen months for the other half of the purchase money, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale, until paid.

BUTTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.  
Worcester county, Feb. 28, 1820 3v

## REMOVAL.

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

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

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

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

## The Union Tavern.

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

HIS TABLE

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

HIS STABLES

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

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

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

## New Saddlery.

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

SADDLERY,

which he will Manufacture in the neatest manner and the Latest Fashions, all of which he is disposed to sell low for Cash.

THOMAS B. PINKIND.

March 6.—3w

N. B. Orders from a distance will be attended to.

T. B. P.

## BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

## THE ART OF

PENMANSHIP,

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

Oct. 18

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

By order,

JOHN STEVENS Jun. Clerk

to the Commissioners of the Tax

for Talbot County.

Feb. 21

## To be Rented,

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

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—tf

## Land for Sale.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, part of the real estate of George Impey Dawson, deceased, being part of a tract of land called Cuddington's Addition, situate in the lower part of Bayside Neck, in Talbot county, containing One Hundred and Forty-five Acres, nearly half of which is tolerably well timbered. There is on said place, one small Dwelling House, and some inferior out houses.—Twelve months credit will be given on the whole purchase money. Bond with approved security, must be passed to the different heirs, for their respective dividends—Attendance given by

SAMUEL TENANT  
ALEX. HEMLEY  
NATHAN HARRINGTON  
JOHN DAWSON  
WRIGHTSON LOWE.  
Commissioners.

March 7

## PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Feb. 24, 1820.

## A TAN YARD AT PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Eagle, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the first day of April next, that valuable and well known Tanning Establishment in Hillsborough. This Yard contains forty Vats; is provided with a Shop House, and patent Bark Mill, Currying Shop with a marble slab, & a very convenient Beam House, the Beam and Currying shop, with the Vats are in good order, and the Yard generally is in a comfortable state of repair, a credit of three years, will be given on the purchase money, and possession on the 1st January 1821, subject to the present lease expiring on the 1st of October following, at one hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Feb. 28—ts.

## Wanted,

A HOUSE-KEEPER.

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

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

## Take Notice.

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

JONATHAN OZMENT.

Easton, Feb. 14.

## Notice.

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

J. LOCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

## Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

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

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31

## Land for Sale.

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

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

## Notice.

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

Benjamin I. Jones,

Caleb Dorsey,

Littleton Furniss,

Thomas Layfield

Feb. 21—4w.

## THE CELEBRATED HORSE

Young High-Flyer,

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

YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

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

WILLIAM BARNES.

Feb. 21 tf

## WOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Monday the 20th of March, if fair, or the next fair day, at Mr. John Warner's, adjoining the premises between Wye Mill and Tuckahoe, A Farm, containing about 450 acres, nearly four-fifths of which is heavily and thickly timbered and wooded. The soil is a heavy strong clay, capable of high improvement, and a purchaser of the whole, disposed to clear the land, would find a ready and profitable sale for the wood and timber in the neighborhood; it will otherwise be divided to suit purchasers, into lots of timber, of not less than 50 acres each, and the wealthy and extensively bare neighborhood round, will do well not to let this opportunity of supplying themselves slip, as such a one may not occur again in a century hence, if ever. With the amount secured, the times of payment will be made easy. Mr. Pratt, the tenant, in the mean time will show the land.

THO. EMORY.

Feb. 24, 1820.



# EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. III.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1820.

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We this day give Mr. Carmichael's speech upon the subject of the Missouri Question. This is an able speech, and does much credit to the gentleman who uttered it. It is not our province to decide questions between our friends, but there is much reason to admire the ground taken by Mr. Carmichael, in opposition to the interference of the Legislature upon questions belonging exclusively to the General Government. We are happy to lay before the public the able emanations from such minds as Mr. Carmichael and Mr. Harper. We will not detain our readers further, but give them this interesting speech.

## MR. CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE OF MARYLAND.

ON THE RESTRICTION FROM THE HOUSE  
OF DELEGATES, RELATIVE TO  
THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

Mr. Carmichael said, he regretted that his resolution had come up from the house of delegates, but being now before the Senate, it must be disposed of; and he should claim indulgence, whilst he stated briefly, the reasons which should govern him in his vote.

The honorable senator (General Harper) had referred to the clause of the constitution, on which this question must depend. "New states may be admitted by congress into this union." This was the only clause in the constitution, which had direct reference to the subject. The provision was sententious, and left a door open for construction—inferences might be fairly deduced from the general tenor of the instrument, and from the situation and condition of the states at the time the constitution was adopted. The honorable gentleman, (General Harper) had contended that congress had a right to impose the restriction, but from motives of policy they ought not to impose it. Mr. C. said, congress possessed the right, it was at least a question of doubtful policy, reasons strong and powerful, might be urged by able and ingenious men, in support and against the restriction. He was inclined to think, that the restriction of slavery would be the better policy. A state whose population consisted of free, white independent citizens, would possess great advantages over one, where one half of the population was composed of men degraded and debased by that servile condition, which must always attend a black population. Mr. C. said he should forbear to discuss this part of the subject, the policy or impolicy of the restriction; went but a little way to determine the constitutional right. Does the constitutional right belong to congress, to determine what will make this new state of Missouri powerful and happy; or is it one of the concerns which belongs to her when she becomes a state, to be regulated by her own wisdom? Honorable gentlemen would bear in mind, that the constitution of the United States was formed by the old thirteen United States, in their corporate capacities—they had for their object, to establish a system of general defence, to regulate trade, to counteract, control, and harmonise the conflicting interests and passions of thirteen independent sovereign states. The old confederation was formed on the spur of the moment—it was a government of the states in their corporate capacities—before us through the revolutionary war—the states were then united by a sense of common interest and common danger: but when the storm was passed, when the thunder of an invading enemy was heard no more, it soon became manifest, that a government whose ordinances required the sanction of thirteen independent sovereignties, actuated by different interests, impelled by different views, and influenced by different passions, could never proceed in its operation, and a very few years of experience, after the war demonstrated that a government was necessarily founded on different principles, and impelled by different energies. The constitution of the United States was built upon a foundation essentially different from that of the old confederation—the powers of the federal constitution, so far as they extended, emanated immediately from the people, and were not imparted by the states in their corporate capacities, but no one would assert that the states, when they adopted the federal constitution, ever intended to sink their sovereign and independent power, to regulate their own internal policy—the powers were to the general government were specific and defined—precaution stopped there—by the tenth article of the amendment to the constitution it is declared: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to

the states respectively, and to the people." I would ask then, sir, in what part of the constitution is to be found the authority to impose restrictions? The wise men who formed the constitution, when they provided for the introduction of new states into "this union," contemplated states possessing the same independent sovereign powers, as those which belonged to the old. To permit slavery or to abolish it. The honorable gentleman had admitted that this power of restriction, could not be extended to an indefinite extent—I should like to know, said Mr. C. the limits by which the exercise of its restrictive powers is to be bounded.

The honorable gentleman (General Harper) has favored us with a construction on the word "may" in the constitution, in which he has displayed both ability and learning, and in which I do not essentially disagree with him. When the constitution was formed, there was a large, unsettled territory appendant to the United States—it was not then in a situation for independent state governments—provision was therefore made, for its territorial condition; with a provision, that at a future time, it might be admitted into the union. The time was then uncertain—the framers of the constitution could not ascertain it; it necessarily depended upon future events, upon the future, moral, political and physical state of the territory. The time of admission, said Mr. C. I insist the time only, was confided to congress—when that time arrived, there was a constitutional obligation on congress to admit such a territory into the union—this trust was reposed in congress, in confidence that it would be exercised with justice and wisdom. It was a necessary confidence, because the time proper for admission, could not then be determined, but the powers of restriction might have been defined, and none being given, none can be exercised, but in violation of the tenth article of the amendment to the constitution. Mr. C. said, when he had adverted to the third section of the fourth article of the constitution, the same section that declared, new states may be admitted into this union, it found that power was given to congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory, he felt much confidence in his construction. A country in a territorial situation required rules and regulations by congress for its government, because it had no power of legislation. Gentlemen must admit, that this restrictive power was a very delicate and important one—and if the framers of the constitution had intended that new states should be inferior in power to the old, he must believe that the spirit of vigilance and jealousy, which had induced them to define the powers of congress in relation to other objects, would have extended to this. Mr. C. said, he totally disagreed with the honorable gentleman, in the opinion that congress had a right to impose this restriction by way of compact. A country in a territorial state must be considered in a state of nonage, without power to contract; and when it became a state, by the admission of congress, congress had no constitutional power to accept any surrender of its sovereign rights. Mr. C. said, it appeared to him, that the authority given by the constitution to congress to admit a new state into the union, was the declaration of a power, "a naked power," which they had no right to fetter with reservations and restrictions.

The honorable gentleman, had considered the admission, of a new state into the union, as an affair between the United States and the territory to be admitted—he saw it in a different point of view; he thought the old states, had a deep interest in the subject—he was not disposed to foster jealousies, between the government of the United States and the individual states; but Congress by imposing restrictions on new states, might create an unconstitutional dependence upon the general government. A state with restricted powers, would always feel jealousy, of a neighboring state, whose powers were large and ample. It was a matter of general interest, that the states of this union, should be equal, as the people were equal; and a deviation from this principle, he thought a departure, from the true, equal and independent spirit of our republican institutions. The honorable gentleman had said that "the new states admitted into the union were sovereign and none could deny it, though they had been admitted under restrictions." The word sovereign, might be used like other terms, in a relative sense—the people of England were free, when their situation, was compared with that of the people of the continent of Europe—the free people of color were free, when compared with slaves—the new states were sovereign when compared with dependent colonies; but when they were not sovereign, when laboring under restrictions, as the old states were sovereign.

Mr. C. said he admitted the weight of the authority drawn from the restrictions, upon states recently admitted into the union; it was certainly evidence, but not conclusive evidence, in favor of the proposition, maintained by the honorable gentleman; but he thought if the reasons, why new states had been admitted into

the union, with restrictions, were examined, that the weight of the authority would be lessened. When the constitution reposed the trust in Congress to admit new states into the union, it was in confidence that they should not be admitted until they were politically, morally and physically competent to independent government. We well know sir, said Mr. C. that in the political conflict, which has for many years agitated this country, all considerations have sunk before party ambition—the party dominant had adopted this, as one means to strengthen their power—states had been admitted into this union, totally incapable of forming a free republican constitution. It seems singular, that the new state of Mississippi should be admitted into the union, under a restriction of a trial by jury and a toleration of religion. Mr. C. said he hoped a more sober era was approaching, when sounder and better measures were to prevail.

Mr. C. said he felt himself justified in taking the view he had of the abstract constitutional question, though he should vote against the restriction. He thought the admission of the new state of Missouri into the union, was a subject which belonged exclusively to Congress—and in which the state legislatures had no right to interfere, either by request or instruction.

This resolution was presented to the senate, in the modest garb of solicitation, but it was intended by the sanction of the legislature, to pledge the opinion of the people of Maryland against the restriction—a pledge he was not disposed to make—the honorable gentleman justified the measure from the nature of the government, and from existing usage. Mr. C. said in his opinion, there was nothing in the constitution of the United States, or of this state, that sanctioned the principle; on the contrary, he thought it repugnant to the spirit of both. The power exercised by the representatives of Maryland in the state, was a delegated power, and extended no further than state legislation—to us was committed alone, the power to legislate and decide on state concerns; and it might reasonably happen, that the people might entrust state legislation to men with whom they differed widely on subjects of national policy. It had been the policy of the framers of the constitution of the United States, to make the representatives of the general government, independent of the state authority; this was a measure of wisdom, and he would never directly or indirectly consent to impugn the principle. The representatives in Congress were the immediate representatives of the people; and if the voice of the people, was to be heard on this subject, it ought to go directly from them by addresses—it had at one time been held that as the senators of the United States were elected by the state legislatures, the state legislatures had a right to instruct them. Mr. C. said he was glad to find that this was insisted on; the resolution containing only a request. He had always considered the state legislatures in the election of senators of the United States, as performing the duty of an electoral college, and the senators when elected, were the representatives of the people, & not of the states in their corporate capacities—to be sure the principle of representation is different in the senate, & the House of representatives, but to consider the senate as representatives of the state authority, and bound by legislative instruction would be found in its practical operation, injurious and detrimental to the best interests of the nation. Mr. C. said it was true that the state legislatures, by addresses and resolutions, had taken upon themselves in latter years, to express their opinions on all questions of great national importance; & from thence the honorable gentleman, had inferred the right. Mr. C. said it was a usage of modern growth; and he believed he could refer the honorable senators to its origin—the first address that was presented by a state government to a department of the general government, went from Maryland to General Washington, the then President of the United States—it was then justified upon the plea of necessity. The Citizen Genet, the first deputed agent from the French Republic to this country, instead of presenting himself in the garb of a minister, assumed to himself the attributes of a sovereign. He issued commissions; he established prize courts; he enlisted men for the French Republic—in addition to all which he undertook to instruct us better in the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity—in these daring measures he was rebuked by President Washington in his proclamation of neutrality. The wily Frenchman finding that the chief magistrate could neither be cheated nor overawed; and that he would not consent to identify the fortunes of this country, with the wild and disorganizing projects of the French Republic, attempted to sap and undermine the well earned confidence reposed in that illustrious man. Under his auspices, democratic societies were established, who performed the double duty, of justifying the unheard of atrocities of France, and spreading

the seeds of disaffection among our own people—the best and wisest of our citizens, men who had fronted the storm of the revolutionary war, were branded with the odious term, aristocrat,—the people were instructed that the Solomons in council, and the Sampsons in the field had been shorn by the meretricious hand of England. This, sir, was no vulgar clamor—A governor of one of the most powerful states in the union on a public festival, gave as a toast, "may laws and not proclamations govern the people of the United States." A distinguished member of Congress declared in his place, that President Washington had forfeited his confidence—in his taper years with a frankness and candor which did honor to his character, in another branch of the national legislature, he made the amendment honorable. Under these excitements, the people of the west were hurried into insurrection; the affections of a numerous class of citizens appeared alienated from the general government, & the bonds of the union seemed ready to burst asunder—in this state of things it was deemed proper by the legislature of Maryland, to address President Washington, approving the measures of his administration, and expressing their unabated confidence, in his virtue and patriotism. Mr. C. said he was then a student of law in this city, and well recollects the agitation of the question—no constitutional right was claimed, but it was thought right in the hour of civil commotion, for the state legislature to speak the feelings of Maryland.

Mr. C. said, honorable gentlemen well knew how this precedent had been acted on—if we look to the address, and resolutions for and against Mr. Jefferson and his administration we will have reason to blush for our countrymen—by the one party, he had been represented as an angel of light, by the other as an arch fiend—one had imputed to him the virtues and wisdom of Socrates—the other the visions and vices of a Condorcet—his gun-boat system had been praised by his friends, as a masterly project of national defence and aggression—and ridiculed by his opponents as the result of folly and imbecility—neither of these portraits would be drawn of him by the pen of the faithful and impartial historian. He would be represented, as a man who well understood the temper of the times in which he lived, who availed himself of the current of popular opinion, and who during his administration was engaged in rewarding his friends and humbling his opponents.

Mr. C. said he saw no constitutional ground upon which resolutions of this kind could rest—he had seen no practical good result from the usage, the discussion of the measures of the general government, frequently produced an excited state of feeling in the state legislatures, which was always detrimental to state legislation; and although he cordially agreed that no restriction, could be constitutionally imposed on the state of Missouri, & in his individual capacity would be prompt to express the opinion; yet in his place as a senator of Maryland, he should vote against the resolution.

## From the National Advocate. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

A fine morning last month, (I believe it was on the birth-day of our great Washington) I was seated in a most comfortable and indolent posture on my settee, reading "Ivanhoe," the new novel, and had just found myself at the tournament, and fancied I saw the knights, the horses gaily caparisoned, the heralds, shields and pursuivants, and above all, the beautiful and interesting Rebecca, when I heard a kind of parley at the hall door, and the nasal voice of my old servant Nic—"You can't come in, sir; my master is reading a new book, and I heard him say he should not like to be interrupted."—Pooh, pooh! nonsense; get out of the way, you old memento mori—we'll have him out. The door was thrown open, and in rushed my friends, Homer Cosy and Bob Dashall, dressed for a promenade, cane in hand, and flaming-coloured woodstock gloves. Ah, Howard—Are you there, old rustic? Caught, fairly caught, with a novel in hand: Oh, you sly sinner!—interdicting novels to the fair sex, and devouring them in a corner by yourself—What have you got to say?—But come, there is no time to be lost—let's be off for a walk in Broadway. But, my dear fellow, says I, consider in what a critical moment you find me; a new novel, and by the author of "Waverley." O, hang, Waverley, says Homer, by Scott; Hang Scott, says Bob. No, we won't hang Scott—we have few like Scott. But, come along, my dear fellow, 'tis near two, and Broadway is brilliant; the sun; Heaven bless his rosy face and golden beams, has drawn out the fair, ah, even from their smoky bed-chambers, where they have been toasting themselves all winter, until they are brown, parched and snappish—so come along. There was no resisting their importunities, and, as the day was remarkably fine, we sat out together. Broadway really looked beautiful—the spacious centre was crowded with carriages, and the pleasant side walks with pedestrians—the air was pure,

the sky serene—the flags, in honor of the day, waved their stripes and stars from the Halls and Museum, the haberdashers displayed their richest and most attractive articles—the military paraded towards the Battery, to fire a salute in remembrance of him to whom we are principally indebted for liberty, and all was animation: Bond-street in London, Place Vendome and the Boulevards in Paris, the Prado at Madrid, or the Marina at Naples, are not to be compared with Broadway on a gala day when the sun shines. Homer and Bob conveyed me towards the Park—we met lots of dandies, their fine large bushy hair gracefully hanging beneath their hats, and their thin and pale faces peeping out of their tangled tresses, half buried and concealed; their enormous chains and seals, mincing steps, and neatly padded coats, black ribbons and eye-glasses ogling the whole world, and eyeing the milliners and confectioners, with their fine drawing silver-toned salutations of—Ah, Bob—How do do? Homer, I'm yours. Howard—Is it you? "Catch the manners living as they rise"—Pope. Dine at Billy Niblo's? Bon jour. The ladies too, with black and blue velvet caps, gold bands and tassels, and splendid merino dresses and shawls, look beautiful and extravagant. We paused opposite the Park, and cast our eyes on the busy throng as it passed. Homer and Bob discovered a lady at a distance; her fine, bold appearance, was peculiarly attractive; fashionably and elegantly dressed, she sailed along, her petticoats and ribbons floating like streamers in the wind, her rosy cheek and sparkling eyes, the picture of health and vivacity; the crowd gave way to let her pass. There she comes! says Bob—"clear the course!"—the charming Miss Carmine—had the honor of dancing with her at the last assembly—sweet, amiable and rich, Miss Carmine! says Homer—Fiddle de de! I tell you that's not her name. I say it is, says Bob—"death, do you think I've neither eyes nor heart? Pooh, nonsense! says Homer, I know her very well—her name is Polly Pepper-pot—she lives on the Harlem road—her daddy keeps tavern, sign of the white bull. Polly Pepper-pot! says Bob—Impossible. I tell you it is, though, says Homer—saw her frequently at Johannes Nicolaus Grenzbecher's when I dined with the sour-crust club, par invitation; pretty girl—waited on table—but she will ape the fashions, and her father, who gathers pence by selling beer and biscuits, spends pounds on Polly's pretty person. It was a true bill; this dashing belle was the daughter of an honest publican, who had made money by industry and civility, but who contrived to melt it away like ice before the sun, in rigging (as Dr. Pangloss calls it) this pretty damsel; and Polly knew perfectly well how to walk and how to talk; she was sure, that in a velvet hat, with gold bands and a rich dress, she would look as fashionably dashing as the daughter of any nabob; she was industrious and wanted a husband, but preferred a rich one—and her fond father set her up in the trade of a fashionable lady, until she had expended a handsome sum in the project. This is one of the evil examples which, poor and aspiring people derive from the gorgeous display and extravagance of the rich, who imagine, that because fortune has favored them, they have a peculiar privilege of dashing, to the "evil example of all others in like cases offending," as we say in our indictments. Talk of the times! Nonsense—the poor have become poorer, but the rich have made no retrenchments to benefit the poor, either by assistance or the powerful effects of a judicious example. Let any person select a fine day, and walk at noon in Broadway, and he will be soon satisfied that the times have produced no reform.

We met Harry Headstrong, a man of fashion and fortune, what the world calls a generous liberal fellow. Howard, said he, dine with me to-day at 6 o'clock; dine, said I, at 6 you mean tea; Harry: tea? why you milk-sop; Dr. Johnson was a trifle to you in that way; do you think that a man of spirit, and a lover of the haut ton can sit down with old maids and sip tea?—ridiculous—come and dine with me at six; you'll have a rare cut of venison, get it from Tammany-Hall, always go among the buck-tails for venison—cook it in claret, a la mode Beauvilliers at Paris—will you come plenty of Lynch's four dollar Madeira and Champagne, besides old English cheese, and Bell's Scotch ale—will you come? Why, Harry, said I, if you'll make it seven o'clock I'll come, because it will be an early supper for me. With all my heart, said he; I like it an hour later: bring Bob & Homer with you, of course; adieu, au revoir—and off he went, whirling his cane and wriggling himself along in the true dandy style. There, there is one of your ne plus ultras—one of your *magnum bonums*, said Bob; he's the boy for a tandem, a dash to Calcutta, whiskey punch party, or a match at cricket; he'll spend all that he's worth, and the world will be generous enough to say—poor fellow, he was devilish liberal when he had it, but the jig is now up. Heigho, I have a good mind, said Bob, to play off a hoax on the knowing ones. How? says Homer. Why,

The true and only point to be decided is, does congress possess the power?



by advertising for a wife—paint myself in amiable colours, 2500 a year—fortune no object—wont be refused, however—receive letters, appoint rendezvous—laugh at the girls—that's your sort—why, Howard, you don't laugh at all? No, certainly not; I don't consider it a laughing matter to trifle with the feelings or reputation of a female; advertising for a wife, it is true, may be no bad plan for a stranger; nay, a favourable result may be produced by a person long domiciliated in the city; but it is too serious an undertaking to make a hoax of; a man who ventures upon that project must be governed by pure and honorable motives. Although custom has forbidden women to make advances, it is not to be inferred that they do not expect or wish to be married; and it may be that the imposing manner in which an advertisement can be penned, may lead them to a correspondence, which, if not governed by the most scrupulous delicacy, may have an unfortunate termination. Well then, said Bob, you are opposed to advertising for a wife? Certainly, with your views; but with honorable motives, I can see no objections to it. The whole world is an advertisement; and see that gay throng of elegantly dressed females, they are advertised by their parents for marriage with this difference only, that the milliner and mantuamaker, not the printer, derives the profit. Where then is the harm if an honest man, with more candour, steps forth in the papers, and says that he wants a wife! Well done, Howard, said Bob; you are my cephalic snuff, and a pinch of you now and then is pleasant." By this time I had reached home, and saluting my gay companions, entered to finish my book.

HOWARD.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 10.

#### BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy—and having proceeded as far as the second section thereof, which provides for the appointment, by the district judges, of commissioners of bankruptcy—

Mr. Burrill observed that he had an objection to the provisions of this section. He would prefer that these commissioners should be appointed in such numbers as might from time to time be deemed necessary, by the President of the United States. Mr. B. moved so to amend the section as to make it conform to his wishes.

The amendment was agreed to—when Mr. King, of Alabama, presuming there would be many other amendments offered to the details of the bill, moved, for the purpose of giving time for their preparation, and also for considering the principle of the bill, which was now fully under consideration, to postpone it to Monday; which motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, March 13.

The Bankrupt Bill having, according to the order of the day been taken up:

Mr. Otis observed, that though he, and he presumed other gentlemen, held themselves in readiness to examine and reply to the common objections made to this act, yet he felt unwilling to occupy time by an eulogium upon a system; or arguments in its favor, which were probably familiar to all. It was an act of immense importance, to which the public looked with anxious expectation, & unless he was entitled to augur from gentlemen an universal disposition in its favor, he wished some of them would favor the Senate with their objections.

Mr. Eaton said he wished for a discussion upon the merits of the bill, and moved to postpone it to Thursday, and make it the order of the day; which, after notice of an amendment which Mr. Dickerson said he should move in regard to some of the excepted classes, was agreed to. [So that on Thursday, it is expected, the sense of the Senate will be ascertained upon the merits of the bill.]

TUESDAY, March 14.

Among the petitions presented and referred to day, was one by Mr. Sanford, from the Ocean Steam Boat Company of New York, praying a law to authorize the issuing of registers for their steam vessels, in their corporate name, and to authorize commissions to the commanders of them, or in any other mode to invest them with the character of public vessels, also to allow the usual drawback on the fuel consumed—and also to direct the Post-Master General to contract for the transportation in them of the foreign mails.

The bill from the other House making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1820, having been reported from the naval committee, by Mr. Pleasant, was ordered to a third reading and was read a third time by general consent, passed, and returned to the other House—and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

Agreeably to notice. Mr. Dickerson, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to punish piracy and other crimes.

The military appropriation bill was received from the other House, and read.

THURSDAY, March 16.

#### BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Senate according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the nation.

Mr. Burrill rose in defence of the bill; and went into a general examination of the system, to establish its advantages, the many evils it would prevent and cure, the good it would do in society, and the distress it would alleviate, &c.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone the bill indefinitely,

and decided, by yeas and nays, in the negative as follows:

For postponement 14  
Against postponement 25.  
Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 10.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, it was Resolved, That the committee of the whole House who have under consideration the bill making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the year 1820, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy at West Point, in the State of New York—also of repealing all laws in relation to said Academy, from and after the first day of May next, and exposing to sale to the highest bidder all the property of the United States, in and about the same; in such manner as may be directed by the President of the United States.

The engrossed resolution directing the publication of the secret journal of the Old Congress, from the treaty of 1783, to the commencement of the government, was read a third time, and passed.

#### Military Appropriations.

The House having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher, in the chair, on the annual military appropriation bill—

And, on motion of Mr. Clay, this bill having been gone through, it was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Cannon, directing the committee of the whole to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Military Academy.

Whereupon a Debate of three hours arose, of which it is not possible to crowd even a very brief report into this paper. It shall perhaps be hereafter noticed.

Mr. Clay submitted a resolution, "that it is inexpedient at this time to abolish the Military Academy at West Point."

Those who supported the affirmative and negative sides of this proposition, in Debate, were as follows:

Affirmative.—Messrs. Clay, Wood, Campbell, Foot, Tomlinson, Fuller, Smith, of Md. Smyth, of Va. Bloomfield, Brown, and Case.

Negative.—Messrs. Livermore, Ross, Stevens, Walker, Smith, of N. C. & Cannon.

And Mr. Clay's motion prevailed by a like majority.

The committee then rose and reported their agreement to this resolution; and also reported with amendments, the Military Appropriation bill.

And the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, March 11.

The message received yesterday from the President of the U. S. was read, transmitting to Congress a Report from the Director of the Mint, of the operations of that Institution during the last year.

Among the petitions to-day, was one from the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the system established by law of allowing a credit for the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the U. States, may not be changed to a cash payment of said duties—which was referred, and ordered to be printed.

#### Military Appropriations.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1820.

And, after some consideration on a part of the bill,

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 13.

No report was made by any committee this morning; nor were there more than two petitions presented.

#### Missouri Expedition.

The House then again proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1820.

And the question being on filling the blank for the amount of appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department—the House having on Saturday refused to fill it with \$500,000—it was after some debate, decided by a large majority to fill the blank with 450,000 dollars.

TUESDAY, March 14.

Mr. Smith, of Md. presented a petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Baltimore; in the state of Maryland, praying to be indemnified for spoiliations committed on their property on the high seas by French cruizers, between the years 1793 and 1798, under the authority of illegal orders and decrees issued by the government of France; their claims upon which for redress were relinquished by the government of the United States in the Convention of the 30th Sept. 1800; and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 15.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the War Department, transmitting statements of the same which have been actually paid since the Peace Establishment, to the General Officers & their staff, specifying particularly on what account, to whom, and when paid—rendered in obedience to a resolution of this House.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment during the year 1820, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for the payment of the Civil List.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 16.

Mr. Foot submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of ways & means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or amending the act "to regulate and fix the compensation of the Clerks in the different offices" passed April 20, 1818.

It was determined in the negative. So the motion was rejected.

The remainder of the day was occupied in Debate on the Civil Appropriation Bill—and chiefly on the clause which proposes an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars "for completing the contracts for constructing the road from Washington, Pennsylvania to Wheeling, made during the year 1817."

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 17.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Beecher in the chair, on the appropriation bill for defraying the Civil Expenses of the government.

Mr. Cobb renewed the motion which he made the other day on another bill, but then withdrew, to insert in the bill an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars for negotiating a Treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians for the extinguishment of their title to certain lands in the state of Georgia.

The motion was agreed to by a large majority.

In the progress of the bill, a motion was made to strike out of the appropriation for the expenses of the commission under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, so much as provides a compensation for an Agent under that Treaty; and, after a short debate, the motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Woodbridge moved to amend the bill by introducing an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of extinguishing the Indian title to land in the Territory of Michigan.

The motion was supported by Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. Ross, and was agreed to without a division.

The bill was then reported to the House with sundry amendments; and the question presented itself on concurring in certain of the amendments.

Some discussion took place on several of them.

On the question to concur with the committee of the whole in filling the blank for the appropriation of One Hundred Thousand dollars, to be applied to the payment for contracts made in the year 1817 for making the great Cumberland Road, the yeas and nays were taken, and stood as follows.

For the appropriation, 90

Against it, 66

So the appropriation was concurred in. And the House adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 18.

The ship Corsair, of this port, we understand has been cut out from St. Johns river (outlet of Lake Nicaragua) and taken possession of in a most flagrant manner, by one of Arty's cruizers.—Mer. Adv.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Triton, capt. Holcomb, has arrived at Boston, in the remarkably short passage of 24 days from Liverpool. Our obliging correspondents, the Editors of Boston Gazette, have favored us with English papers to the 20th February, the day on which the Triton sailed.

Com. Adv.

The Duke de Berri was assassinated at Paris, on the evening of the 13th of February, in front of the Opera House.—The deed was perpetrated just as he had conducted the Duchess to her carriage, who, on hearing his exclamation instantly alighted, and with her own hand drew out the fatal point which the assassin had left in his breast. The Duke was conveyed into one of the saloons of the Opera; medical aid was immediately procured; but he died at 6 o'clock on the following morning, in the arms of the King. The assassin was apprehended, and confessed the crime.

The interment of the King of England, took place on the 16th February; and on the following day, both houses of parliament convened according to adjournment. A message from the new king was received and read, and an address of condolence and congratulation was adopted in the house of lords.

A new parliament is to be summoned; and great activity every where prevails in preparing for the approaching general election.

A vessel has arrived at Portsmouth from St. Helena, which place she left on the 10th of December. Bonaparte at that time was well, and continued his out-door exercise, in the grounds attached to Longwood. "His new house was nearly ready for his reception, and it is in every respect a most spacious & commodious mansion; containing, with a ball room, 17 excellent rooms."

It is stated in the Liverpool papers, that the circulation of forged notes is more extensive than at any former period.

#### Insurrection in St. Jago-de-Cuba.

Capt. Doane, of the sloop Roxana, from Havana, states that an insurrection among the black population, had taken place at St. Jago-de-Cuba, the account of which reached Havana about ten days before he sailed. The Governor of Havana had fitted out an expedition consisting of two transport ships, under convoy of a sloop of war, which sailed for St. Jago on the 3d, and Capt. D. fell in with them on the 5th off Cape Florida. Capt. D. did not understand the strength of the force which had embarked in the expedition, nor did he understand whether the insurrection was considered, very alarming, but thinks it was not, from the tardiness with which the expedition was fitted out.

Reading Room Books.

The unhappy men so long confined in prison at Boston, under conviction for piracy, are to suffer death. The warrant for their execution has been received by the Marshall of that place.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 25.

Mr. Chandler, Editor of the Maryland Republican, having in one of his late papers, noticed some observations which were published in this paper, concerning an enormously extravagant account which he presented against the State for Stationary, has said that, "If we would furnish him with our paper in exchange as heretofore, he would answer satisfactorily any remarks that may appear in it, relative to his account against the House of Delegates." To this stuff we will only reply, that the Gazette has been regularly forwarded to him, by mail, and that remarks now have already been made upon it, to show that he demanded and received more for every article with which he supplied the House of Delegates, than another person in Annapolis, offered to furnish that body with the same articles for, and to have made him, if his account had been honorable, strictly just, not exorbitant, and such as he would have presented against an individual, publish it to the people, whose money was taken to pay it, who are desirous to see it, who have a right to see it, and who ought to see it; that they may judge of the honesty and fairness of it themselves, and thereby ascertain whether their representatives are worthy of the confidence reposed in them.

If Mr. Chandler contends that it is not exorbitant, he can have no objection to publishing it, and he is now called upon in the name of many of the freemen of Talbot, to publish it immediately, in the very shape in which he handed it to the committee of claims. If he will do this, and it then appears that what has been stated in this Gazette, is not true (but he, to his shame and dishonor knows all that has been said about it is true) he will correct the common opinion which now prevails—that passing his account was sanctioning an outrageous abuse upon the public Treasury) and as an acknowledgment on our part, his account shall have a place in this paper.

Mr. Chandler denies that the House of Delegates behaved towards him with "favoritism." How can he have the effrontery to do this, cannot be conceived; for his appointment to furnish stationary and other things, after another man had offered to furnish them at much lower prices, was so palpable an act of favoritism and partiality, that it excited the astonishment even of such men, of his own party, as maintained the opinion that those things should always be procured on terms the most economical and accommodating to the state. He likewise talks of having been "persecuted" and "swindled." Here it is supposed he had "in his mind's eye," the refusal of several past legislatures, to pay an old thumping account, which he trumped up against the state, some years ago, which he brought suit upon, and to support which, employed as counsel, Mr. Pinkney, who, great lawyer as he is, could not even convince the court, that a certain part of it was correct enough to be brought before the jury. Yet for rejecting a claim, which a court of justice, would not allow, he brands the representatives of the people, with the disgraceful epithets of "persecutors and swindlers."

It will be well to dismiss the subject for the present, by repeating the call on Mr. C. to publish his account as presented to the committee of claims.

#### THE LITTLE LETTER!!!

A gentleman in Washington, in a letter to the Editor of the Patriot, dated Feb. 25th, says—"The principal object of Governor Sprigg's visit to the Seat of Government, is, we are informed, to obtain an adjustment and final settlement of the Militia Claim of the state of Maryland, against the United States, incurred in the late war."

"From the activity of the Governor and his friends, in supporting the claim, and the justice and liberality of the officer at the head of the War Department, in particular, and the marked attention and friendship shewn Governor Sprigg at Washington, a happy issue of his exertions is anticipated."—BALT. PAT.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR, THE THINGS THAT ARE CÆSAR'S."

Whether such a letter as the above was ever received or not, or whether it is a convenient mode of answering a particular end, we can't pretend to say; but, in this instance, we will undertake to defend Governor Sprigg, from his "own worst enemies," his friends, and to vindicate him from this imputation of official intermeddling and interference.

We feel warranted by the propriety of the thing in asserting, that it was not, nor could it be, "the principal object of Governor Sprigg's visit to Washington, to obtain an adjustment and final settlement of the militia claim of the State of Maryland against the United States, incurred in the late war," and we assert this from a conviction, that Governor Sprigg, having no authority officially to intermeddle with the matter, did not unnecessarily and officiously interfere in things that did not appertain to his duty, but which did appertain to the duty of the States Agent, who by the testimony of the democratic committee of ways and means, of the democratic House of Delegates, of the past session, had faithfully and ably discharged the business confided to him? This could

"And here the committee would remark that the same industry, perseverance, ability and attention of the agent of the state, which were exercised by him in obtaining the payment of \$180,000 from the General Government, will in the opinion of your committee, eventually secure the payment of the balance, and that too perhaps in the current year."

not have been the object of the Governor's visit, because, if the matter then stood between the two Governments, there was nothing further to be adjusted; and on these points that had not, in the opinion of the Secretary of war, been freed from difficulty by the agent, and after the recovery of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars by the States Agent, Mr. Kerr, before Governor Sprigg came into office, little else remained to be adjusted but that portion of the claim which had been questioned by the Secretary, & which had been referred by the honorable Secretary and the States Agent to a more convenient season for adjustment; as it will be obvious to every man that the Secretary of War could not have time to attend to the subject during the session of congress. Again, Gov. Sprigg had never seen the necessary papers & documents, to enable him "to make the adjustment and final settlement of the militia claim of the state," the principal object of his visit; and if any man will ask Governor Sprigg if "the principal object of his visit to Washington was the adjustment and final settlement of the militia claim of the state," we are persuaded that the Governor as a man of frankness, a gentleman, and a man of sense (all of which we presume him to be) will answer, no, and for these plain and obvious reasons; first, because it was not the Governor's business to do so—and secondly, because since the Governor came into office, he has neither had time nor opportunity to make himself sufficiently well acquainted with the different points that would probably be controverted, to enter upon any adjustment or final settlement with the Secretary of war—and to this we may add, that every person knows, who knows any thing about the matter, that during the session of congress, neither the Secretary of war nor the auditors could possibly command time to make any "adjustment or final settlement of the claim," and therefore it was absurd to assign any such matter as the object of the Governor's visit.

In the true democratic style, we will offer a bet of a rump and dozen to any jolly companionable fellow among the Governor's friends, first, that Gov. Sprigg did not hold any official conversation, by mutual understanding, with either the President or the Secretary of War, upon the subject of the Maryland Militia Claim, all the while he was in Washington; and another rump & dozen, that the subject of the Maryland Militia Claim was never talked of between the President or Secretary and Governor Sprigg, except perhaps, incidentally in a drawing room, or at a dining party, or at a casual morning's meeting—and further, we offer two to one, that if Governor Sprigg did ever say any thing to the Secretary, even incidentally, about the Maryland Militia Claim, that the most important part of that conversation did not amount to more, than that he, the Secretary, could not attend to the claim during the session of Congress, but would see the Agent, Mr. Kerr, upon the business when the session of Congress was over.—And that in truth and in fact, Governor Sprigg's visit to Washington was for no other purpose than that of any ordinary private gentleman of the state, and that he obtained no more information nor brought with him any more intelligence from Washington on the subject of the Maryland Militia claim, than any private gentleman would have done if he had met the Secretary of War at the Drawing Room or any other place of fashionable public resort.

So far we have gone before the wind.

But this famous little letter goes on, "From the activity of the Governor and his friends, in supporting the claim, and the justice and liberality of the officer at the head of the War Department, in particular, and the marked attention and friendship shewn Governor Sprigg at Washington, a happy issue of his exertions is anticipated."

As to the justice and liberality of the officer at the head of the War Department, we are willing to bear every testimony.—We consider Mr. Calhoun an able, upright, efficient minister; we believe he will do what is right, and that he possesses a great and well stored mind to enable him to judge what is right.—All this we say gravely and seriously, for this is our real opinion.—But when the letter talks of the "activity of the governor and his friends in supporting the militia claim," this provokes our risibles, & stamps upon the letter its true character, viz: foolishly fanciful, and absurdly untrue.

As to the Governor's activity in the affair, he has had no time and no opportunity to shew it.—He was installed in the third week of December last, the legislature remained in session to the middle of February, during which time the Governor was all the while at Annapolis, and there was nothing done in the legislature about the Maryland Militia Claim, unless you call a negligently remuneration for the States Agent, doing something for the claim, and this letter is written on the 25th February.—When therefore you talk of the Governor's activity about this claim at this time of day, you talk of that which not only never had existence, but of that, which it was impossible should happen.

As to the "particular attention and friendship" shewn the Governor at Washington, it was all right, and no doubt was the same with that which is uniformly shewn to the Governor of a state, or the Sachem of the Potowattomies or Kickapoos or any other of the high dignitaries of our own states, territories or adjacent neighbors. The Governor has many old acquaintances and friends in Washington, and we dismiss this wonderful matter with a hope, that he had a very pleasant visit.

BUT A WORD AT PARTING.

This little letter speaks too of the activity of the Governor's friends in support-

the claim," the democratic party, or the leaders, or those who have tone in Maryland. Now upon these things that we light—we show that this is not the case. We will show that this is not the case, but we will put this case and conviction

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### The Possible Contradiction. AN ENIGMA.

What is that which has all these different properties?—It is older than the sun and moon, and yet formed but yesterday. Within and without the ark. It is under your feet and over your head. A friend and an enemy. A blessing and a curse. A beauty and a deformity. It saves life and takes it away. It is long and short, round and square, straight and crooked, hard and soft, hot and cold. Is most wanted when in greatest plenty, and when most useful is least regarded, it is accommodated to all tastes. It is savory and insipid; sweet and of a bad smell; strong and weak; sometimes able to carry burthens, at another time will not bear the weight of a pin. For this men make long journeys, though they have it at home. It is so capricious, that, at one time, it will drive away company; at another time will bring a large company together. It has power to dissolve matrimony. It pleases and displeases. Its presence and absence are both implored. Cooks and house-wives admire it. Husbandmen curse it. Merchants rue it. It causes famine and plenty. It is a bane and antidote. Man and beast, fish and fowl, earth and sea, experience its influence. It has the privilege to kiss the fairest lady's lips, assists in dressing them, and is often the chiefest ornament of their person. A sovereign remedy for despairing lovers, and will bring them together though at a thousand miles distance. Subservient and overbearing, useful and destructive. A medicine, a mountain and a valley. It has a numerous offspring, yet is an enemy to children. The destruction of armies. The plague of philosophers. An improver of music, of great use in the art of fortification, and has occasioned the finest architecture in the world. A solution is requested.

A field preacher, who had formerly been a printer observed in one of his discourses that, Youth might be compared to a comma, manhood to a semicolon, old age to a colon, to which death puts a period.

### SPRING GOODS.

#### Clark & Green

Begin leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening,

#### AN ELABORATE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Adapted to the present and approaching seasons.

AMONG WHICH ARE,  
Superfine new style Calicoes  
Common do.  
Handsome rich Furniture Chintzes  
Camoire and common Gingham  
Carline do.  
Cambric and Jaconet Muslins  
Mull mull do.  
Linen and Book do.  
Berlin Nett do.  
Dinities  
Steam-loom and other Shirting Muslins  
Handsome white, pink, blue, green, black and other colored Sattins  
White and assorted colours figured Sattins  
Handsome Florences, assorted colours  
Black and changeable Senhaws  
Black India Saranets and Black Mode  
White, blue, pink, and Black Pattenets  
Handsome Sprig'd White do.  
Very handsome Pure White Italian Crape  
Black do.  
Handsome Plain and figured Gauzes  
Handsome Levantine Silk Shawls  
Elegant Canton Crape Robes  
Men's Buckskin, Beaver, & Dogskin Gloves  
Ladies White and assorted colours Kid do.  
Ladies Silk do.  
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk Hose  
Ladies White and Coloured Cotton do.  
Plain and figured Ribbons, an Elegant Assortment  
Black Gallons  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs  
Madras do.  
Pocket do.  
Figured Cravats  
Canton Flannels  
White and figured Mersils Vesting  
Black Silk Florentine do.  
Irish Linens  
Long Lawns  
Linen Cambrics  
Irish and Russia Sheetings  
Irish and Russia Diapers  
Undressed Brown Irish Linens  
White and brown Ticklenburgs  
Burlaps  
Hessians  
Oznaburgs  
Pennsylvania Tow Linens  
Bed Ticking  
Handsome domestic plaid and Stripe Cottons  
Black'd and Brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings  
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres  
Nice Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts  
Ladies Straw Bonnets  
Men's and boy's Wool Hats  
Childrens Morocco do.  
Best new England Cotton Yarn.

#### A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, &c.

Spades and Shovels, Hoes  
Wrought and cut Nails, Sheep Shears  
Rope, Traces, Leading Lines  
First quality sweet scented Chewing Tobacco  
Common do.  
Snuff, Segars, &c.

### Raw Cotton.

GLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Likewise,  
CHINA GLASS, AND QUEEN'S-WARE.

Together with a great variety of other articles unnecessary to mention.  
The above Goods have been very carefully selected in Philadelphia, from late arrivals, & will be offered on very pleasing terms. They invite the public to give them an early call.  
March 18—3w

#### MAGISTRATES' BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 29th inst at the late dwelling of Capt. John Morling deceased,

#### ALL HIS PERSONAL ESTATE.

Consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles, and a quantity of Bacon and Lard, several valuable Milch Cows, one Horse and Gigs, three Negroes for a term of years (one young man has five years to serve from the 18th of July last, one boy has nine years to serve from the 16th of January last, one valuable house woman has seven years to serve from the 16th of January last) —Also a new Sloop which has been running about eight months, carries about twenty-two hundred bushels of grain under deck, built by a faithful workman, and of the best materials; also a Row Boat and Scow.

Nine months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchasers giving bond or note with approved security; all sums under five dollars, the cash will be required. No property to be removed till bonded for. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by

JOSEPH GEORGE, Admr.  
of Capt. John Morling, decd.

March 18—3w

### Trustee's Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Talbot County Court, passed at November Term last—the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, the lot and improvements thereon, late the property of James Stoakes of the county aforesaid, deceased, situate at Easton Point of said county, being part of a tract of land called Tilghman's Fortune, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Clement Vickers and the heirs of the late Mr. Lambert Hopkins. Said Lot contains about three quarters of an acre of Land, is bounded to the northward and westward, by Third Haven Creek, upon which its whole front is terminated by most extensive and valuable wharfing, raised at considerable expence and labor, and the whole designed (and for many years appropriated by the late Mr. Stoakes) as an extensive boat-yard, for which purpose no situation can be much better adapted. Upon the premises is a convenient and comfortable dwelling, almost new, built of good materials, with two rooms, and passages on each floor, & a large and convenient room on the basement story, designed for a workshop, together with a smoke house and granary in good repair.

#### TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay the whole of the purchase money on the day of Sale, or ratification thereof by the courts—when the trustee will by deed convey all the right and estate of the late James Stoakes, free of dower, to the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid.

JOHN EDMONDSON, Trustee.

March 18—ts

### FOR SALE, COACHES, GIGS AND CHAIRS, With Harness Complete.

Made of the best Materials and Workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash, or good Paper well secured; the subscriber having business at those places, named below, will be present at the Courts, and will exhibit some of those Carriages for Sale; persons who are desirous of being supplied, or knowing of others disposed to purchase, will please favor me so much as to leave their names with those gentlemen I have stated.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wm. Flint or Mr. Woolford.

Princess Anne, Mr. Whitelock or Mr. Johnson, Saddler.

Snow Hill, to Mr. Knox.

Easton, to Mr. Lowe or Mr. Sheffer.

Salisbury, Mr. White or to Mrs. Walker.

Vienna, Mr. Thomas Tall, or in the interim by letter to me direct per mail.

GEORGE THARP,

No. 29, North Gay Street, Baltimore

N. B. 2 Gigs now For Sale at Mr. Flint's Cambridge.

March 18—3w.

### THE CANADIAN HORSE LEOPARD,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable on Mondays and Saturdays, at Easton on Tuesdays, at St. Michaels on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and will be at the Chapel on Fridays; and will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars & twenty-five cents the spring's chance, two dollars and twenty-five cents the single leap, and six dollars and twenty-five cents to insure a foal.

### LEOPARD

Is eleven years old this spring, and remarkably sure—an enumeration of his qualities in the usual course being deemed perfectly unnecessary, I will merely state, that he was got by Mr. Wm. Scott's Canadian Horse Leopard, so celebrated in this county, whose Colts stand unrivalled for the Farm, the Carriage and the Waggon. The younger Leopard resembles his sire in every respect, and his colts stand the test against any others in Talbot county; but to obtain his character from disinterested persons, I will refer the public to Edward N. Hambleton, Esq. Mr. James Colston, Mr. William Haddaway and Alexander Hemsley, Esq. or any other gentlemen in the Bay Side, where Leopard stood last spring.

WM. FERGUSON.

March 18.

### THE ELEGANT YOUNG HORSE

#### OSCAR,

Will stand this season at the Subscriber's Stable and at other stands to cover Mares, on the following terms, to wit: 7 dollars the season, but if paid by the 20th August 6 dollars will discharge the debt, and if paid by the 30th of June 5 dollars will discharge the debt, by paying 25 cents to the groom, for every Mare that he may cover. Gentlemen putting two or more Mares shall have a deduction of one dollar for each Mare.

### Young Oscar

Was got by the old Horse Oscar and out of a most elegant Mare, which was got by Mr. Edward Lloyd's celebrated horse Ratler. The strain on both sides is so generally known, that it is needless to say any more about it. Young Oscar is 5 years old this spring, and about sixteen hands high, a most elegant Bay and handsomely marked with white—the figure will show for itself.

WILLIAM BENNY.

March 18—tf.

### THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

For the Eastern Shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at James Rue's Tavern, in Easton, on the 28th inst. at Eleven o'clock.

ROB. MOORE, Prest.

3d mo. 11th.

### BRICKLAYING.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

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

WILLIAM COPPUCK.

P. S. He keeps a constant supply of lime for jobbing, and will instruct any one in his line of business, in these improvements. W. C.

March 7.

Easton, 2d mo. 15th, 1820.

I hereby certify, that William Coppuck put up for me two Boilers, on the Rumford plan, one of which holds about twenty, & the other about ten gallons, which for economy in the saving of fuel, far exceeds any stove or other contrivance which has come under my observation; And I believe that the said William Coppuck is master of his profession, as a Bricklayer, and fully adequate to the performance of any thing in that line that he undertakes.

ROB. MOORE.

This is to certify, that William Coppuck has altered two fire places for me in a very neat workman like manner. These fire places throw out more heat than before their alteration, with considerably less fuel, and are not disposed to smoke.

I think it due to Mr. Coppuck to say, that he has studied the principles of, and paid more attention to, the construction of fire places, and building Chimneys, than any other Bricklayer, I have been acquainted with.

I have seen some of Mr. Coppuck's improved methods of saving fuel, in cooking, which deserve much commendation. In fact this neat workman does not set himself up above instruction, and will construct Chimneys and erect cooking apparatus, of every kind, in the neatest and best manner, agreeably to any plan, or improved method.

ENNALLS MARTIN, M. D.

Easton, Feb. 25th, 1820.

### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SCHOONER

#### JANE & MARY.

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't,  
CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

C. V.

February 14—TF.

### EASTON & BALTIMORE PACKET,

THE SLOOP

#### Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, MASTER.

Will leave Easton-Point on Thursday the 24th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M. returning leave Baltimore more every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and will continue to leave Easton and Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The EDWARD LLOYD, is in complete order for the reception of Passengers and Freight. She is an elegant vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers. She has a large and commodious cabin with twelve berths, and two state rooms with eight berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Thomas Henrix, at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Feb. 15.

### THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAM-BOAT

#### MARYLAND.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Has commenced her regular route between Easton, Annapolis and Baltimore—Leaving Easton every Monday & Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis & Baltimore, via Todd's Point, in Dorchester County, and arrive at Annapolis at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—start from thence at half past 2 o'clock P. M. for Baltimore—Returning leaves Baltimore for Annapolis and Easton every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. arrives at Annapolis at half past 11 o'clock A. M. and starts from thence at half past 12 o'clock P. M. arrives at Easton at 6 o'clock the same evening, via Todd's Point, Oxford and at a place known by the name of the Double Mills.

Easton, Feb. 28—

### Notice.

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

ISABELLA SMYTH,  
Adm'x. with the Will annex'd.

Easton Feb. 14, 1820—2m.

### PRINTING.

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

### REMOVAL



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

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

The Public's Ob't. Serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

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

Easton, Oct. 4—tf

### The Union Tavern.

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

#### HIS TABLE

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

#### HIS STABLES

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

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

JESSE SHEFFER.

Dec. 13—

### BOARDING & LODGING.

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

JOHN STEVENS, Jr.

Easton, dec. 27, 1819.

#### THE ART OF

### PENMANSHIP,

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

Oct. 18

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

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

By order,

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

Feb. 21

### To be Rented,

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

ROBERT H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Nov. 29—tf

### Land for Sale.

To be sold at Public Vendue, on Thursday the 6th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, part of the real estate of George Impey Dawson, deceased, being part of a tract of land called *Cuddington's Addition*, situate in the lower part of Bay-side Neck, in Talbot county, containing One Hundred and Forty-five Acres, nearly half of which is tolerably well timbered. There is on said place, one small Dwelling House, and some inferior out houses—Twelve months credit will be given on the whole purchase money. Bond with approved security, must be passed to the different heirs, for their respective dividends—Attendance given by

SAMUEL TENANT  
ALEX. HEMSLEY  
NATHAN HARRINGTON  
JOHN DAWSON  
WRIGHTSON LOWE.  
Commissioners.

March 7

### For Sale,

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

GEORGE WELLER.

Nov. 22, 1819—tf

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, at the suite of Richard Harwood, to be sold on Wednesday, the 29th inst. on the premises, at 3 o'clock, all the equitable right and title of William Nelson, in and to a Lot of Ground, in the Town of Easton, lying on Dover and Harrison streets, opposite Mrs. Teacle's and adjoining William Barton's shop—Sold to satisfy the above fieri facias.

WILLIAM THOMAS, late Shff.

March 6.

### A TAN YARD AT PUBLIC SALE.

By Virtue of the last Will and Testament of John Eagle, late of Caroline County, deceased, the Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the first day of April next, that valuable and well known *Tan Yard Establishment* in Hillsborough. This Yard contains forty Vats; is provided with a Bath House, and patent Bulk Mill, Currying Shop, with a marble slab, and a very convenient Horse Vats are in good order, and the Yard generally is in a comfortable state of repair, a credit of three years, will be given on the purchase money, and possession on the 1st January 1821, subject to the present lease expiring on the 1st of October following, at one hundred and eighty-five dollars per annum.

HENRY D. SELLERS.

Feb. 28—ts

### Wanted,

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

Easton, Jan. 31st, 1820.

### Notice.

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

J. LOUCKERMAN.

Easton, Jan. 13—tm.

### Boots & Shoes,

Manufactured at the Shortest Notice.

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

PETER TARR.

Easton, Jan. 31

### Land for Sale.

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

ROBERT GRIFFITH.

Cambridge, Jan. 31, 1820—8w.

### THE CELEBRATED HORSE

#### Young High-Flyer,

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

### YOUNG HIGH-FLYER

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

WILLIAM BARNES.

Feb. 21 tf

### Confectionary, &c.

The Subscribers offer their Friends and the Public generally, a large and complete assortment of goods in their line, on the lowest possible terms, they can be had in any part of the state, for Cash, it being their intention to deal exclusively for that—Country merchants and others, will find it much to their advantage to give them a call before they purchase, as they will find their goods to be of very superior quality. Those persons who make their own Mineral Waters, will find much to be pleased at, in purchasing their Syrups of them, as they are determined to make their articles the best materials this market will afford.

SYRUPS

Lemon,  
Ginger,  
Pine Apple,  
Strawberry,  
Raspberry,  
and  
Horehound

Love Letter Kisses,  
Lemon,  
Mint,  
Barley, and  
Horehound

SUGAR PLUMS, Almonds, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

CANDIES.

Also,  
A large and Extensive Assortment of

### Cordials,

(both foreign and of their own Manufacture,) and Foreign Fruits, as Figs, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, by the box, or less, Prunes, Paper shelled Almonds, and a large quantity of preserved Ginger Cakes, and Ornaments made for Balls, Parties & Marriages, in the first style.

J. S. BRIDGES & CO. Confectioners.

No 104, Market-street, Baltimore.