

# EASTON GAZETTE.

AN OF THE WOODS.

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Patrick C.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all  
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

most ultimately be supported or overthrown."

VOL. XIV.

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## FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

From the London Times of Nov. 13.

We know not whether it is painful, or the reverse, to observe in how unsettled a state Europe is at the present moment. The young, who are ardent and full of hope, may view the crisis with pleasure, as one out of which freer institutions and happier days may emerge; the more aged will inevitably be possessed by fears, jealousies, and suspicions. The Poland business is not understood yet in the west of Europe; the storm rages at a distance and its murmurings are low and indistinct. But what has occurred shows beyond contradiction how rashly Buonaparte's northern expedition was projected, and how lamentably he failed of availing himself of the means which were ready prepared to his hand for the annoyance of the Russian Emperor, and the agitation (to use a very gentle word) of his empire. Had the present disturbances in Poland also taken place before or at the time of the Russian expedition across the Balkan, very different might have been the fate of Turkey.

Of that country, and of Greece, we hear nothing at present; and the Belgic troubles are lulled for a while. But the north of Italy is in a feverish state; Switzerland disturbed and swelling to insurrection; and France, like a drunken man in a fair, is determined to fight, without well knowing whether, or with whom. Beware of attacking her independence! Nobody thinks of it—no one strikes her! They mean it, and to spare them herself and give the first blow.

There is a nearer and dearer country than France, where matters are not in the most assuring state—the turbulent spirits far from composed or tranquil. To this country we would give the advice to wait in patience; it will not be long till the reform measure is brought forth. Let it be observed, that this is the first reforming Ministry we have ever had—Should its project succeed, other benefits will follow in the train—should it fail, it will not have been worth the while to contend for objects of lesser importance, for that failure, as every one sees, will be the signal for a grand movement—the Revolution in England will be begun. It is totally impossible that Peers and others should be any longer suffered to nominate mock representatives to Parliament. We would only advise moderation in the reform. We should say, let no new theory be tried: this is not the time for experiments. The correction of glaring abuses and a return to the principles of the Constitution according to which persons and property are to be represented, may and will suffice. One of the greatest incitements to personal industry, and consequently one of the main springs of national wealth and power, will be lost if clamorous indigence may assume first-rate importance and weight in the political scale.

As to the present moment, there are a variety of subjects that press upon us which it might, perhaps, be as well to treat in the same manner that Bonaparte's private secretary, Bourienne, (who, by the way, has written the only "Life of Napoleon the Great" worth reading) was wont to treat a great part of his master's correspondence; he neglected it entirely for a day or two, by which method it was found that many letters had answered themselves; many needed no answering at all; and the subject matter of many passed over in the way that was wished, without any directions being given.

Mr. Hunt has been elected for Preston, and Cobbett says that he will in consequence, forgive the new member all the injuries which he has done to him, the old periodical writer—that is he will pass them over for the present; but along with this, he hints that Mr. Hunt's power of injuring him was not equal to his malice ("all the things intended to be injurious to me shall be blotted out of my mind;") and likewise utters a grievous threat that he will watch and way-lay Hunt for the future. This is something like one of the King of Portugal's acts of indemnity.

It is a much more serious affair to state that the New Commission opens at Winchester this day, and that the trial of the incendiaries and rioters then begins. We do not regret this on the score of humanity, for we are sure that of the

hundreds now confined, not one in ten can be found guilty; and how cruel to keep all the rest in prison till the Lent assizes, during the inclement season of the winter! To be sure, poor creatures, the goal and goal allowance is no bad change for their ordinary lodgement and fare; but still they are parted from their wives and families, and we heard what tears and heart-rending the separation occasioned. On their trial it is certain that no intermediate sentence can be pronounced between guilty or not guilty; but still we hope it will be ascertained during the process, and marked in the sentences whether the party were suffering under the severe infliction of want from inadequate wages; and we press this the more, because we fear that there is a spirit of menace, an unbounded revolutionary rage springing up, which will have a greater tendency to provoke repressive measures, than to intimidate either judges or juries.

Then there is the vote by ballot. A foolish man has sent us a most pedantically foolish article on the subject, which after a brief perusal, we conveyed to its proper place. We know not what is expected on this subject, but we suppose Lord Grey, in the plan of reform which he is now concocting, has no idea of election by ballot, and the propositions to that effect can therefore have no other meaning than to provide a plea for expressing dissatisfaction with the forthcoming measure, whatever that may be!

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

**Vote by Ballot and Universal Suffrage.**  
The question of Reform is now agitated from one part of the country to the other, and petitions are daily coming up to Parliament, urging Ministers to fulfil their pledges upon this subject. The peaceful counties of Wales have been excited, and places which have never been roused on any other occasion, are roused upon this occasion.

What the particular plan of the Government may be we do not pretend to know; but it is more than possible that it will be progressive, and will not, in the beginning, strike at the root of the evil. It is generally believed that all towns containing more than ten thousand inhabitants, and which do not send members to Parliament, will be empowered to choose representatives in future. There are about thirty of these towns in England and Scotland, principally in the manufacturing districts, and as it is not intended to increase the number of members in the House of Commons, it is understood the part of the plan will be, either totally, or partially, to disfranchise some of the more corrupt and rotten boroughs.

There are about sixty boroughs, returning one hundred and twenty members to parliament, containing in the aggregate sixty, a population less than either Birmingham or Manchester contains at the present day. Suppose half of these boroughs to be disfranchised, or one member taken from each, this would give sixty members to be appropriated to the thirty great manufacturing and commercial towns which have hitherto been unrepresented.

## FRANCE.

The following account of the removal of the Ex-Ministers, previous to the trials, is yet an interesting article, notwithstanding the publication of the first day's proceedings of the Court.

The removal of four ex-ministers from Vincennes to Paris took place on Friday morning. These carriages were sent at an early hour to Vincennes, with the officers of the National Guards who were charged with their removal. A company of Horse National Guards with a squadron of Horse chasseurs, formed the whole military force. The ushers of the Chamber of Peers, who had gone in one of the carriages, signified the order for removal, and proceeded to execute it. Messrs. de Polignac and de Peyronnet, with M. Thomas, a superior officer of the National Guard, were in the first carriage. In the second were M. Guron de Ranville, and M. Ladvoat, Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th legion. Gen. Fabvier and other superior officers were on horseback at the coach door.

The Minister of the Interior, whose duty it is to watch over public order, went to Vincennes at five o'clock in the morning, and upon the Ex-Ministers setting out placed him on horseback at the head of the escort. The carriages upon reaching Paris, proceeded along the outer boulevards to the Rue d'Enfer, and from thence to the Petit Luxembourg where they arrived at about 8 o'clock; the prisoners were then delivered into the custody of the persons charged with their persons. Not the slightest breach of the public order took place upon their passage. M. Chantelauze, who was left at Vincennes in the morning, in consequence of his being indisposed with the gout, arrived at the Luxembourg about two o'clock, in the carriage of General Daumesnil, Governor of the Castle of Vincennes, accompanied by that officer, but

without escort. During the whole of the day crowds collected in the environs of the Luxembourg, but there appeared no disposition to disturbance.

General Lafayette will, in person, attend to command the National Guard during the trial; he has given all the orders for regulating the exterior of the Luxembourg; the doors will be opened at half-past five o'clock each morning; closed at ten o'clock, when the Court opens, and then not opened for any body, or upon any account, till the close of each day's business at four o'clock; the Peers will then depart, then the audience, and then all crowds of whatever description will be cleared from the district of Luxembourg by the National Guards, the cannon of the artillery of the latter will be always on duty with lighted matches, but I apprehend no popular tumult; the Court will sit from day to day, and not even adjourn over Christmas day, should the process be then impending.

## FUNERAL OF M. B. CONSTANT.

The funeral of M. Benjamin Constant, took place on the 12th of December. It was attended by the Chambers, by the Ministers, by deputations of the National Guard, by deputations from the different Mayoralities of Paris, by deputations from the Schools of Law, of Medicine, of the Fine Arts, and of Trade—by deputations of several societies—by two Aides-de-Camp of the King, sent on the part of his Majesty—by the municipal corps of Paris—by deputations from the legions of the National Guard in the vicinity of the capital—by the artillery of corps of the National Guard—and by a body of regular troops. The National Guard of Paris lined both sides of the streets through which the procession passed, and more than two hundred thousand spectators are said to have been collected to witness the melancholy pageant. It was half past 5 o'clock before the procession reached Pere L'Chaise, and 8 before the ceremony concluded. The speeches pronounced over the grave of the orator were numerous. General Lafayette began; he was followed by the Prefect of Paris; the Prefect was followed by a brother deputy, M. Taisot was followed by a literary friend of the deceased (M. Taisot) M. Taisot was followed by a Pole of the name of Czapski; the Pole was followed by an aide-de-camp of his majesty; the aide-de-camp of his majesty was followed by an officer of the National Guards of the suburbs; and the National Guardsman was followed by an Alsatian, an old friend of the deceased. After two or three hours speaking, the chief mourners left the scene but the opportunity of making funeral orations was not to be lost, and other orators continued their farewell addresses for an hour or two longer.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 13th, the place usually occupied by the late M. Benj. Constant, was occupied by a crown of laurel. However well intended as a mark of respect, the compliment did not meet the wishes of the assembly, and it was removed. Subscriptions have been opened towards raising a fund for erecting a monument to his memory.

## BELGIUM.

The Belgic National Congress was still in deliberation upon the forming of their government. On the 14th November they were discussing the question whether they were to have two branches to their legislature, or only one. During the sitting of the 15th December, the President said, "I have received from the Provisional Government a communication which I shall have the honor to read to you." (Profound silence.)

The President reads:—  
"Message of the Diplomatic Committee to the President of the National Congress."

BRUSSELS, Dec. 14.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that the Diplomatic Committee has received to-day a satisfactory answer from the envoys of the five great Powers respecting the raising of the blockade and the free navigation of the Scheldt. I shall have the honor to communicate it to the Congress to-morrow.

(Signed) SILVAN VANDE WEYER.  
(From all sides—"Bravo! bravo!")

It is stated in some of these papers, that France, in concert has resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium. There is no confirmation of a revolt (though it is mentioned in one paper) at Konigsberg, in which the citizens fought the soldiers; nor is it stated which obtained the victory. The loss is stated to be 300 on both sides. We are, however, prepared for these occurrences. The light of reason seems to have dawned upon the people of Europe most amazingly of late. Revolutions spring up like mushrooms; and, what is surprising, as contradistinguished from former revolutions, they are divested of the sanguinary character of former times. A sort of electric fire spreads through a state, and the flame of liberty has no sooner burst forth, than provisional governments are established, and tardy sovereigns at once

acknowledge the claims of their subjects, and then, all is well. Here and there we find an exception or two, as in the case of Holland; but wise heads will in time teach that Sovereign the uses of power. The Poles are progressing, and the lesson they are teaching other states, less enlightened, will have a good effect. A letter from Bois le Duc, dated the 12th December, mentions that some insurgents had shown themselves a few days before in that direction, but some troops having approached they retreated into the Antwerp territory. One of these papers states that ships cannot pass from the sea to Ghent and Antwerp, because they are unable to reach those cities without passing the old Dutch territory, and through the lines of the military post.

## From the Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.

The public meeting in reference to the re-election of General Jackson, which was called for Thursday evening, was held accordingly at the District Court Room. It consisted, we learn, of about two hundred persons. The Chair was taken by Mr. Henry Horn; General Robert Patterson and John Nagle acted as Vice Presidents; Colonel John Thompson, and Colonel J. W. L. Freeman, as Secretaries. Colonel James Page offered resolutions, which he prefaced with a speech, and which were passed without debate. A committee of correspondence consisting of thirty-six persons, was appointed, the customary resolution relative to the publication of the proceedings adopted, and the meeting adjourned. It may be affirmed, without the least disparagement of the personal character of the gentlemen who were prominent and active in this procedure, that the meeting did not represent even the Jackson party, so called, of this city—much less the whole community. There will be, in all probability, other movements, by which public opinion may be more authoritatively and justly indicated.

With regard to General Jackson, it is known to us, and indeed is matter of notoriety, that very many of our respectable and truly patriotic citizens, who preferred him originally to Mr. Adams, are now averse to his re-election, from various motives. Some believe that his consent to this measure is utterly repugnant to his former declarations, the general understanding of his friends, and the unavoidable text of the last elaborate Message. Others agree with him in his printed doctrine concerning rotation in office, particularly in reference to the Presidency, which he has declared to be especially exposed to injurious temptation. They cannot admit as very sound or patriotic, such logic as this—"If you, the People or Congress, allow this evil or abuse in our political system to continue by law, I will practise or execute it, however grievous in itself: Though the practice is the real grievance—much worse than the mere illegality would be,—yet it shall endure even by my agency, seeing that you do not make it unconstitutional on my part."

Others think that General Jackson has violated his own theories or professions, in several other important points, such as—the protection of the Tariff system, and of the cause of Internal Improvement; abstinence from the choice of members of Congress for offices,—impartiality in relation to the abilities and character most desirable for the public service, and so forth. A considerable number are alienated by his deadly enmity to the Bank of the United States, deeming it groundless, and certain to be more productive of mischief to the nation, if it should prevail, than even all his military exploits had been useful. Another serious impression against him is—that he is entirely under the influence of politicians who would not merely destroy, by undermining or dissolving, the Tariff policy, and arrest Internal Improvement, by counterfeit alarms and exaggerated representations, but also advance the doctrines and designs of the Southern Nullifiers, and disable or overthrow the Supreme Court;—who, in short mean, if they can, to reduce the Union to a mere Confederacy. Most of the voters who are capable of reflection, are aware that a President should be really, substantially, constantly such, according to the intent and provisions of the Constitution—an independent, primary, enlightened functionary—equal to the duties and tasks with which his name is blended—a man to lead, not follow, to control ambitious intrigues, not to become their instrument. Every one perceives that it would be a material disadvantage for the country,—a wide deviation from the theory and true drift of our institutions—to allow the Chief Magistrate to fall into a condition like that of a king of England—a mere automaton in the hands of the ministers. The framers of our Constitution studiously reversed this example; they resolved that the head of our executive department should be directly responsible, an arrangement

salutary and indeed essential to the Republican polity, and implying aptitude in the President for his allotted work. The last Message has convinced multitudes that General Jackson had, in a manner, assigned his whole trust;—it is a vast scheme of construction and administration, to which he was not an original party. Such of his advocates as have attempted to paint him as an Apollo & a Solon, in connexion with that ministerial pandect, have only thrown too much of the ridiculous into a case of the gravest national import and regret.

It is obvious that the experiment of a President, whose studies, attainments, intellectual habits, and general moral temperament, were not adapted to the office, has utterly failed, and that the individual cannot now be made competent, and directory or primary in his sphere. The alternative is then, the choice of another with the requisite qualities—one of due promise and responsibility—or persistence in an order of things, which conflicts with the true constitutional order, and amounts to a new and very dangerous kind of government. It is no derogation from the military or general merits or repute of Gen. Jackson, to say, that he has miscarried, or disappointed the expectations of a large proportion of his friends, in an office requiring accomplishments and a degree of self-confidence, which he could not possess. If we should be called to name the character that we most admire and are inclined to love, we would designate that of a naval officer, imbued with the spirit and knowledge proper to his profession; & nevertheless, we might readily acknowledge that he would not make a suitable President of the United States. Create him an Admiral, we should add—give him a ninety gun ship—but save him and the country from rash experiments of his powers in the most arduous and peculiar of all civil stations. If the nation, dazzled by their professional glory, or relying upon their characteristic energy, or in the fulness of its gratitude for their noble achievements, had exalted a Decatur or a Perry to the Chief Magistracy, with a result like the present, much as we personally admired and esteemed those illustrious men, we should have deprecated with equal earnestness, for their sakes and the common good, a repetition of the mistake or the continuance of a fond delusion, under circumstances of peril greatly aggravated and sensibly developed.

## THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The following extract is taken from the fourteenth number of the Family Library. It is supposed to come from the pen of Professor Leslie, who has long been a contributor to the Edinburgh Review.

"ARCTIC WINTER.—In the space of a few weeks, only visited by slanting and enfeebled rays, frost again resumes his tremendous sway. It begins to snow as early as August, and the whole ground is covered to the depth of two or three feet, before the month of October. Along the shores and the bays, the fresh water poured from rivulets, or drained from the thawing of former collections of snow, become quickly converted into solid ice. As the cold augments, the air deposits its moisture in the form of a fog, which freezes into a fine gossamer netting or spicular icicles, dispersed through the atmosphere and extremely minute, that might seem to pierce and excoriate the skin. The hoar-frost settles profusely in fantastic clusters on every prominence. The whole surface of the sea steams like a lime-kiln,—an appearance called the frost smoke, caused, as in other instances of the production of vapor, by the water's being still relatively warmer than the incumbent air. At length the dispersion of the mist and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, announces that the upper stratum of the sea itself has cooled to the same standard; a sheet of ice spreads quickly over the smooth expanse, and often gains the thickness of an inch in a single night. The darkness of a prolonged winter now broods impenetrably over the frozen continent, unless the moon chance at times to obtrude her faint rays, which only discover the horrors and wide desolation of the scene. The wretched settlers, covered with a load of bear skins, remain crowded & immured in their hut, every chink of which they carefully stop against the piercing external cold, and cowering about the stove or the lamp, they seek to doze away the tedious night. Their slender stock of provisions, though kept in the same apartment, is often frozen so hard as to require to be cut by a hatchet. The whole of the inside of their hut becomes lined with a thick crust of ice; and if they happen for an instant to open a window, the moisture of the confined air is immediately precipitated in the form of a shower of snow. As the frost continues to penetrate deeper, the rocks are heard at a distance to split with loud explosions. The sleep of death seems to wrap up the scene in utter and oblivious ruin."



## Legislature of Maryland.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

On motion by Mr. Hardesty, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the levy court of Caroline county to build a bridge and causeway over Old-town Branch in said county. Ordered, That Messrs. Hardesty, Jones and Charles, prepare and report the same.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to restrain attorneys and solicitors in chancery from entering their appearance to any suit, bill, or action at law or in equity, in the courts of this state, without special authority, endorsed "will pass," with the proposed amendments, which amendments were severally read the first time and ordered to be printed. Also the bill, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to authorize the governor and council of Maryland to appoint the inspectors of flour of this state, passed, at December session 1825, chapter 174 and the bill, entitled, An act authorizing the appointing inspectors and corders of fire wood brought by water to the city of Baltimore for sale severally endorsed "will not pass." And the resolution in favor of Joshua Ruth, of Frederick county, endorsed "assented to." Ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Moffett presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, praying for the establishment of a bank at the town of Millington, in Kent county; which was read and referred to Messrs. Moffett, Wallis, Brown of Kent, Tilghman and Brown of Queen Anne's.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

The bill, entitled, An act to authorize the justices of the levy court of Caroline county, to levy a sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned; also the bill, entitled, An act for the revaluation of real and personal property, in Montgomery county; also the bill, entitled, An act for the relief of Bolton Jackson, of the city of Baltimore; also the bill, entitled, An act to authorize commissioners to divide Prince George's county into school districts; and the bill, entitled, An act to divorce Elizabeth Rawleigh from her husband, Greenbury L. Rawleigh, of Dorchester county; also the resolution directing the clerk of the senate and house of delegates, to deliver over to the state librarian the manuscript votes and proceedings of the several legislatures of the province and state of Maryland; and the resolution directing the clerk of the council, for the time being, to transmit to the legislature, annually, within the second week of the session, a fair and correct statement of the disbursements and expenditures of the executive department for the previous current year, were sent to the senate.

Mr. Nicholas presented the memorial of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, praying for a subscription to the stock of the said company; which was read and referred to Messrs. Nicholas, Ely, McElfresh, Tilghman and Montgomery.

And Mr. Teackle presented the petition of Mrs. E. Maddox, of Worcester county, praying that the levy court of said county may be authorized and directed to grant an allowance for the support of her afflicted son Elzey Maddox, of said county; which was read and referred to the committee on pensions to indigent persons by county assess ment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Mr. Wallis presented the petition of Frederick Wilson, register of wills for Kent county, praying the passage of an act authorizing the orphans court of said county to have transcribed certain records in his office; which was read and referred to Messrs. Wallis, Brown and Piner.

On motion by Mr. Edelen, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act directing in what newspapers publications shall be made of description of trespassing estrays. Ordered, That Messrs. Edelen, Teackle and Gale, report the same.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. Hunt presented the memorial of C. W. Karthaus and others, of the city of Baltimore, praying the passage of an act to limit the dimensions of hogheads of tobacco as provided for in the act of assembly, passed at November session 1801.

The committee of grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying that the court of appeals for the western shore be removed to the city of Baltimore, beg leave to report, That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The bill, entitled, An act further to provide for the payment of future instalments of the state's subscription for stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Companies, were severally taken up for consideration and passed.

The bill to authorize the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-road Company to construct a lateral Rail-road to Westminster, and for other purposes, was taken up for consideration.

Ordered, That the committee on inspections be directed to report a bill limiting the term of office of the inspectors of tobacco in the state warehouses in the city of Baltimore, to four years.

Mr. Smith moved to amend said order, by striking out the word "four," and insert "three."

On the question being put, it was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the house adopt the order? Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Hughlett, the house proceeded to consider the message offered by Mr. Merriek on the 24 inst. proposing a continuance of the session until Saturday, the 12th instant—which was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill reported by him from the committee on education, entitled, A further supplement to an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools, in the several counties therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The bill reported by Mr. McElfresh, entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Shaw moved to amend said bill by adding at the end thereof the following, as an additional section: "And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace in any county of this state, to issue out an attachment agreeable to the provisions of the first section of this act, where the debt claimed does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars; also against any person or persons against whom an attachment may issue, who should or may be able to abscond, or remove his, her, or their property, as the case may be, out of this state, on application being made to any such justice, by any creditor or creditors, on oath or affirmation, as the case may be, & direct the same to any constable of his hundred, who shall have full power to take into custody any property of or belonging to any person or persons against whom any such attachments may issue; and on the condemnation thereof by any justice, the said constable then to proceed to take the money due, with all the costs accrued thereon, as small debts are now collected, by giving at least ten days notice by advertisement."

On the question being put, Will the house adopt said amendment as an additional section? It was determined in the negative.

The bill was then read the second time, and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Merriek, entitled, A supplement to the act for the better regulation of apprentices, was taken up for consideration; when on motion of Mr. Merriek said bill was amended, by adding at the end thereof, as an additional section, the following:

"And be it enacted, That the several orphans courts shall have full power in all cases where, in virtue of this act they will be authorized to discharge an apprentice, or release a master or mistress from his or her contract, and in all cases with the consent of the master or mistress, and the father of an apprentice, or of the mother if the father shall be dead, to bind such apprentice to any person of a different trade or occupation from that of the former master or mistress, if the court shall be satisfied that such change of trade will be beneficial to the apprentice, or necessary on account of his disposition, genius or capacity, or for his moral improvement and instruction."

The said bill was then read the second time, as amended, passed and sent to the senate.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. Tilghman from the committee on ways and means, delivered the following report:

The committee on ways and means, to which were referred the several bills for amending the license law of this state.

Report—That they have given them serious consideration. The license system being intimately connected with the interests of society, both as a police and a revenue measure, requires the most deliberate action of the legislature. The committee therefore beg leave to say, that in their opinion, the importance of the subject demands, for its consideration, more time than the advanced stage of the session now admits of; and as they cannot hope that their labours in preparing and digesting a system which would be acceptable to the public, and at the same time protect the revenue, would be crowned with success, they have reported a bill, which, with the proposed amendments, they believe will correct some of the defects of the existing law, leaving it to the wisdom of a future legislature to devise a system which may be commensurate with the interests involved. Your committee will report separately on the several bills referred to them.

Mr. Tilghman from the committee on ways and means, to which was referred the bill reported by Mr. Hughlett, entitled, An additional supplement to the act of December session 1827, chapter 117, entitled, An act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordi-

naries, and others, reported the same with the following amendments.

Amendments proposed.

At the end of the 1st section, add the following proviso: "Provided, That any person applying for a license as above said, who shall refuse to state the amount of capital which he, she, or they, have in trade, or expects to keep on hand, shall pay the highest grade of license authorized by this act."

Add the following as the 2nd section of the bill:

"And be it enacted, That so much of the 7th section of the original act to which this is a further additional supplement, as imposes a fine of fifty dollars for any violation of the provisions of the said section, and the same is hereby repealed, so that such repeal shall not prevent the prosecution and trial of any present or indictment for any breach of the section aforesaid."

Which were read.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

By the Senate, February 4th, 1831.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have received your message proposing to proceed this day to the election of a Senator, to represent this state in the congress of the U. States, and respectfully decline acceding thereto.

By order, L. Gassaway, Clk.

Which was read.

Mr. Blackist on submitted the following message; which was read:

By the House of Delegates, February 4, 1831.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message this morning declining to go into the election of senator, to represent this state in the congress of the United States. Feeling it a duty which we owe to our constituents, and to the state, that the vacancy which will occur on the third of March next, should be filled by us during the present session, and the legislature having determined to adjourn on Saturday the 12th inst. we therefore most respectfully invite your honorable body to fix some day previous to the day of the contemplated adjournment, on which to go into the election, as any day that may be convenient to your honorable body, will suit the convenience of this house.

By order, G. G. Brewer, Clk.

Mr. Ely moved to lay the message on the table? Determined in the negative.

The question was then put, Will the house adopt the message? Resolved in the affirmative, and the message was sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, An act directing the mode for taking cases in this state.

On motion by Mr. Wright, Ordered, That the account, return and accompanying documents of Major Wm. C. Ridgway, for the services and expenses of the militia, attached to the extra battalion of Dorchester county, be referred to the committee on claims for examination and settlement, and that they report the result of their determination to this house.

## CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

In the Senate yesterday, various petitions and memorials were presented; among which was one from the workers in iron, in the city and county of Philadelphia, praying for a re-modification of the tariff upon that article. It was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler.

After the presentation, and consideration of several bills and resolutions, the Senate again resolved itself into a court of impeachment for the continuation of the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument at a quarter before 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. Buchanan will assume the floor to-day, and make the closing plea on the part of the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, several reports were presented and bills introduced. The joint resolution from the Committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress, retrenching the per diem allowance for such days as they may be absent, unless in the case of sickness, absence by leave, or on the public business, was discussed, and finally passed, by a vote of 158 to 21.

The bill for the quieting of the titles of certain purchasers of lands between the lines of Ludlow and Roberts, in the State of Ohio, was taken up in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Howard in the chair, and considered till 12 o'clock; at which hour the House again proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck. On returning, they reported.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, with a map of the United States, compiled in pursuance of a resolution of March 18th, 1830, for the use of the Committee of Commerce. The House then adjourned until to-day 11 o'clock.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted by Mr. Clayton, authorizing the select committee appointed to examine and report on the condition of the General Post Office to send for persons

and papers, was considered, & adopted. The following bills were read the third time, and passed. The bill authorizing the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States; the bill for the relief of James Sprague; and the bill to alter and amend the act of setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine and olive.

In the High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Buchanan, one of the managers of the impeachment, addressed the Court at great length, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech, in reply principally to Mr. Wirt and in favor of the impeachment. Mr. B. it is presumed will conclude to-day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hodges, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for regulating the compensation of the clerks in the Post Office Department; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways & Means, introduced a bill making appropriations for the Cumberland and various other roads, and for the necessary surveys thereon. It was referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for this day. Mr. Polk, from the select committee on the subject of that part of the President's message which related to the distribution of the surplus revenue after the payment of the national debt. It was laid upon the table.

Mr. Lecompte submitted a resolution to limit the terms of office of the Judges of the United States, as well of the Supreme Court as of the inferior tribunals which was however, upon a division by yeas and nays, negatived by a vote of 116 to 60. The bill to compensate the witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck passed through committee and was ordered for a third reading this day. The annual report of the commissioners of the navy pension fund was presented, and ordered to be printed; after which, the House, as usual, attended the Senate Chamber during the progress of the trial of Judge Peck.

MONDAY, JAN. 31.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Chair announced a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on iron; and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler. A memorial was also presented by the President, from sundry citizens of New Jersey, complaining of the high duties on articles used in ship building, and praying for their reduction. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Dickerson to refer this memorial to the Committee on Manufactures, and the motion of Mr. Hayne to refer it to the Committee on Commerce; in which the first motion was advocated by Messrs. Dickerson & Foot; and opposed by Messrs. Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, King and Silsbee. The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the memorial was, on motion of Mr. Webster, laid on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the 25th section of the Judicial act, subjecting the decrees or judgments of State Courts to the revision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, was the first business taken up in the House. Mr. Crawford called for the previous question upon it; and the call being sustained, the main question was put, and the bill was, upon a division by yeas and nays rejected, by a vote of 157 to 51. The resolution introduced by Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duties on brown sugar imported into the United States, was upon the motion of Mr. White, of Louisiana, postponed until Wednesday next. Various other resolutions were acted upon; after which, the House on motion of Mr. Coleman, went into a Committee of the Whole House, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the impeachment. At 3 o'clock they returned, reported, and adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sanford introduced a bill concerning vessels employed in the whale fisheries, which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one by Mr. Sprague, from Maine, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi. On the opening of the High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, a motion, submitted by Mr. Tazewell, that the Court would then pronounce judgment in the case, was adopted; and the Vice President, having successively asked each Senator whether the respondent was guilty or not guilty, was answered by twenty one Senators voting guilty—Messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, Poindexter, Robbins, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina, Troup, Tyler, and Woodbury.

And twenty two Senators voting not guilty—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster, and White—22.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented, and referred to the appropriate Committees. The speaker laid before the House memorials from the states of N. Carolina and

Pennsylvania, on the subject of Sunday mails; which were laid upon the table. After several reports had been made and acted upon, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee, introduced a bill for the construction of a custom house in the city of New York; which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Meeker, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription of stock to the Alexandria Canal Company; which was disposed of in a similar way with the foregoing bill, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky it was resolved that the House proceed, on Wednesday, to the election of a printer for the next Congress. Upon the bill for regulating the compensation of clerks in the Post office Department, Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment, providing that such additional clerks as might be requisite should not receive a salary exceeding \$800 per annum. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and repaired to the Senate chamber in order to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At 1 o'clock they returned and reported that the high court of Impeachment had decided by a vote of 22 to 21, that the charge against that individual had not been sustained. Various bills from the Senate were then taken up, and passed through their proper stages; and the bill authorizing the transportation of foreign merchandise, by land or water, with benefit of debenture, was read a third time, and passed; the motion to re-consider the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill, was taken up; and after some discussion, in which Messrs. Marcy, Duncan, Vance, Bell, and Irwin, of Ohio, took part, it was negatived by a vote of 109 to 82. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the further discussion of the bill relative to the claims of Ex-president Monroe.

## THE JUDICIARY.

Our readers will perceive (a large proportion of them, we are persuaded, with great satisfaction) that the House of Representatives promptly met and decisively settled the question of the proposed repeal of the 25th section of the venerable act of Congress, commonly known by the name of the Judiciary Act. To announce the question in a few words, it was upon a proposition to repeal, as being unconstitutional (after more than forty years action under it) that part of the Judiciary act extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over final decisions in State Courts which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary committee, (four against three in Committee), to repeal the section conferring, or rather regulating the mode of exercising this jurisdiction.

This bill was, as a matter of course, read a first time, & as a matter of course, also, would have received its second reading, but for the objection made to its second reading by Mr. DODDGE, of Virginia, who excepted to it on the ground that the bill, being of equivalent consequence to a bill to repeal the Union, ought not to be allowed to be so much as entertained by that House. Upon this objection, the question, according to the rules of the House, assumes this form: "Shall the bill be rejected?" On that question, coming up on Saturday, the previous question was agreed to, precluding Debate; and the main question being taken, the bill was REJECTED by 157 votes to 51—a most decisive majority, but a majority which would have been enlarged, had the question been upon the final passage of the bill, by the votes of several who voted against rejection, either from a desire to hear an argument upon it, or to have an opportunity of voting upon amendments which might be proposed with a view to a modification of the 25th section, to the absolute repeal of which they were themselves unequivocally opposed. We know of two gentlemen whose votes are thus to be accounted for, & it is probable there are more of them.

No set of yeas and nays perhaps, has been taken in Congress for these fifteen years, that has been as closely scrutinized and canvassed as that upon the above question will be. We do not mean to make comments upon it here, which the reflections of every reader will supply abundantly, but will content ourselves with the simple statement of one or two striking facts which it presents.

We heartily rejoice, then, that the yeas and nays present no defined geographical lines. The heaviest vote against the rejection of the bill was certainly from the South, but the West, and East too, also lent support to the bill. Maine, New Hampshire, and New York, furnished votes against its rejection; so did Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Two to one of the votes of Virginia and Kentucky, and half the votes of Tennessee befriended the bill. South Carolina presented but two votes against it, and Georgia not one. Whilst in the important States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts, not a single vote was given in favor of the proposed "reform," and in Maine but one vote—North Carolina, though intermediate to two great anti-national States, gave a majority of votes against the bill. Counting it off by States, the votes stand two to one for the rejection of the bill.

National Intelligencer.

HASTON

EAST

Saturday

We learn, from Annapolis, that the legislature have agreed the 12th inst.

The Senate has bill to elect Co. County, and the service of Register Clerks.

Thomas H. C. Elfresh, have been camp to his E. of Maryland.

The House passed the bill Ex-President 705 to 86.

APPENDIX BY THE GOV.

Lottery Com. Williams, Wil Hughes.

Inspectors of John McCormick

Inspectors of Leonard Fraile, erick S. Little, Gist, (of Talbot), er, Wm. H. Wi

Commissioners W. G. D. Wo, berger, E. L. F.

Inspectors of Hall, John R. George's, W. ry's.)

Inspectors of George W. Br

Inspector of City Wharf

Lumber I. Joshua Swann, las Burke, John, son, Daniel J.

Wood Mod. Price, Archib, ward Wells, G.

Guest, Benja, Crane, Georg, Henry Harri, ton Aires, (So

Directors of William McD, Thomas Kels, W. Evans, G.

Hanson, E. James H. Mil, se Hunt, Thom, kins. Keper

Orphans' C. --John C. I, Arthur Bell.

Lery Cou. John Brohav, Robert Hart, Pattison, (T, Philip S. Yate

Orphans' C. Daniel Balla, Henry Hylar

Lery Cou. George A. D, ander Jones, ter; Joseph B

Orphans' C. John Boon, R, Jump, Sen.

Lery Cou. than Whitt, Rumbold, J, Wilson, Geo

\*We learn th, ting the offic, to that effect.

The fol. elected Direc in the respec

For the M. --Francis N

Farmer's Wells, Nich

Branch B. James Price

Elkton B. Hagerston

Jr. John W. Bank of

CENSUS C

Allegheny C. A. Arundel

Annapolis C

Baltimore C

do C

Calvert cou

Caroline do

Cecil do

Charles do

Dorchester

Frederick C

do To



# EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, Feb. 12.

We learn from our correspondent at Annapolis, that both houses of the Legislature have agreed to adjourn on [this day] the 12th inst.

The Senate have passed Col. Hughlett's bill to elect Commissioners for Talbot County, and the bill to limit the term of service of Registers of Wills and County Clerks.

Thomas H. Carroll, and John H. McElfresh, have been appointed aids-de-camp to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

The House of Representatives have passed the bill respecting the claims of Ex-President Monroe, by a vote of 105 to 86.

## APPOINTMENTS.

By the Governor and Council of Maryland.

Lottery Commissioners.—Nathaniel F. Williams, William R. Steuart, Edward Hughes.

Inspectors of Flour.—William Evans, John McCormick, Jacob Beam.

Inspectors of Domestic Liquors.—Leonard Frailey, Gabriel Thomas, Frederick S. Lüttig, Wm. Pennington, Wm. Gist, (of Talbot County,) Wm. S. Parker, Wm. H. Winder.

Commissioners of Insolvent Debtors.—W. G. D. Worthington, Lewis Eichelberger, E. L. Finley.

Inspectors of Tobacco.—Richard H. Hall, John R. Magruder, (of Prince George's,) William Reeder, (of St. Mary's.)

Inspectors of Fish.—George Valiant, George W. Bradford, (of Hartford Co.)

Inspector of Bark.—David Baker.

City Wharfinger.—William League.

Lumber Inspectors.—George Hall, Joshua Swann, James C. King, Nicholas Burke, John Ready, John H. Thompson, Daniel Metzger, Thomas Earickson, John Moore, George Ash.

Wood Corders.—John Buck, John H. Price, Archibald Parks, John Gill, Edward Wells, John B. Martin, Samuel Guest, Benjamin Weekes, Joseph S. Crane, George W. Smith, (Calvert,) Henry Harrington, (Dorchester,) Littleton Aires, (Somerset.)

Directors of the Penitentiary.—Gen. William McDonald, Richard D. Jones, Thomas Kelso, James Howard, Hugh W. Evans, George Keyser and William Hanson, Executive Committee, Doct. James H. Miller, Jacob G. Davies, Jesse Hunt, Thomas W. Hall, William Jenkins, Keeper.—Joseph Owens.

Orphans' Court of Dorchester County.—John C. Henry, James Thompson, Arthur Bell.

Lery Court of Dorchester County.—John Brohawn, (S. C.) John Griffith, Robert Hart, Francis Webb, James Pattison, (T. P.) William Wheatly, Philip S. Yates.

Orphans' Court of Somerset County.—Daniel Ballard, Samuel Wilson Jones, Henry Hyland, (M. D.)

Lery Court of Somerset County.—George A. Dashiell, John Rider, Alexander Jones, John Hopkins, Jesse Walter, Joseph B. Brinkley, John Waters.

Orphans' Court of Caroline county.—John Boon, Richard Chambers, Abraham Jump, Sen.

Lery Court of Caroline county.—Nathan Whitty, Solomon D. Cranor, John Rumbold, Joseph Douglass, Jacob C. Wilson, George Nowles, Shadrach Liden.

\*We learn that Mr. Williams declines accepting the office, & has written to the Governor to that effect.—[Ed. Patriot.]

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors on the part of the State, in the respective Banks.

For the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore.—Francis Neale, Thomas Mummy.

Farmer's Bank of Maryland.—George Wells, Nicholas Brewer, Jr.

Branch Bank at Easton.—Wm. Clark, James Price.

Elkton Bank.—Adam Whann.

Hagerstown Bank.—John Van Lear, Jr. John Walgamat.

Bank of Baltimore.—George Howard.

## CENSUS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

Allegany Co.	10,602
A. Arundelco.	25,672
Annapolis City.	2,614
do	28,295
Baltimore Co.	40,251
do City	80,625
Calvert county	120,876
Caroline do	8,899
Cecil do	9,070
Charles do	15,432
Dorchester do	17,666
Frederick Co.	18,685
do Town.	38,588
do	7,255
do	45,798

Hartford county	16,315
Kent do	10,502
Montgomery do	19,816
P. Georges do	20,173
Queen Anns do	14,396
Saint Marys do	13,155
Somerset do	20,155
Talbot do	12,947
Washington do	21,891
Hagerstown do	3,371
Worcester do	25,265
do	18,271
do	446,913

Males, Free white persons	147,715
Females, do	113,778
do	291,493
Slave, Males	55,479
Females	49,449
do	104,928

Free coloured persons	24,920
Males	13,723
Females	11,197
do	35,117

White persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age	47
Do do do 14 and under 25	32
Do do do 25 and upwards	53
Do do Blind	156
Do do Aliens. (Foreigners not naturalized)	4833
Colored persons, slaves and free, included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb—under 14 years of age	28
Do do do 14 and under 25	30
Do do do 25 and upwards	21
Do do Blind	117

RECAPITULATION.	
Free white persons	291,092
Colored persons, slaves and free,	155,520
Total,	446,613

## PRINTER TO CONGRESS.

DUFF GREEN has been re-elected Printer to the House. The Senate have appointed Tuesday next as the day upon which they intend making a selection. The following is the result of the election, the three highest candidates only mentioned.

Duff Green	108
Gales & Seaton	76
Wm. Greer	716

## HENRY CLAY.

"The life of Henry Clay has been one of renown; for his early, unremitted, and eloquent services under the banner of the Constitution, he has the gratitude of Republicans."—*Extract from a Speech of Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN at the Capitol in Albany, N. Y.*

## LOUISIANA.

JOSEPH S. JOHNSON, has been re-elected Senator to represent this State in Congress. He is an opponent of the present National Administration, and an advocate of Mr. Clay. Mr. Johnson received 29 votes, & Gen. Dawson (Jackson) 22.

Mr. Roman (Clay) has been chosen Governor of the state.

## From the Albany Argus. REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE MEETING.

The republican members of both branches of the Legislature, convened last evening, pursuant to notice in the Assembly Chamber, for the nomination of candidates for the United States Senator and State Treasurer. Hon. Stephen Allen, of the Senate, took the chair, and Hon. Joel Turritt, of the Assembly, was appointed Secretary.

The roll having been called, 104 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Beardsly, of the Senate, it was resolved that a majority of all the members attending this meeting shall be necessary to constitute a choice, and the persons so nominated shall receive the unanimous support of the republican members of both houses.

A ballot was then read for a candidate for U. S. Senator, when the result was as follows:—

For William L. Marey,	77
Nathan Sanford,	15
Erasmus Root,	6
Samuel Young,	1
Jacob S. Bogert,	3
Blank,	2

[It is understood that Judge Marey will under the circumstances, accept the nomination; and that he will resign his place upon the Bench forthwith.]

Abraham Keyser was then unanimously nominated for a re-election as State Treasurer.

It is understood that Henry Ashton was yesterday nominated by the President as Marshal of the District of Columbia, to supersede Trench Ringgold, the old energetic, and we may add, popular incumbent. It is also understood that the nomination of Thomas Mussey, as Collector of the port of New London in Connecticut in the place of the venerable Richard Law, was yesterday rejected by the Senate, by a very close vote.—*Nat. Int.*

## For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham: An old farmer, in this neighbourhood, sitting by the fire the other night, with his wife and children, took up the last Gazette and after reading old Cotton Mather's letter about the "horrid snow" that fell a hundred & thirty years ago, & of the two young hogs that lived in the snow bank for twenty seven days on nothing but a little bunch of tansy—look off his spectacles and said to his wife, Why, honey! what could they have had to eat after the little bunch of tansy was gone? Why, Jerry, answered the wife, I cant tell unless they lived upon them there little animals the gentleman says are in the snow, for you know Hogs eats carcasses. P.

The discussion on the General Appropriation Bill having been on Thursday resumed, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Burges, after an unsuccessful effort by Mr. Polk to arrest the debate, by a call for the previous question, obtained the floor in reply to Messrs. Coke, J. S. Barbour and Cambreleng. He fully repaid the great anxiety which has been manifested to hear his answer, from the intense, and continued attention with which he was listened to, throughout his speech of Thursday. He compared the attacks which had been made on him and his course to the storms of New England, which passed over his dwelling without displacing a brick of a chimney, or displacing a tile of the roof. Complimenting Virginia as he went along, he replied with much felicity and point to the remarks of the gentlemen from that state; but he evidently reserved his strength to put down the arrogant and petulant assault made on him by Mr. Cambreleng. He spoke of the wooden deity Priapus, whom the Romans set up in their gardens as a guardian of the place; and which is represented by Horace as saying—it was a useless log until the carpenter shaped it into a god. "The people of New York (said Mr. Burges) can turn out as good work as the Roman carpenter." We have forborne from giving any sketch of this able speech, because we should fail of doing it justice; but we shall take the earliest opportunity to place it in full before our readers.—*Nat. Jour.*

## From the New York American. THE MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to commend to the champions of our Randolph, in Congress, the following opinion of Mr. Pinkney, then Minister to Russia, on the importance of having at St. Petersburg a Minister of "ability and character." It was important then, it is pre-eminently so now; and it will be well for the nation to pay Mr. Randolph double outfit and salary if he will immediately return, and not hazard our national dignity and interests either by being present, in person, or by Master John Randolph Clay, at that Court. Mr. Pinkney writes to Mr. Monroe 21st January, 1818, expressing his wish to return to the U. States, and says:— "The state of the world too, requires that we should have a good stock of prudence at this court; and I feel quite sure that on that score I shall never be found deficient. My place, however, will doubtless be supplied by a man, much more able and distinguished, and at the same time, of equal discretion. You cannot put too much ability and character into this mission. One of the foremost men of our country ought to be selected for it. A Charge d'Affaires may be left here for some time; but when a Minister Plenipotentiary is appointed, he should be of marked political rank. ...."

## From the New Bedford Mercury. THE STORM.

A respectable friend who has seen the snows of sixty winters has opportunely furnished us with the following:— The Snow Storm of the 15th and 16th current was the most severe probably, which has occurred for fifty years. The oldest citizens of the town do not recollect any of so long a continuance, or when such a quantity of snow has fallen. Its duration was about thirty six hours, from Saturday morning 15th, till Sunday evening 16th. It is supposed the snow fell four feet deep on a level; in many places it is fifteen feet. During the first twelve or fifteen hours the wind was very high, and occasioned an uncommonly high tide. It will probably be called the great Snow Storm of the nineteenth century.

The storm of December 26th and 27th, 1778, was perhaps equally severe: the cold was even more intense, and as great a quantity of snow fell. In December, 1786, the year of Shay's insurrection, a great quantity of snow fell, but the storm was not so long or severe as the late one. Cotton Mather of Boston, and Gov. Winthrop of New London have given an account of an uncommon snow in February 1717; but according to their statement it does not appear that it was much more severe than the late one. The population then was comparatively thin; and it was several days before people could visit their neighbors.

The storm of Dec. 26th, 1778, was remarkable for the shipwreck of Captain Magee in the harbour of Plymouth, when most of his crew perished to the number of seventy. He was in an armed brig. It was considered unusually cold for a snow storm. That was not the case with the late storm; Sunday particularly the temperature of the weather was moderate.

## WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

A Munchausen story of a wild man, has been published in the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, which is going the rounds of the papers. It is published under the name of Patrick C. Flournoy, who saw the monster with his own eyes; believing and justly, that his romantic tale would scarce find credence, he refers to his neighbours—a pretty general term by the by—in Jessamine county, or a certificate of his good character, having resided among them for nineteen years.

The non-descript, which Mr. Flournoy has described, is of the Cyclops—Caliban—Yahoo—Night-Mare—never before seen genus, and of course, quite a curious sort of fellow. His eye, in the centre of his head, is as large as a silver dollar—what an eye!—his tale thirty odd feet long—his body covered with hair and feathers, and his feet "bear-like"—his head wheeled round with the velocity of a top, and resumed at pleasure its natural position. He muttered words, unintelligible to Mr. Flournoy—that was perhaps not the wild man's fault, but Mr. Flournoy's ignorance. We have no doubt it was Choctaw, or some other break-jaw tongue.

We seriously advise our Museum keepers, or wonder-seeking gentry to send an expedition of a thousand horse and foot, to attack and take captive this wonderful wild man of the woods. If exhibited in our Atlantic cities, at a shilling a head what a fortune would the besiegers amass!

N. Y. Mer. Adver.

Neighbor Higgins came in rubbing his hands last Wednesday morning, and exclaimed, "What a swinging cold night we've had—they have a monitor down at Tom Tat's, and by that it was 10 degrees colder than nothing."

## Keene Sentinel.

[The weather was uncommonly cold about that time. A man, it is reported, went into a store in that vicinity not long since, (probably the same morning) and assured the bystanders that Squire's Mahometan was 5 degrees below Cesar.]

The trial of Markley, which is to take place precludes the possibility of saying anything which might have a tendency to prejudice his case; but the following, which has been related to us, has interest, & is the subject of common conversation. Mr. Chas Smith, of Waynesburg, was lately in Baltimore where he was shown a \$10 note taken from Markley, which he identified as one he had given to the late Mr. Newey. He knew it because, when Mr. Newey demurred about taking it, he wrote his name on the back of it, and took a memorandum of the number.

Pol. Examiner.

## BALTIMORE PRICES CURRENT.

WHEAT,	\$1.24, a \$1.25
CORN,	68 a 70
OATS,	40

MARRIED In Caroline county on Tuesday the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Jump, Mr. James Dukes to Miss Mary Boon, daughter of John Boon, Esq.

## DIED

On Tuesday morning last, at her residence in King's Creek after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Lydia Neighbours in the 62d year of her age.

## LADY'S BOOK

THE first number of this work for 1831, is just published. It will be well for us to observe, that the contents have been selected with much care—attention has been particularly directed to make them diversified, amusing and moral. If, in the opinion of our patrons, we have in a measure succeeded, their approbation will fully compensate us for the difficulties & additional expenses we have had to encounter. Having in vain attempted to supply some of the pressing calls on our former numbers, we must be allowed to say, the fault does not rest with us but the public—we printed what we considered a LARGE edition at the commencement and then re-printed No. 1, and increased the edition of the after Numbers in proportion, and notwithstanding we have no copies of the work remaining on hand!

We cannot conjecture what number of the second volume will be subscribed for, but as our edition is limited, and no second edition can possibly be printed, we especially request that our agents and friends will make this particular known, that all who think well of the work and would patronize it, may be induced to send their subscriptions forthwith.

It will be noticed that the PLATE OF FASHIONS that accompanies this number is that which is now in vogue among the fashionables in Philadelphia, and must not be considered a mere fancy sketch, the designs were furnished us by a Lady well versed in those matters, (the colours also were adopted under her direction) and our female readers at a distance may receive them, without hesitation, as being perfectly authentic. The description of the European Fashions accompanying the description of the Philadelphia Fashions, are the latest sent over to this country, and our receiving them in time for insertion is owing to the attention of a Liverpool friend, who is much interested in the success of this work.

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.

Embellishments in the January Number: Philadelphia Fashions, } Engraved by CLAY. Handsomely colored } HARRISON. The cabinet Council, } R. GILBERT. Two subjects of Embroidery, } G. GILBERT. Calico Print Works at Comelyville, } HARRISON. A Spanish Dance, } G. GILBERT. Cade's Monument at West Point, } R. GILBERT. Two Popular English Songs set to Music. } R. GILBERT. Two French Medals, } R. GILBERT. Philadelphia, Feb. 5

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having removed to Baltimore has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. A. Graham for Collection, all those indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. G. on or before the first day of February next and settle the same, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of an officer, to be collected in the shortest manner.

Jan. 15 RICHARD KENNEY.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Justices of the Talbot county Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

## "In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY."

NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court here, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Treas. Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers (not at weekly published in Easton, in Talbot county on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Heirot of the Trustee states, that the Land and Premises of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of ten hundred and five dollars, current money.

RICHARD T. FARM, JAMES P. FARM, P. B. POTTER.

Feb. 12 3w

## JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centerville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail, 16 hands high, of a remarkable fine, noted faultless figure, abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foot getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at 3 miles, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats, Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. James HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Felling. In a contest in this great match for 3000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William R. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsy Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness, as until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

## Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full view of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run a match; as from a trial made at Newmarket, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable station; wish I could see him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

## PEDIGREE

### Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was esteemed in this country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Collector—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnought, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS' grandam,) by the old imported mare Kelly his g. grandam by old Will Air, his g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare, Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Drake, out of the imported mare Castor, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by Hugh Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Pumpkin by Matchem, out of the old Sprint mare, who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsy Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, 15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brown's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

WITNESS.—A. J. DAVIS.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BEILA BADGER.

Feb. 12



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

ON THE DEATH OF MRS. E. S. \*\*\*\*\*  
Where is she now? Not among the choir,  
Where oft her hymns of praise  
Bade every listening ear admire  
Her rich, melodious lyre;  
Still now is that harmonious breath,  
That thrilling voice is hushed in death!

"Where is she now?" In vain her children  
weep,  
And hush their mother's name,  
The eyes that watch'd their infant sleep  
Shall never wake again;  
Sealed in that long and deep repose,  
The silent grave alone bestows.

"Where is she now?" Beneath yon grassy  
mound,  
There cold and pale she lies—  
She in whom worth and grace were found  
To charm 'en stranger's eyes;  
How many friends lament the lot  
Of her who can be ne'er forgot.

"Where is she now?" Where the sainted rest,  
Where joys, no tongue can tell,  
Await the spirits of the blest,  
And endless pleasures dwell;  
Prepared for those like her who trod  
The narrow path that leads to God,  
One who laments her death.

## EDUCATION.

The following are some of John Neal's thoughts on education, they are extracted from a lecture delivered by him before the Mechanic's Association of Portland, a short time since.

"But who are the privileged class in our country, where all men are equal; where we have no kings, no princes, no nobility, no titles! Look about you, I say again—look about you, and judge, every man for himself. Are they not the better educated, every where—and the children of the better educated—throughout the land? Go abroad among your neighbors let all your acquaintances pass in review before you—and see if those who are better off in the world, more influential and happier than the rest, other circumstances being equal, are not all—without one exception, better educated than the rest? It is not a college education that I speak of here; it is not even a school-education obtained before a man sets up for himself—but it is education at large, in the broadest & best sense of the term—the education that any body may give himself, any body at any age. Again therefore I do appeal to yourselves—call to mind any man of your acquaintance who has got ahead of his brethren—who is looked up to not only by them but by others—and my life on it that you find him a better-educated man, self-educated or otherwise. I care not, better informed about some things which they do not consider of importance. I go further—so perfectly satisfied am I of the truth of this doctrine—of the importance of things which the uneducated regard as trivial; that I would have this taught as a fundamental truth namely, that if two persons were to begin the world to-morrow—both of the same capacity—both of the same age & same character—having the same friends, the same prospects, and the same health—he who was best acquainted with the multiplication table would beat the other in the long run. I would have it generally understood as another fundamental maxim in morals, if not in religion, that every sort of knowledge is of some value to every person whatever may be his character, station or prospects. I do not say that it would be of equal value to every person, or that every sort of knowledge is alike necessary. I merely say, that we cannot acquire any useless knowledge.

"But say those who appear to have understanding and judgement in these matters, we have no time for study—we the mechanics—No time for study!—What! have you no time, when a huge ponderous body is to be lifted—no time to fix the lever and the fulcrum to prepare the inclined plane or hitch the tackle? Is it economy of time for you to do that with your hands which might be done with the simplest piece of machinery? Would you set your apprentices to work, your journeymen and yourselves to lift and carry by main strength what a child might push forward on a roller, if you would but take time enough to fix the roller? What would you say of a man who instead of using the plough where others do, should persist in digging a large field with a fire-shovel, because he had never been brought up to the plough? What of a man who instead of splitting his logs for fire-wood, with a beetle and wedge were to saw them in two lengthwise with a key-hole saw—declaring all the while, that as for him, he did not pretend to know much about mechanics, that a key-hole saw was good enough for him—and as for the beetle-and-wedge and other out-of-the-way contrivances, for his part he had no belief in them?

"Would you not laugh at him as a poor economist of time, and a very poor reasoner? and would he not be likely to continue a very poor man? Yet he would say no more than you say—every man of you—when you declare that you have no time for reading—no time for study; no time to improve yourselves, each in his own particular trade, by stepping out of the circle he was brought up in. How do you know but there is some shorter and easier way of doing all that you do in your workshops and factories? Be as-

sured that there is a shorter and easier way for all of us—that there is no one thing we do, in which improvements may not be made. Have you not the proof continually before your eyes? Are not the master workmen, the owners and the employers of other men—are they not those who have made the best use, not of their fingers, but of their thinkers?"

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment.

THOMAS S. COOK.

**BELLE-AIR ACADEMY.**  
THIS Institution will again be re-opened, for the instruction of pupils in the Languages and the Arts and Sciences, on MONDAY, 8th day of November next, and will continue under the superintendence of the Rev. Reuben H. Davis, A. M. Able assistants are constantly employed, and as thorough an education may be procured here as at any College in the United States. A Teacher of the French language has also been procured. Testimonials of good moral character, will be expected to be procured by all young gentlemen asking admission into the Academy.

By order of the Board of Trustees,  
JNO. McKINNEY, Secretary.  
Belle-Air, Oct. 22, 1830.—Nov. 27. 7w

**KENT COUNTY, Del. Oct. 7, 1830**

**In the Court of Chancery.**

James Greer & Tabitha vs. Tabitha Sipple. It is ordered by the Chancellor that the said Tabitha Sipple, defendant, do appear in this cause, on Monday the 14th day of February next, or the bill of complaint as to him be taken pro confesso.

A true Copy of the Record  
J. L. HARPER, Reg. C. C.  
Kent co. Del. Oct. 30

## MARYLAND.

**Talbot County Orphans' Court,**

DECEMBER TERM, A. D. 1830.

ON application of Daniel Cheezum, administrator of Thos. W. Lockerman late of Talbot County, deceased, it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of my office affixed this 13th day of January in the year of our Lord eight

teen hundred and thirty one.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot County.

**In compliance to the above order.**

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber of Talbot county has obtained from the Orphans' court of Talbot county in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of Thos. W. Lockerman late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 1st day of August next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from the benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 13th day of January A. D. 1831.

DANIEL CHEEZUM, adm'r.  
of Thos. W. Lockerman, dec'd.

Jan. 29

## READ'S PATENT.

**IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT**

IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematically offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829 the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$30 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$5 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every Chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first published this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.  
Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.  
12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'f.  
ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk.  
DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.  
Feb. 5

## BARK.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing Spring—say

## 100 CORDS.

50 CORDS of Spanish or Chestnut Oak & 50 CORDS of PEACH OAK— for which the highest price, in cash, will be given, on delivery to the Subscriber, at Annapolis.

Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the Subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, January 3 2m

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

### COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

IN order that the public may comprehend the nature of the instruction and the plan of tuition, as laid down by the faculty, which, from the applications made to the trustees, do not appear to be fully understood; it has been considered proper to make the following brief statement for the information of parents and guardians, who have young men to educate, and of such as are directing their own studies.

1. The classes will commence on Monday, 3d January, before which time, or as soon thereafter as possible, it is expected that persons desirous of being entered as students, will have their names registered.

2. The College course occupies four years—each year is divided into three terms: the first commencing on the 2d Monday of September; the second on the 2d day of January; the third on the Wednesday after Easter day. Students entering after the commencement of a term, are chargeable with the whole term.

3. The course of education embraced in the plan, and for which the most ample provision has been made, in the appointment of professors and tutors, consists of the Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages, and Literature: Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, & Geology, Botany and other branches of Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Political Economy; Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy—for each of which departments separate and distinct professors have been appointed.

5. The plan of instruction has been so laid down, that the whole time of the student, during college hours, will be employed in study and attendance upon his classes—a daily record will be kept of his attendance in class, and general conduct throughout the term.

6. Previous to the summer vacation there will be a general examination by the Faculty of all the classes in the college, in the studies of the year. These examinations will be public, so far as to admit not only the trustees of the university, parents and guardians, but all gentlemen of liberal education who may choose to be present.

7. When the student has gone through the whole course of study as laid down by the faculty, and upon examination is found properly qualified for the degree or honors of the university, a diploma certifying his proficiency will be presented to him.

8. Students who do not intend to offer themselves for the honors of the university, will be permitted to enter any of the classes, with the privilege of attending such parts of the recitations of the class they enter, as may suit their views and inclination, and also attend the lectures of the different professors—such students, however will be subject to the same fee for instruction, as the other students. To these students a certificate under the seal of the university, will be given, testifying to the branches of study they have successfully pursued during the session.

9. The professors will commence their courses of instruction as soon as the different classes are formed.

10. The charges of the college for instruction, including attendance upon all the professors, are one hundred dollars per annum.

11. Gentlemen well qualified for teaching the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, are engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches, at the additional annual charge of twenty dollars each.

12. It is an every account desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the session—but they may enter at any time.

Those who desire further information in regard to this department of the university, may obtain it by reference to any of the trustees of the university or to the professors composing the college faculty.

Students applying for admission will make application to the Rev. Dr. Williams, President and Professor of Ancient Languages, or to Mr. Ducatel, Secretary and Professor of Chemistry.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS,  
Vice President of the Board of Trustees.  
Jan. 5. 4w

## A SADDLE & BRIDLE

WAS left at the Subscribers Tavern, in Easton, some time in June last, the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement and take them away.

SOLOMON BARROTT.  
Jan. 15 3w

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber agent, for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

## 100 NEGROES,

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for whom he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

Nov. 13. (S. & W.)

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

## 50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

## DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instantly; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Dialling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons, and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary improvement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of English Education, is wanted as an ASSISTANT; none need apply, who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Boarders can be accommodated by several respectable Families in the town, on very reasonable terms.

Denton, Sept. 1—Sept 11

## SCHOOL.

FOR the accommodation of the neighborhood, the subscriber has consented to open a School at his house, provided sufficient encouragement is offered, on Monday, the 7th February next. Persons inclined to patronize the School, are requested to call at his house, where the terms will be made known. Scholars from a distance can be accommodated with boarding on moderate terms.

The Public's obedient Serv't.

LAMBERT W. FORD.

Jan. 29 3w

## The Indian Physician.

EDWARD LOCKWOOD,

from Baltimore,

HAVING for the last fifteen years, practised the healing art with the most flattering success in Philadelphia and Baltimore, he has appointed E. Lockwood his agent in Easton in whom he can confide; he having studied with me for about four years, and is perfectly well acquainted with those Vegetable substances, known to have the power of curing the worst of Diseases to which our frail bodies are liable, the administration of medicine will be confined, to the practice of the Seneca Nation of Indians, which practice is particularly applicable to the cure of the following named diseases:

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Gout, Tetters, Erysipelas, Epilepsy or Falling sickness, Deafness, Fits, Baldness, Scars & Weak Eyes, Female Obstructions—Cancers—Ulcers, Kings Evil, White Swellings, Stone or Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Polypus and Mercurial affections, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Palsy, And many other diseases to which the human family are exposed. The afflicted will meet with every possible attention, and every possible exertion will be made to restore them to health by calling on the Indian Physician, at Mr. Ridgway's Union Tavern Easton

Easton, Nov. 27 8t

## More Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call and see his bargain; he has also a complete assortment of Materials suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Jan. 15

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy, who calls himself

Thomas J. Harrison,

he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair, and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away, a brown frock coat, grey cassinet pants, and new fur hat, he has also with him a plaid cloak and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken up and secured so that I get him again. I forward all persons from harbouring him at their peril, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Feb. 5.

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Dorchester county, on the 28th of December last, a negro man who calls himself

JAMES DEMBIS,

as a runaway. He is 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high; has a scar on his right shin from the kick of a steer; his three upper front teeth are out; he says his age is about 39 years; says he is free and was born about 3 miles from Port Tobacco. He had on when committed an old brown coat and vest, grey cloth pants, and lace boots. The owner is requested to prove him, pay charges, else he will be released according to law.

REUBEN TALL, Shff.

Feb. 5 3w

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this

OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them & the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

## UNION TAVERN,

Easton, Maryland.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. the above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please & accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making, for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.

W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1830

## AMERICAN HOTEL

THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a House of entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 55, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. Unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.

Jan. 1 6w

## WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from the conveniences his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15.

The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Enquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above Notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville Times for collection.

## NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the 3d day of Nov. last, a yellow woman by the name of

## HENRIETTA,

about twenty one years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, had on when committed a yellow striped cotton frock, and says she belongs to a certain David Waters, constable, who lives on F. Street in the city of Washington district of Columbia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be released according to law.

T. F. W. VINSON, Shff.

Dec. 4. 8w

## \$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, living in Dorchester county, Md. on Thursday the 30th ultimo, negro man Levin, who calls himself

LEVIN HARRIS,

about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of very dark complexion and slender form—He is lame in his left ankle, and inclines the toe of his left foot outward, and that of his right foot inward.

Also, negro woman

## LEAH,

his wife, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high—She speaks readily, and is stout, with a round face and a dark chestnut color. They are both quite likely. If taken in the county, one hundred dollars will be given for the above negroes, or fifty dollars for either of them—if taken out of the county, the above reward will be given, or seventy-five dollars for either—provided they be secured in some jail so that we get them again.

S. H. MITCHELL,

PHILEMON GEOGHEGAN.

Jan. 15 7w

## Magistrate's Blanks

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19, 1831.

NO. 8.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

## LOVE AND REASON.

"My dear fellow, I have now accompanied you in your gallop of three days, for travelling it cannot be called, and you have not exchanged a dozen words with me, except your very kind and polite variations to the tune, 'Begone, you trouble me.' The speaker was a fine looking, middle-aged man, with a broad Platonic-like forehead, and a dark, benevolent, lustrous eye, whose fire had evidently been tamed by years and reflection but still there was something in it which told of strong but conquered passions.

The youth whom he addressed was leaning moodily on the table, with his face buried in his hands. He raised it when his companion addressed him. No one would have thought of calling it handsome, but there was intellectuality in his pale countenance and intelligent eye. When once seen, they were not a face and eye to be forgotten.

"It is very kindly meant, no doubt," said he, "but surely you know enough of man's nature to be aware, that after such a shock as I have received, solitude is the best comforter."

"I know no such thing," rejoined the senior, "and besides, let us look coolly at the cause of this sorrow which has made such a child of you. A pretty blue eyed girl, with auburn hair, wreathing round a polished forehead, whose outward beauty has a poor contrast to the sense within, has thought fit to marry another man. The more fool she, and the greater fool you, to grieve for it. Why, man, there are plenty of blue eyed girls in the world."

"Uncle," rejoined the youth, "you may have reasoned more and thought more than I have, but you have never felt as much. 'Tis now six years since I left my native land, and wherefore did I leave it?—for her sake. I was poor, and would not have plunged the woman I loved into misery. I have toiled and struggled beneath a burning, pestilential sky; I have taken all honorable means of acquiring wealth; I have labored like a slave; I have been sneered at, for rapacity and avarice; bitter, bitter, to me were the means of acquiring that wealth, for it forced me to associate with men of grovelling minds to speak in their language, to do as they did, till by heaven I was almost as mean and contemptible as they. I returned with my hard earned wealth—you know the rest. I saw her married; did I betray my emotion? did I not look calmly on?"—and bitterly he laughed.

"Harry," said his uncle, "you have charged me with want of feeling. Boy I could, ay, will, tell you a tale, and thence you may judge if I am fit to be your adviser."

Tears stood in his eyes, but they fell not, for he was a man who, if he could not control his feelings had the power of preventing their display—he continued:

"You may remember, for I have often told you so to cheer you, that my early days were days of poverty and difficulty. I had scarcely left college when my parents, from sickness and misfortune in trade, were reduced almost to beggary. It was to put daily bread into their mouths, and those of my poor little sisters & brother, that I undertook private tuition, the only thing for which my desultory mode of study fitted me. Many a head-ache I had, from the tiresome task of drilling the dull lesson into the head of stupidity or obstinacy, and many the heart-ache, from the superciliousness of an unfeeling wealthy employer, or from the often tacitly encouraged petulance of the pupil. Often have I cursed my fate, when the clock struck the warning hour, which called me from the perusal of some delightful volume, to my weary daily drudgery. There was one pupil, however, the time of whose lesson was frequently anticipated. She was a fair girl, with a mild, soft, hazel eye, which, however, frequently gleamed brightly and mirthfully. She was a mere child, with all a child's whims and fancies; but she was only capricious in trifles; in the utmost wildness of girlish mirth, she would have shuddered to utter a word which might hurt the meanest man's feelings; her heart was all kindness and her soul all guileless purity. There was one thing also which won my heart; she would enquire after my sick parent's health, in a soft, sweet, pitying tone, which made tears start into my eyes; she was the only one who did so, and I loved her for it. I often caught

myself gazing on her intensely, as she bent over her book, and when she raised her eyes from it, and observed this she would blush deeply, and ask some needless questions about the lesson, in the prettiest, most confused manner possible. Wherefore should I dwell upon these thoughts? I loved her, and thought she loved me. We sometimes read poetry together, out of the same volume, and I would fondly fancy there was something peculiar in her manner, when any passage might possibly be applied to ourselves. And who would not have thought so, if he had heard those feelings, tremulous tones, and felt the warm sigh flutter over his face, or had his head entangled in a pretty girl's curls, from sitting too close to her, while she was reading love poetry. This was too much for flesh and blood, and one evening our lips clung into a kiss. "Pretty doing—walk out of my house—walk to your room, madam! I shall not expose you, sir, for my daughter's sake, but never let me see you again." 'Twas mamma.

"Now, my dear Harry, was I not in the right, to suppose the girl loved me?" "Yes, uncle, yes," said Harry impatiently, "go on."

"You remember the good luck which happened to me about this time. I became clerk in the counting house of one of the most whimsical old fellows in the world. Promptitude was his motto; he was as absolute as Napoleon. The moment he decided upon a thing, it was done. He came to me one day, and said in his usual brief, surly manner, 'say, youngster, what time will you take to get ready to go as super cargo to India; one of my clerks asks ten, another eight days, how long do you ask?'"

I knew the humor of the old fellow, and replied, "I am ready now, Sir."

He grinned grimly, and said "you shall go."

I went, remained four years, and by trading, secured a competence, returned home full of thoughts of my quondam pupil, her lessons, the love poetry and mamma.

"I was now hailed as equal, by those who had scorned me. The vulgar rich bowed down to me; but this was no consolation to my wounded spirit, for she was married. At first my grief and indignation were violent as yours, but at last, for the sake of appearances, I overcame them, and even visited at her house. One day we were left alone together. My heart beat dreadfully; my tongue clove to my mouth, but she was totally unconcerned—quite cool.

"Do you remember," said she laughing, "the last time we saw each other before you left for India?"

I was struck dumb with astonishment. "Do you know," continued she, "I used to pity you very much, and I do think you were half in love with me, confess now." This was said in such a languishing manner, it cooled my love instantly. Many men would have thought this a challenge, but 'twas not so.

"Oh uncle, uncle," said Harry, "your case is not like mine; that admitted of consolation, mine does not."

Six months afterwards Harry was married, and is now the best humoured, most contented man that ever had a wife and six children to try his patience.

## NAVAL REMINISCENCE.

The capture of the U. S. frigate President, by a British squadron, off Long Island, near the close of the last war, was marked by many interesting circumstances, which have been communicated to us by one who was an eye witness.

It is well known that the President sustained considerable injury by striking on the bar beyond Sandy Hook, on the night that she put to sea which greatly impeded her sailing. This accident and the delay occasioned by it, rendered it very doubtful whether she would be able to elude the enemy's vigilance, who were known to have a force of three frigates and a 64 gun ship cruising along the coast. As the day dawned, the apprehensions of Com. Decatur were realized. The whole of the enemy's squadron was in sight at no great distance, and in a brief interval, their clouds of canvass were seen raised to the breeze in eager pursuit. The largest of the frigates, the Endymion, a ship of equal size and force with the President, took the lead in chase, and it was very apparent that her superior sailing would render all hope of escape from her futile. Not that there was any disinclination to try the issue of a brush with her, single handed, but on the contrary, such was the confidence in our naval superiority and in the hero who commanded, that every heart would have exulted at the thought of such an encounter, without a fear of its consequences. But Decatur saw that if he commenced an engagement with the Endymion, it could hardly be decided before the other ships would arrive and determine the result against him. The chase continued fresh and animated until

after sunset, when the enemy's ship having arrived within gunshot began to pour in her well directed fire. At this moment Decatur conceived a plan, which with his characteristic decision, he determined to carry, if possible, to execution. It was no less than to try the President along-side of the Endymion, carry her by boarding, escape by her superior sailing and leaving his own crippled vessel a prey to the enemy.

The conception was worthy of the hero, and was hailed with three enthusiastic cheers, when communicated to the crew. Orders were promptly given to wear ship for the purpose, but the enemy took the alarm, stood off and frustrated the intrepid manoeuvre.

No alternative was now left but to fight the Endymion at her own distance, and matters soon wore a very terrific aspect. A running fire commenced on both sides, which was fatal to many of the officers of the President. Mr. Babbitt, the first Lieutenant, was killed early in the action, and Lieutenant Hamilton was soon after cut in two by an 18 pound shot. This amiable officer took hands and took leave of a friend, as he was departing to his station, and in a few minutes, when that friend was hastening to the quarter deck to make a report to the Commodore, he met his faithful servant, who exclaimed in a tone of anguish, "Oh, sir, poor Mr. Hamilton is just killed."

Meanwhile the contest which had raged fiercely for more than an hour, began to abate, on the part of the enemy, and it was very evident that they were unable to continue it much longer. As their fire ceased, Lieutenant Howell observed to a midshipman, who was standing by his side, "Well, we have flogged that fellow after all; he can fight no longer. He had hardly uttered these words when a gun flashed, and he exclaimed, "No, he is firing yet!" The midshipman moved to look as he spoke, but hearing a groan at the moment, he turned round and the gallant Howell was lying on the deck in the convulsions of death. That very flash was but the precursor of the fatal shot which struck him while he was speaking. The midshipman, standing afterwards that he had been so wrongly escaped the same shot, having carried away a part of the belt of his own dirk, which was hanging by his side.

By this time the Pomona and Tenedos frigates, having come up, had taken their positions to pour in upon the President their murderous broadside, and further resistance to such unequal odds seemed madness. Painful as the necessity was, it seemed imperative, and Decatur gave orders for the flag to be struck. Though it was the latter part of January, the sun rose next morning with a mild and vivifying radiance. The hostile attitude of the parties having been changed by the result into the relation of victors and vanquished, it now only remained to the victors to make the necessary preparation to transport their prize to Bermuda.

On Commodore Decatur, however, and the survivors, was devolved the sad duty of consigning to their graves the remains of those who had fallen in the bloody contest. The bodies of Lieuts. Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell, wrapped in tarry sheets, were borne to the ship's side, and prepared to be consigned to the depths below. Around stood the silent group, attended by a detachment of British mariners, who were deputed to pay them the closing honours of war. Episcopal burial service was read in an impressive manner by Decatur, and as he pronounced the words, "We commit these bodies to the deep," the mariners fired their funeral knell, and they were simultaneously launched into the ocean.

One sudden plunge—the scene was over. The sea rolled on as it rolled before.

It is a remarkable circumstance that when the prize crew was sent on board the President from the squadron, inquiry was immediately made by a British officer if Lieut. Babbitt was on board and well. When told of his death, he was greatly affected, and observed that he had been a few months before, a prisoner of war in the United States, and stationed in the village where the family resided with whom Mr. B. expected to be allied by marriage, and that he had given them a pledge, at his departure, that if ever the chances of war should place Mr. B. within his reach he would do all in his power to alleviate the misery of such a servitude.

Notwithstanding the favourable opportunity afforded by the weather to repair the President and put her in a condition to reach Bermuda in safety, not a shot-hole was stopped up the next day, and she remained as she was when the last gun was fired. That night the spirit of the storm was visible on the face of the waters, and ere midnight the winds and waves seemed to vie with each other in an effort to complete the work of destruction. A tempest of the most appalling description sprang up to which the terrors

of the battle were as nothing. The ship rolled and plunged, and every successive plunge was supposed to be the last. The idea that such a shattered vessel, pierced by a hundred balls, and leaking dreadfully, could survive the fury of such a storm, seemed to all incredible. The American officers were placed in the ward room where they remained the whole night in that state of exciting and fearful suspense which the danger of their situation was likely to produce. The word passed repeatedly from one to another that she was gone and all immediately prepared themselves to meet their impending fate as soon as possible. But Providence had ordained otherwise, and with the return of morning came new hope. The violence of the gale did not abate, however, until evening, and when it subsided, not one of the other ships was any where to be seen. A plan was therefore formed by the prisoners to rise upon the prize crew and recapture the frigate which was defeated only by the premature disclosure of it by a drunken marine. Being ordered below for some insolence, he muttered something that alarmed the British officers, who exercised such vigilance afterwards that it was impracticable to carry the scheme into execution with any prospect of success.

## A CURIOSITY.

A neighbor has brought into our office, a silver snuff box, in weight equivalent to about four dollars and a quarter, of an oblong form, which was personally presented, by General George Washington, in the year 1784, to Shenandoah, the last Chief of the Oneidas. On the lid is the following inscription, beautifully engraved:—

"This Box was the gift of Gen. Geo. Washington, to Shenandoah, last Chief of the Oneidas, 1784."

By some strange process, with which, however, we are unacquainted, it seems afterwards to have become the property of the town of Manlius, N. Y. On the back side of the box, is the following:—

"The Trustees of the Village of Manlius, to H. C. De Boies, Esq. Dec. 20th, 1828."

A few days since, the owner of the box by reason, we understand, of some reverse of fortune, was obliged to leave it in pledge for a small sum of money, in this city. It has since been purchased by a young gentleman, who will be careful to preserve it. Boston Traveller.

## CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2

A resolution was submitted, in the Senate yesterday, by Mr. McKinley, to the effect that the senate will on to-morrow proceed to the election of a printer for that body, in the twenty second Congress. Mr. Noble and Mr. Hendricks presented memorials and joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana. The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was read a third time and passed, as were also several private bills. The Senate spent the remainder of the day in Executive business.

The business of the House of Representatives was principally confined to the passage of resolutions. A communication from Georgetown was presented by the speaker and read, descriptive of the suffering condition of the poor of that place, and a resolution was then offered by Mr. Washington, authorizing a donation of thirty cords of wood for their relief. Mr. Polk and Mr. Blair of South Carolina opposed the resolution, and the latter moved to amend it by authorizing a deduction of a day's pay from every member who voted for the resolution, to be applied to the purpose for which this wood was asked. The resolution was ultimately adopted in its original form, by a vote of 108 to 79. A resolution on the subject of contempt was adopted, on motion of Mr. Draper of Virginia. The bill for the relief of James Monroe was again taken up. The amendment moved by Mr. Mercer, to refer the claim to the Accounting Officers of the Treasury, to be settled on principles of justice and equity, was discussed. A motion was made by Mr. Williams, to amend the amendment, so as to compel the accounting officers to report their opinions, and the principles on which they are founded, to Congress, for the final decision of that body on the claim. The amendment moved by Mr. Williams was after some discussion, agreed to, by a vote of Ayes 109, Noes 81. Mr. Hemphill then read an amendment appropriating \$6,000 for the services of Mr. Monroe, but it was not in order to move it at that stage. The amendment

of Mr. Mercer, as amended by Mr. Williams, was then negatived—Ayes 88, Noes 92. The House then adjourned.

The following is a copy of the amendment which it is proposed by Mr. Hemphill to move to the Bill for the relief of James Monroe:

"To strike out all the present bill and substitute the following:—

Whereas James Monroe has repeatedly memorialized Congress concerning certain claims—and whereas several Committees of the House of Representatives have reported favorably thereon—and whereas, from the lapse of time and other causes, an accurate opinion cannot be formed as to the amount, leaving a compromise as the only alternative.

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for public services, losses and services, the sum of \$6,000 dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid to James Monroe immediately after the passing of this Act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be in full of all demands of the said James Monroe, for services aforesaid.

THURSDAY, Feb. 3.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Benton, pursuant to notice given, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, to the effect that the Charter of the Bank of the United States ought not to be renewed, in support of which he spoke at great length. Mr. Webster called for the sense of the Senate on the resolution, and it was negatived—the votes being, on the granting of leave, Yeas 20, Nays 23. On Mr. Kinley's resolution, to proceed to the election of a Printer to the Senate on this day, being taken up, Mr. Marks moved as an amendment, to strike out the word 'Thursday,' and substitute 'Tuesday next.' Mr. Marks stated as his reason for this postponement, the absence of certain Senators—(Mr. Chambers of Maryland, we understood.) A division took place on the question, and the amendment was carried—Ayes 21, Noes 20.

In the House of Representatives yesterday a bill was reported from the Committee of Commerce to repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances; and a bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to authorize the proper officers of the Treasury Department to credit the account of the Treasurer of the United States with the amount of the unavailable funds with which he has been charged. Mr. Thompson moved to reconsider the vote of the preceding day, by which the House negatived the amended amendment of Mr. Mercer, but his motion did not succeed, the ayes being 98, the noes 101. The previous question was moved by Mr. Haynes, in order to bring back the question to the engrossment of the bill, but the call was not seconded, ayes 81, noes 92. Mr. Hemphill then moved the amendment which we published yesterday. Mr. Chilton moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table—negatived, ayes 85, noes 111. The amendment of Mr. Hemphill was then negatived—ayes 93, noes 99. Mr. Hemphill renewed his amendment, reducing the amount to \$3,000 dollars. Some amendments to this amendment were ordered; and one offered by Mr. Dudley, providing that the accounting officers shall decide, previous to the grant, that \$3,000 dollars are due to Mr. Monroe, was accepted by Mr. Hemphill, whose amendment, thus modified, was agreed to, ayes 106, noes 83. Before any question on the engrossment was taken, the house adjourned.

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the House, for the 22d Congress. The whole number of votes given in were 206, Duff Green had 103, Gales & Seaton, 76, Wm. Greer 16, Way & Gideon 1, Norvel 1, J. Blair 1, J. Gales, jr. 1, blanks 2.

A proposition to supply the public buildings with water by Mr. Cameron, was laid before the House, and referred to the Committee on the Public Buildings.

FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions were presented by Mr. Sanford from citizens of Saranac, State of New York, relative to a Post Route—by Mr. Woodbury, from citizens of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, relative to a law to regulate Silver Coins—and by Mr. Hayne, from Clerks in the Fourth Auditor's office, praying an increase of salary. Mr. Brown gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill for the reduction of duty on Sugars. The bill providing for the annual payment of \$6,000 to the Seneca Indians, with several amendments, was passed to a third reading. After the Senate had spent some time in the consideration of Executive business, they then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Mallory, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to repeal, in part, the act to reduce the duty on salt. The second reading of this bill, which provides that so much of the act



as was intended to take effect on the 31st of December next, shall be repealed, was objected to, and some discussion ensued which was cut short by the expiration of the hour. The bill for the relief of James Monroe was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time yesterday; but, owing to the occupation of the floor by Mr. Burges, to the moment of adjournment, and the motion to strike out from the appropriation bill the appropriation for Mr. Randolph, the bill was not read. It will of course come up with the morning business of to-day, on the question of its passage. The discussion on the appropriation bill was attempted to be arrested by a motion of Mr. Polk, previous question, which was not seconded by a majority of the members present.

**SATURDAY, Feb. 5.**  
In the Senate yesterday, the Vice President communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury showing the state of the Banks in the District of Columbia; also a memorial from the Maysville, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Company praying an appropriation to aid in the completion of that road, and offering a free passage to a mail stage, till such time as the appropriation shall be refunded with interest. Mr. McKinley from the Committee on the Judiciary, handed in a report, on the bill from the House of Representatives, to regulate the pay of members of Congress. The report is at variance with the objects of the bill, and will be found in our preceding columns. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, relative to the examination of witnesses, by the Committee on the inquiry into the Post Office Department, gave rise to a debate, which is not yet concluded, in which the resolution was supported by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Woodbury, and opposed by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Holmes. The Senate on rising adjourned till Monday.

A bill was yesterday reported by Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reduce the number of the Cadets at the U. States' Military Academy. The bill to repeal, in part, the Act to reduce the duty on salt, was again taken up, on the question of the second read; but the hour expired before any disposition was made of it. The bill for the relief of James Monroe was read a third time and passed—Ayes 104 Noes 88. Mr. McDuffie then moved to take up the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur, which was laid on the table at the last session, and the Ayes and Noes being ordered, the motion was negatived—Ayes 85, Noes 100. The House then went into the consideration of private bills, of which between 20 or 30 were disposed of.

**MONDAY, Feb. 7.**  
In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority. The report which accompanied the bill will be printed, as a matter of course, although some voices were heard in objection, when Mr. Mallary wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morning business of every day and will, of course, be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 8.**  
In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair communicated a letter from the Postmaster General accompanied by a voluminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and his predecessor in office. The report has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 1700 post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and occupies nearly 6000 large folio pages. The bill appropriating \$6000 annually, to the Seneca Indians was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugars; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated. Mr. Holmes concluded his speech against adopting the resolution, in the course of which he animadverted in forcible language on the system of proscription and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Mr. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that respect. On Mr. Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again taken up to-day.

The customary time was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of these, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House. The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was then brought up on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 79. A motion to print 6000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations. The former moving to substitute 6000 for 5000 copies, when the speaker announced

that the hour had expired. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a minister to Russia, when Mr. Burges again occupied the floor and concluded his remarks. Mr. Cambreleng then replied, and Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, and had just commenced some remarks, when the House adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.**  
In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Clayton presented a memorial from the inhabitants of New Castle, Delaware, praying the removal of the Custom House, now held at Wilmington, to Newcastle. It was referred, with memorials to the same purpose presented last session, to the Committee on Commerce. The election of a Printer to the Senate, which had been set down as the special order of the day for yesterday, was postponed, on the motion of Mr. McKinley, (in consequence of the absence of Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia,) to 1 o'clock this day. Mr. Benton, agreeably to the notice given by him on the preceding day, asked leave to introduce his bill for the abolition of duty on Alum and Salt. In doing so, he explained, at great length, his views on the subject, and the necessity there existed, for the repeal, reading several letters from various respectable individuals in the Southern and Western States, who accorded with him in opinion, for the purpose of strengthening his arguments. The bill for the settlement of the claims of Mr. Monroe, was twice read, in order to be referred, and on the motion of Mr. Hayne, a Select Committee were appointed to take it into consideration. On ballot, Messrs. Hayne, Sanford, Frelinghousen, Bell, and Iredell, were chosen of the Committee. An immense number of private bills having been brought up from the House of Representatives, the forwarding of which through their preliminary stages occupied the greater part of the day, prevented the debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution from being resumed. Mr. Grundy is yet in possession of the floor, and proceeds with his reply to Mr. Holmes to-day.

The presentation of reports occupied the hour yesterday so completely, as to preclude any discussion on the resolutions which are now pending. The discussion of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, when Mr. Alexander made some observations in answer to Mr. Burges; Mr. Pearce then offered an amendment (which was accepted by Mr. Stannard, as a modification of his amendment) which adds to the clause making the appropriations for Ministers (leaving in the appropriation for Russia) a proviso, that a deduction shall be made from the salary to any Minister accredited to any Court, of such fine as he may pass, after his reception at such Court, in another country. After Mr. Pearce had concluded some remarks on the subject of his amendment, Mr. Bouldin addressed the House in reply. Mr. Blair, of S. C. then moved the previous question, which was seconded. The Ayes and Noes were then demanded on the question, "shall the main question be now put?" and decided in the negative—Ayes 73, Noes 100. As soon as this decision was made, which removed the question of the engrossment of the Bill from before the House for the day, and it was found that the question could not be taken, on motion of Mr. Dwight the vote was re-considered, and the motion for the previous question being withdrawn, the discussion was continued until near 5 o'clock, when the House adjourned to allow Mr. Archer an opportunity to reply.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 10.**

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Webster presented memorials from the "Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Massachusetts," and from inhabitants of Brookfield, in the same State, against the removal of the southern Indians. The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, accompanied with statements of the quantities of public lands surveyed in the different States and Territories, since the year 1826, and of the amount received from sales of the same; also a report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, detailing the proceedings of the Board for the last year. The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office inquiry was resumed. Mr. Grundy being in possession of the floor, opened the debate. He defended the present administration of the Post Office at considerable length, and strongly urged the adoption of his resolution. He was followed by Mr. Hendricks, who briefly explained his conduct in the Special Committee, but declined going into any discussion on the fiscal concerns of the Department, thinking it at present premature. Mr. Clayton succeeded in reply to the arguments of Mr. Grundy, and had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged yesterday in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana. The House subsequently took up the Appropriation Bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph. Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present—Ayes 73, Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the engrossment of the bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr.

Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the Bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The Bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

## Legislature of Maryland.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

**MONDAY, Feb. 7.**

On motion by Mr. Teackle, leave was given to bring in a bill, to be entitled, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Princess Anne in Somerset county. Ordered, That Messrs. Teackle, Ballard and Bell report the same.

On motion by Mr. Teackle. Ordered, That the executive be requested to inform this house of the number of the acts of the present session which will be necessary to supply the requisitions of existing laws and resolutions, as nearly as may be practicable.

The clerk of the council delivered a communication from the executive; which was read and referred to the joint committee on the library, and is as follows:

Executive Department,  
Annapolis, February 7.  
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

In compliance with your order of this date, requesting to be informed by the executive of the number of the acts of the present session which will be necessary to supply the requisitions of existing laws and resolutions, as nearly as may be practicable, I beg leave to state, that upon examination of the laws and resolutions relating to the subject, and of the lists of appointments already made, and an estimate of those yet to be made, we find that about two thousand copies will be required for the purpose mentioned in your order. An additional number will be wanted to meet any requisitions which have been or may be made, during the present session.

With the highest consideration,  
We have the honour to remain,  
Your obedient servants,

DANL. MARTIN.  
The clerk of the senate delivered the following message:

By the Senate,  
February 5.  
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have rejected, and now returns the bill, entitled, An act to provide for the consolidation and distribution of the several school funds. As the bill appropriates and distributes funds in the treasury, the senate has no constitutional power to amend it; and as its provisions present insuperable objections to the passage of the bill in its present form, the senate is constrained to reject it, although highly of the general object. The act passed at December session 1825, chapter 162, section 26, the state has expressly declared and pledged herself, that all the funds hereafter to be assigned and appropriated for the support and maintenance of public instruction, as relating to primary schools shall be apportioned and distributed among the several counties of this state, and to the city of Baltimore, according to the ratio of the white population, as ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States. And this enactment the senate feels unwilling to disturb.

By order,  
Louis Gassaway, Clk.

Which was read,  
The bill, entitled, An act to authorise and require the levy court of Kent county to levy a sum of money for the enlargement and repair of the offices of clerk of the county and register of wills;

The bill, entitled, An act for the benefit of the children of Robert J. Henry, late of Worcester county, deceased; were severally taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 8.**

Mr. Teackle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the passage of a law to regulate the pay of jurors and witnesses; which was read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, Parker, Ballard, Mitchell and Bell.

The speaker laid before the house a report of the trustees of Washington Academy in Somerset county; which was read and referred to the committee on education.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to alter and repeal so much of the tenth section of an act passed at December session 1829, chapter 87, as prohibits the use of oyster tongs with more than six teeth, so far as relates to the eastern shore; endorsed "will pass." Ordered to be engrossed.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.**

The bill, entitled, An act to divorce William Vickers and Rebecca Vickers of Dorchester county; also the bill, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned; also the bill, entitled, An act to authorise the issuing of attachments by justices of the peace for the recovery of small debts; were sent to the senate.

Mr. Ely submitted the following preamble and resolution:  
Whereas, it appears to this general assembly that Thomas Culbreth, Esq. the former and present clerk of the executive council, was in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six employed, under the authority of the state, faithfully to superintend and supervise the transcribing of the chancery records for the

years during which T. H. Bowie was register, and other preceding and succeeding years; and in consideration of such faithful service, was paid from the treasury of the state upwards of five thousand dollars of the public money;

And whereas the services, for which the said large sum of money was considered to have been a fair remuneration, never have been performed, but on the contrary have been improvidently neglected, to the great and incalculable injury of the people of the state:

And whereas it has been proved to the entire and complete satisfaction of the present legislature, that the records in chancery for the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, during the official term of the said Bowie, were in the proper office of the register in chancery previous to the appointment of the said Culbreth as superintendent and supervisor as aforesaid, and as such it was his duty to have seen them correctly and properly transcribed:

And whereas, it has been further satisfactorily proved; that the said last mentioned records, never were transcribed, although they were taken from the office of the register in chancery for that purpose, but are in fact lost, and cannot now be found:

And whereas the records thus lost are of immense and vital importance to the people of the state, inasmuch as a large number of them may thereby be subjected to vexatious law suits, and even to the loss of the land which they may hold under the decrees in chancery for that year.

And whereas suit was brought by the state against Henry Wayman, in Anne Arundel county court, as surety of the late Thomas H. Bowie, former register in chancery upon the ground that the said Bowie had not registered the decrees and other papers in chancery, for the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and judgment was rendered therein against the said Wayman, and all further proceedings upon said judgment were ordered to be arrested by this house, upon proof being given that the said papers had been regularly recorded by the said Bowie, but have been since lost by the agents of the state appointed to transcribe the said records:

And whereas the truth of all the above recited facts, has been admitted by the house of delegates as appears by its journal of the 8th inst:

And whereas, considering the facts above stated, and considering also that as members of the legislature we are bound to protect as far as we can, the rights and interests of the people, and to see that the republic suffers no injury; and considering that the loss of the aforesaid records is properly chargeable to the officer whose duty it was to have seen them re-delivered into the chancery office, and for which duty he was liberally and munificently paid: Therefore,

Resolved, That the attorney general of the state be, and he is hereby authorised and directed, to commence and prosecute a suit, in the name of the state, against Thomas Culbreth, to recover back the amount paid to him as supervisor and superintendent of the transcribing of the chancery records by virtue of a resolution No. 29, of the session of 1825. Which was read.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*From the N. Y. Gazette Feb. 9.*

By the packet ships Canada, Capt. Graham, (Jan 5) and Napoleon, Capt. Smith, (December 25) we have received London papers to the 4th and Liverpool to the 5th of January inclusive. They furnish us with a large stock of interesting political and commercial intelligence, the most important facts of which are embodied in our extracts. They relate to the condemnation of the Ex-Ministers of France to perpetual imprisonment—the resignation of Gen. Lafayette as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard—the non-intervention of the five Great Powers in the affairs of Belgium, &c. as disclosed in the speech of M. Lafitte—the intentions of the Emperor of Russia with regard to Poland—and last, not least, the improvement in the English Grain Market.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 3d observes, in reference to the speech of M. Lafitte, that it "has an evident reference to what is going on in Poland. The Poles must trust exclusively to themselves."

The Hamburg correspondent contains the following, under the head of Frontiers of Saxony, Dec. 18: "We learn that the Emperor of Russia has transmitted to the principal Courts of Europe a Manifesto, composed in very energetic terms. Among other expressions is the following: 'His Majesty will never enter into a compromise with the Polish rebels.' It is also asserted that he has declared that he will not receive the deputation, nor listen for a moment to any proposition it may offer. Reports of the retirement of one of the most distinguished German Statesmen are renewed; but we have no positive information in support of the rumour. The Duke of Ragusa is charged, it is said, by Charles the Tenth, to transmit to a high Personage, important documents relating to the disastrous ordinances issued on the 25th of July. It is asserted that they prove the evident co-operation of a well known politician, and show the share he had in fixing the final resolution of issuing the ordinance; but as yet these statements are without proof, and probably more conjectures." The Correspondent

seems to allude to the Emperor Nicholas and Prince Metternich.]  
The accounts of shipments of Flour have checked the desire there was to buy it on speculation. 31s. 6d. is now the highest price, offered for Western Flour and 31s for Philadelphia."

The Glasgow Bank has been robbed of £20,000.

The colliery at Elseear, Yorkshire, has been destroyed by incendiaries.

Two pirates were hanged in London on the 21st Dec.

Two persons named Packman; and one Dyke, were found guilty in Kent of having participated in the outrages there. They were sentenced to be executed.

M. Dupont (de l'Eure) French Minister of the Interior, has resigned. M. Odilon-Barrot also tendered his resignation, which the King refused to accept.

"We hear," says the Paris Avenir, "that the artillery corps of the National Guards is about to be disbanded by the Royal Ordinance, & that it will be reorganised upon other bases, and be reduced to two battalions."

The Chronicle states, that the Five Powers have at length resolved to acknowledge the independence of Belgium, on condition that no member of the present French King's family shall be King of that country.

The disturbances in England were, in some measure, subsiding. Three of the incendiaries had been executed in Kent. The trials of other offenders were in progress. Eight were found guilty in Hampshire, and would be executed, and several found guilty at Winchester.

At Switzerland there was much agitation, and the general belief was, that the revolutionary spirit would soon burst out. From the National Gazette of Feb. 11.

The details of the foreign news being very copious and interesting, we have but little space this morning for editorial comments. Every where the political horizon in Europe has lowered deeply; violent storms could scarcely be averted.

It appears that Poland was generally in insurrection, and resolved to stand the east of the die; and that the Russian Emperor would employ all his means to re-establish his yoke. The acknowledgement of the independence of Belgium by the five great powers may appear an important circumstance, but its degree of importance will depend upon the issue of affairs in Poland, and the conduct of France in relation to the struggle between the Russians and Poles. If this struggle should endure for even a few months, the French people may force their government into a participation. We would not venture upon a positive augury from the aspect of things in France, but we expect that ere long that country will be professedly republican and will fight. Then, Great Britain must suffer a new and tremendous crisis. Her situation, at the date of the latest intelligence was extremely perilous.

The sentence which has been pronounced upon the ex-French ministers is, in fact, a reprieve or rescue. We deem their fate yet doubtful. Should they escape lawless violence, their "perpetual imprisonment" will, in good time, admit of an easy and pleasant commutation. The disturbances and alarms in Paris, in the third week of December—the new divisions in the Chamber of Deputies—the resignation or virtual dismissal of Lafayette as commander-in-chief of the National Guards—the exclusion of his particular friends from the ministry,—the official announcement of conspiracies,—are particulars of dark omen, independently of what may be called the general confusion or chaos of French affairs. Who will not be struck with the circumstance that the students of the public schools attempted to overawe and dictate to the government, & were accounted malecontents worthy of special attention and negotiation? The vast assemblages and menacing cries and movements of the populace in Paris, and other irregularities, are ascribed by some of the Paris and London writers to the intrigues and impulse of Jesuits and Royalists; but the excitement of the recent Revolution, the spirit of misrule, the stagnation of all business, the contentions for power, the weakness of the government, the conflict of theories, the reaction of foreign disturbances, and other causes, to be styled inherent, are quite adequate explanations. The commotions of Great Britain and Ireland,—where the peasantry had undertaken the cure of public evils, apart from the old reformers and agitators—and the shock of arms in the North of Europe,—cannot fail to stimulate the revolutionary and martial sensibilities of France.

Rumours prevailed of an insurrection at Rome, of "troubles" at St. Petersburg, of a complete revolution in Switzerland; but they "want confirmation." We shall in all likelihood hear of serious tumults in Ireland. O'Connell is accused of a fixed design to separate his country altogether from the "empire," and it is added that all the Protestant denominations have taken the alarm, supposing that he means also to "set up Catholic ascendancy," and "turn the tables of persecution." According to one account he made a public entry into Drogheda, on the 29th December, accompanied by nearly one hundred thousand persons. He denounced the new Whig ministry in the strongest possible terms. Between them and him, there can be no compromise, as they have pronounced his scheme of repeal of the Union, to be equivalent to a total separation. "Captain Rock" continued his devastations

in England, and Wales. The vied at present any government

## EASTON

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### By the Governor

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### Justice

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Ed. N. Hamb

L. W. Spence

Surveyor.—

Notary Pu

Armorer.—

Just

John Bennett

John Stevens,

Fayette Gilso

Thos. C. Nic

James Benny

Wm. Barnett

Samuel Robe

Wm. Jenkins

James Bartle

Ed. L. Nich

Isaac Chambr

Wm. Benny,

Robert Banni

Nathan Harri

Woolman Lee

Robert Lamb

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in England, and had appeared even in Wales. The position the least to be envied at present, is that of a minister in any government in Europe.

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Feb. 19.

### APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland.  
FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

Justices of the Peace.  
John Edmondson, Joseph Bruff,  
Peter Webb, Wm. H. Tilghman,  
Jeremiah Valiant, James C. Hayward,  
George Stevens.

Orphan's Court.  
Ed. N. Hambleton, Solo. Dickinson,  
L. W. Spencer,  
Surveyor.—Greenbury Turbutt.  
Notary Public.—Alexander Graham.  
Armorer.—Samuel Thomas.

Justices of the Peace.

John Bennett, Wm. Slaughter,  
John Stevens, Wm. H. Tilghman,  
Fayette Gibson, James Chambers,  
Thos. C. Nicols, Andrew S. Anthony,  
James Benny, Joseph Turner,  
Wm. Barnett, Ben. Richardson,  
Samuel Roberts, Edward McDaniel,  
Wm. Jenkinson, James Ridgway,  
James Bartlett, Stewart Redman,  
Ed. L. Nicholson, Samuel Hopkins,  
Isaac Chambers, Wm. Rose,  
Wm. Benny, Elias Hopkins,  
Robert Banning, Thos. Arringdale,  
Nathan Harrington, Thomas O. Martin,  
Woolman Leonard, Henry Thomas,  
Robert Lambdin, Wm. Vanderford,  
Wm. Haddaway, Solo. Mullikin,  
Joseph Bruff, James Chaplain,  
Thomas Auld, Phil. Willis,  
Stephen Harrison, Peter Webb,  
Thos. Bruff, Wm. Berry,  
Wm. Caulk, Wm. H. Hayward,  
Henry Spencer, Thos. Bowdler,  
James M. Seth, John Newnam,  
Foster Maynard, Thos. Martin,  
Jere. Valiant, Wm. Townsend,  
Hugh Hambleton, Stephen Denny,  
Skinner Grace, Jos. Farland,  
Wm. P. Ridgway, Andrew Leaverton.

Coroners.  
Bennett Jones, Wm. Duling, (of Tho.)  
Woolman Leonard, Hynson Kirby.

John Lookerman, Thomas H. Carroll  
and John H. McElfresh have been ap-  
pointed aids-de-camp to his Excellency  
the Governor of Maryland.—*Md. Rep.*

We are indebted to the politeness of  
Col. William Hughlett, of the House of  
Delegates, for the printed proceedings of  
that branch of our State Legislature up to  
February 9th.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated  
ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 15.

"The House of Delegates have been en-  
gaged for the last three days on a propo-  
sition to make a rail road from Baltimore  
to Washington—the house yesterday de-  
cided, that instead of letting the Baltimore  
and Ohio Rail Road Company make the  
road, reserving to the state after the  
road was finished, the right to take  
three-fourths of the stock and pay for it  
in certificates of stock bearing an inter-  
est of four and a half per cent. payable  
quarterly, have determined that the state  
shall make the road on her own account.  
It is to yield unbounded treasure, so at least  
says A. B. C. & D.—which I very much  
doubt. The better plan, I think, would  
be to let the Baltimore & Ohio rail road  
company make the road & after it was fin-  
ished, leave it optional with some future leg-  
islature to come in and accept any por-  
tion not to exceed three-fourths, and to  
appoint Directors in proportion. To-  
morrow the debate will be continued. It  
is probable a week more will close the  
session."

### UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The legislature of New York, have  
chosen William L. Marcy, Esq. in the  
place of Mr. Sanford, whose time expires  
on the 4th of March next.

### DEATH OF BOLIVAR.

We have been politely favored, says  
the Norfolk Beacon, with files of the  
Kingston, Jamaica, Courant and Corn-  
wall Chronicle. The Courant of the 6th  
Jan. contains the official announcement  
of the death of Simon Bolivar.

### JOHN RANDOLPH.

The Lynchburg Virginian states, that  
this travelling envoy of our travelling  
cabinet, was formally announced at Char-  
lotte county court house, on the 7th inst.  
by his friend Wm. Leigh, Esq. as a can-  
didate for congress, at the election which  
is to take place in April next! The con-  
net returns:—  
With fear of change perplexing statesmen.

### FORT DELAWARE.

On Friday evening 8th inst. Fort Del-  
aware, situated on the Pea Patch, an  
extensive and important fortress, was  
burnt to the ground. The Delaware  
Journal learns from persons who have  
visited the scene, that with the exception  
of the dwelling house of Maj. Pierce, the  
Commander, which is situated in the cen-  
tre, every part of the Fort is destroyed,

except the stone work. The damage is  
estimated at 150,000 dollars. No lives  
were lost. The origin of the fire is not  
ascertained, though some reports are in  
circulation upon that point, indicating  
that it was not the result of accident.  
They are, however, vague and uncertain.  
At the time of the conflagration, all  
communication with the island was ob-  
structed by the floating ice.

For the Easton Gazette.

### To Farmers and Farmers Wives.

We are all agreed upon one thing, that  
is to live well—let us think and try and  
tell one another how we can do that  
cheapest.

Clothing for laborers is our main ar-  
ticle of comfort—Can a farmer buy it or  
make it cheapest. If you must keep, or  
choose to keep a parcel of negro women  
about you, beyond those necessary for  
House Service, keep them spinning and  
weaving too if you can—for as you have  
to support them, keep them employed so  
as to save the expenditure of money for  
whatever they can be properly made to  
do. If you choose to employ your extra  
women in farming work such as they can  
do—or to hire them out—or if you have  
not got them—then you may ask your-  
self the question, can I spin and weave  
my own wool into cloth upon better terms  
than I can sell my wool and buy my  
cloth? that is the question, and we want  
the experience of thrifty farmers upon  
that point.

The following statement is given with  
the hope of inducing attention to this  
subject, and that others will give their es-  
timate.

25½ lbs. of wool, washed on the sheep's  
back, were given out to be spun at 12½  
cts. per lb.—no grease given with it to  
the spinner.

24½ lbs. of yarn (good kersey yarn)  
were returned—loss 1 lb. in spinning.

24½ lbs. of yarn from the wheel, weigh-  
ed 21 lbs. after being scoured—loss in  
washing 3½ lbs.

That bundle of 21 lbs of scoured yarn  
with 12 lbs. of spun cotton No. 4 price,  
19 cents a lb. by the bundle of 5 lbs was  
sent to the weaver, who returned 32 yards of  
good cloth a yard wide at 8 cents a yard  
for weaving.

Now state an account.  
32 yards of Cotton warp ker-  
sey a per yard \$

Contra  
25½ lbs of wool a 33½ cents  
per lb \$8 50

Spinning 24½ lbs of yarn a 12½  
cts per lb 3 06½

Loss on 3½ lbs of yarn in wash-  
ing (calculating only the  
price of the spinning, as  
the gross amount of wool  
is already charged) 0 43½

12 lbs of spun cotton No. 4 at  
19 cts per lb 2 28

Weaving 32 yds of kersey at  
8 cts per yd 2 56

[Washing and winding yarn  
& winding cotton not charg-  
ed]—wool & expenses \$16 84

The price of the cotton warp kersey per  
yard is not stated—if it is valued at 50  
cts a yard then by this estimate the loss  
is 84 cts in making 32 yds.—But if the  
cotton warp kersey is valued at 60 cts  
per yard, then the gain in making up  
your own wool, according to this esti-  
mate, is \$2 86 in 32 yards—nearly 7½  
cents per yard. Is this a fair account  
according to the statement?

Extract of a letter from an officer on board  
the U. S. Frigate Brandywine, to his friend  
in Fredericksburgh, dated Gibraltar, Dec.  
1, 1830:—"An object of gloomy interest,  
presented itself a few hours after dis-  
patching my last letter to you—'twas the  
wreck of a vessel at sea. A handsome  
and entirely new hull, lay bottom up-  
wards, washed by the surf of a high and  
broken swell. We lowered a boat, and I  
took her along side with a stout rope, in  
hopes of being able by taking the end  
back to the ship to heave the lost vessel  
upright, but finding it exceedingly dan-  
gerous to the boat to attempt that ex-  
periment, I directed one of the carpenters to  
leap on the wreck with an axe. The  
intrepid fellow succeeded, and in despite  
of its tumbling and tossing, cut a large  
hole in the bottom, from which issued a  
current of confined air, so very fetid as  
to indicate but too plainly, that some of  
her unhappy crew were still inhabitants  
of their faithless bark. We hailed, but  
no sound was heard, but that of the dis-  
turbance sea among her shattered timbers.  
Night and an approaching gale obliged  
us to desist from further efforts; she had  
barrels of flour in her hold, and we judged  
her to be a Baltimore brig, of about 150  
tons burthen, and apparently capsized ten  
or twelve days. Some of her spars were  
taken on board the Brandywine. We  
then stood on our course, and the brief  
record on our log is probably the only  
one ever made of her fate."

From the Alexandria Gazette.

There are not many men of distinction  
amongst us who figure well as public  
speakers. In the present Congress, there  
are some first rate lawyers, but their forte  
does not lie in oratory. Mr. Buchanan's  
voice and manner we do not admire  
though he is a sound and able advocate.  
Mr. Storrs is somewhat heavy. Mr.  
M'Duffie violates all the rules of correct  
speaking, though he is always listened  
to with attention and satisfaction. Per-  
haps, Mr. Everett excels in the house as  
a correct speaker. He, however, wants

a little of the vis necessary at times to  
give force and energy to the orator.—  
Mr. Webster's style is well known, and  
his manner too, is amenable to the rules  
of severe criticism.—The present At-  
torney General is a graceful speaker—too  
precise and scholastic, however. Upon  
the whole, we think Mr. Wirt bears the  
palm as the first orator in the country.  
His polished periods and flowing senten-  
ces are admirably aided by the gracefulness  
of his action and the charm of his  
manner. His voice is clear and musical  
his person handsome and commanding—  
his gestures appropriate and expressive,  
and his air and carriage natural and dig-  
nified. Possessed of these advantages,  
he always reaps "golden opinions" from  
the people before whom he speaks. His  
heart, beaming through a countenance  
full of intelligence and benevolence al-  
most commands respect before his words  
have confirmed the favorable impressions  
invariably received.

### RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, pre-  
sented, a few days since, to the Senate, a  
petition of the Clerks in the office of A-  
mos Kendall, the Fourth Auditor, praying  
that their salaries, severally, & generally  
may be increased. We place this item of  
intelligence under the head of *Retrenchment*,  
because we remember, that in the volu-  
minous report of the celebrated Commit-  
tee of that name, which was circulated so  
widely and quoted from so implicitly by  
the Jackson papers, two or three years  
ago, this office of Fourth Auditor was  
particularly recommended to be abol-  
ished, as entirely useless; as having no du-  
ties to perform. But this useless office is  
still in existence—Amos Kendall is its  
head—and the Clerks are knocking at  
the doors of Congress for larger salaries!  
Where is this Committee of Retrenchment  
now? Dead—Othello's occupation's  
gone—and its labors have followed it:  
Alas, poor ghost!—*Del. Jour.*

From the National Gazette.

The debate in the House of Repre-  
sentatives, at Washington, relative to the  
duty on Salt, was marked by a very in-  
temperate expression on the part of the  
Southern speakers. We regret the at-  
tempt to increase the duty on that arti-  
cle, but the impropriety or impolicy of  
the measure affords no justification of  
treasonable threats. Mr. Blair, of South  
Carolina, said—  
"He took it for granted the House  
would reject this bill by an overwhelm-  
ing majority. He therefore hoped argu-  
ment against it was unnecessary. Be-  
sides, his feelings, in relation to this sub-  
ject, were too strong to authorise him  
to run the hazard (at this moment) of  
saying what might be regarded as indec-  
orous. Can I, however, required, and  
an imperative duty to his constituents, to  
himself, and to the house, to declare, upon  
him to declare, most emphatically, that if  
this proposition should succeed, the time  
for argument will have passed away."

Mr. Nuckolls said—  
"Let the report and bill be referred  
and printed, and after time for exami-  
nation, let them come up for discussion.  
Sir, I will vote at any time for taking  
up and deciding the fate of this matter.  
The People of South Carolina are in  
great doubt and perplexity on this sub-  
ject, they have been assured that relief  
from their unconstitutional burthens  
would be progressive; but if on the con-  
trary, our course is to be retroactive, by  
increasing, instead of diminishing their  
grievances, we desire to know it, in or-  
der that we may set about relieving our-  
selves from them, peaceably, if we can,  
forcibly, if we must."

"I entreat the House, and particularly the  
Southern portion, to withdraw all objec-  
tion to the second reading, and to ab-  
stain from using this illiberal weapon  
of defence, by which they have so of-  
ten been unkindly scourged. We shall  
then see whether, instead of the duty go-  
ing down to 10 cents, as provided by the  
law of 1830, it be fixed at 15, and there-  
by an earnest given that we are to ex-  
pect still further imposition. Should  
such be the case, I can but fear, that in  
the future history of this country, and  
in its influence on the harmony and per-  
petuity of our Union, the sum of five  
cents on salt may be equally important  
with three cents on tea."

According to the National Journal—  
"Mr. Speight warned the friends of  
the Tariff not to presume on their ma-  
jority on this to oppress the South, and  
make the empire reel and totter to its  
foundation. He assured them that the  
vengeance of the people would sooner or  
later stalk through the avenues of this  
House to take vengeance on them. He  
stated that the Southern States are now  
on the eve of rebellion, and will not sub-  
mit to further oppression."

From the National Gazette.

### THE CUCKOO REPORT.

The Report of the minority on Manu-  
factures is a very amusing document,  
especially in the devout manner in which  
it repeats, and it does nothing more,  
the opinions of the President's Message.  
Miss Kelly's Echo song is dull music  
compared with this brilliant composition.

The second paragraph begins—"With  
the President we concur in the opinion."  
The third—"With the President we also  
concur." Again—"We concur with the  
President in the opinion."—Again—"With  
the President we think it probable."  
Then—"with a characteristic point and  
clearness the President gives his views."  
A long quotation from the Message. A-  
gain—"We presume all the friends of do-

mesic industry and our country's safety,  
will concur with the President."—"We  
are at no loss to understand the President.  
(wonderful!) nor do we hesitate to con-  
cur with him."—"The President thinks  
and we think."—"We fully concur with  
the President in the opinion."—"We there-  
fore concede the justice of the rule laid  
down by the President." Again—"We  
concur with the President in the opinion."  
A few lines further—"We therefore con-  
cur with the President in the opinion."  
This flattering approval spreads—"The  
admonitions of the President are the  
voice of wisdom,"—but soon falls back  
to the old phrases—"Most sincerely do  
we accord with the President." This  
potent minority wind up what they call  
their report, thus—"We cannot better  
conclude than by repeating the warnings  
of the Chief Magistrate."

To be serious: there is in all these  
"concurrences" a spirit of adulation  
which excites a sense of shame in a re-  
publican American. The similar obse-  
quiousness and the gross flattery which  
are practised in other quarters, might  
induce the conclusion that the Presi-  
dent is supposed to have a particu-  
lar relish for them, and to prefer  
friends or advocates in the shape of par-  
rots or spaniels. It is a great aggra-  
vation of the case, too, that the Mes-  
sage has been selected as the occa-  
sion or groundwork of this celebration of  
the "characteristic point and clearness"  
—"the voice of wisdom"—the "powers  
of diction," and so forth; when it is  
known that no part of that document  
can be regarded as his performance.—  
An old poet says that flattery but ill be-  
comes a soldier's mouth; we may add that  
it is equally unfit for a soldier's ear; and  
that it is—  
"Rank poison for a subject, or a king."

An act to abolish all and every such parts  
of the Constitution and form of Gov-  
ernment of this State as relate to the  
appointment of the Officers of Regis-  
trars of Wills and Clerks of the County  
Courts of this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly  
of Maryland. That all such parts of the  
fortieth, forty-first and forty-seventh ar-  
ticles of the Constitution and form of  
Government of this State, and all and  
every part of the said Constitution and  
form of Government which relates to the  
Register of Wills or Clerks of the County  
Courts in this State be and the same are  
hereby abolished abrogated annulled and  
made void.

Sec. 2nd. And be it enacted, That the  
appointment of Registers of Wills and  
Clerks of the several County Courts of  
this State be limited to a term of seven  
years: Provided nothing herein contained  
shall be construed to affect the tenure  
of office of the present incumbents, as at  
present provided for by the Constitu-  
tion.

Sec. 3rd. And be it enacted, That if  
this Act shall be confirmed by the Gen-  
eral Assembly of Maryland after the  
next election of Delegates to the General  
Assembly at the first session after such  
new election as the Constitution and  
form of Government of this State directs;  
in such case, this Act and the alterations  
of said Constitution therein made pro-  
posed or contained shall constitute and  
be valid as a part of said Constitution  
and form of Government to all intents  
and purposes, any thing therein contain-  
ed to the contrary notwithstanding.

The above bill, we understand, has  
passed the Legislature.

On Monday evening, while we were  
seated in the post office, ruminating upon  
the nature of that negative quality, philo-  
sophically called cold, and calculating the  
chances which we had for hearing from  
abroad during the coming week, in stalk-  
ed one of your six-foot swamp Jonathans  
with what he called "Uncle Sam's work  
bag" on his back. "Bless my stars, Mr.  
—," said the post master, "where are  
you from, to day?" "Where am I from?  
why, from Wooster, I guess, & be darn'd  
to ye." But you didn't come on foot,  
Mr. — through this snow, with the  
mail on your back, a distance of forty  
miles?" "Now that's as nigh like a  
Jackson post master as one bull calf is  
like another, jest to tell a man he lies be-  
fore he says nothing—no horse could  
live in this ere snow, and so I said I'd  
come along a foot, and I did, and down I  
come tail on end, like a streak of chalk  
— I don't owe the Post-office General  
nothing now I guess, for not bringing of  
it in after the time, as you knows on! ha  
Mister?" On Tuesday morning the same  
man started for Worcester again, with  
the mail on his back, and with no horse  
but shank's mares, which he drove one  
before the other, or, as the jockeys say,  
"tandem."—*Pavuluck Chronicle.*

### THE STEAM BOAT



### MARYLAND.

THE Trustees of the Steam Boat, Maryland,  
early in the year 1830 resolved, that it  
would be expedient to elect annually a Cap-  
tain for the Boat, notice therefore is hereby  
given to all persons concerned, that in confor-  
mity to this Resolution, the Board will pro-  
ceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURS-  
DAY, 10th day of March ensuing.

By order,  
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer  
Easton, Feb. 19.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioners of  
the tax for Talbot County, will meet at  
their office in the Court House in the Town of  
Easton, on Tuesday the 22nd and Friday the  
25th days of the present month (February) at  
11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on  
the same days in each succeeding week for  
the space and term of twenty days, for the  
purpose of hearing and determining appeals,  
and making such alterations and abatements  
in the assessment of property, as they may deem  
necessary and proper according to law.

By Order,  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the  
Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County,  
Feb. 19.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural  
Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold  
their next meeting, at the residence of Sam-  
T. Kennard, Esq. on Thursday next, the 24th  
inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. where a punctual at-  
tendance of the members is particularly requir-  
ed.

R. SPENCER, Sec'y.

Feb. 19

### EASTON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees are requested to attend a  
Meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on  
the 1st SATURDAY in March next at 11 o'clock  
A. M.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Feb. 19

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
County, will be sold at public sale on Wed-  
nesday the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, if not  
the next fair day thereafter) at the late resi-  
dence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased, "Poplar  
Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said  
deceased, viz.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture,  
Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles  
too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six  
months will be given on all sums over five dol-  
lars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note  
with approved security bearing interest from  
the day of sale; for all sums of and under five  
dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to  
commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance  
given by.

THOS. H. LEONARD, Adm'r.

of Jonathan Leonard, dec'd.

Feb. 19

### ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court  
of Talbot County, will be sold at the late  
residence of George Shannahan, near the Troy  
Creek on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March  
next, at 10 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the  
first fair day thereafter, all the personal prop-  
erty of the said George Shannahan, late of Tal-  
bot County deceased, consisting of NEGROES,



Horses Cattle Sheep

and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and  
Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles  
too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are:  
a credit of six months on all sums over five  
dollars the purchaser giving bond or note with  
approved security bearing interest from the  
day of sale. For all sums of and under five  
dollars the cash will be required.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.

of George Shannahan, dec'd.

Feb. 19

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni expo-  
nas issued out of Talbot County Court,  
and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk  
thereof: one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use  
of John E. Rigdon, one at the suit of the State  
of Maryland use of James Sangston, Adm. D.  
B. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit  
of the State of Maryland, at the instance and  
for the use of Shadrach and Solomon Mitchell  
against Clement Morris, will be sold on TUES-  
DAY, the eighth day of March next, at the  
Court House door, in the town of Easton, be-  
tween the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, of said  
day, the following property to wit:—one ne-  
gro boy Stephen, about 21 years old, one ne-  
gro boy Major, about 18 years old, and one  
negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, tak-  
en as the property of the said Clement Mor-  
ris, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the a-  
bove venditioni exponas and the interest and  
costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
THOS. HENRIX, late Shff.

Feb. 19

### MARYLAND.

#### Caroline County Orphan's Court.

15th day of February A. D. 1831.

ON application of James Leaverton adm'r.  
of Moses Leaverton late of Caroline County  
deceased,—It is ordered that he give the  
notice required by law for creditors to exhibit  
their claims against the said deceased's  
estate and that the same be published once  
in each week for the space of three successive  
weeks in one of the newspapers printed in  
the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faith-  
fully copied from the minutes  
of proceedings of the Or-  
phan's Court, of the County a-  
foresaid, I have hereunto set my  
hand and the public seal of my  
office affixed, this 15th day  
of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty  
one.

Test,

JAS. SANGSTON, Reg'r.

of Wills for Caroline County.

Feb. 19

### In compliance to the above order

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Caroline County, hath  
obtained from the Orphan's Court of Caroline  
County in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Moses Leaverton late  
of Caroline County, deceased. All persons  
having claims against the said deceased's  
estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same  
with the proper vouchers thereof, to the sub-  
scriber on or before the 26th day  
of August next, or they may otherwise by  
law, be excluded from all benefit of the said  
estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day  
of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty  
one.

JAMES LEVERTON, adm'r.

of Moses Leaverton, dec'd.

Feb. 19



# THE BOOK OF ENTRIES.

The following occurrence, which took place some months ago in Philadelphia, came under our own individual notice.—Two Irishmen, from the land of shillelah and shamrock, had a dispute; one of them having sued the other before a Magistrate in this city, for a balance of debt. Each party produced his bill and each party brought the other in debt to him.

**Magistrate.** My friends, it is impossible to decide as yet for either of you. Here are only two bills, without a particle of evidence to support them.

**Plaintiff.** But I'll shew to my bill your honor, I'll shew to it—I'll fix the spalspeen.

**Mag.** Yes, but you cannot swear to this mere bill—if you had any book of original entry, and could swear to it, it might make some difference.

**Plain.** Feith your honor, an' I've just got that same—and if your honor will wait a bit, I'll run and fetch it.

**Mag.** Where do you live?

**Plain.** By the Water-Works your honor.

**Mag.** Then let the case stand adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon when you must both appear for a decision.

Accordingly, at 4 P. M. down came the defendant with his friends, for each had mustered his forces, and down came also the plaintiff and his partisans, and the plaintiff with his front door on his back!—Swaggering into the office with an air of confidence, he set it down with a bang on the floor and spoke—

**Plain.** There, your honor—is't there an original book of entries?

**Mag.** Yes, and it beats all the original books of entry that I ever heard of before. But will you be qualified to it?

**Plain.** That I will sir. (He was sworn.)

**Mag.** Now explain it—for I cannot read it now you have it here.

**Plain.** Why you see your honor, isn't there the strait strokes where I charge him. Isn't that original now?

**Mag.** Well, and the other marks?

**Plain.** What! the round O's? Sir, isn't that the round dollars that I gave him credit for, every time he paid me? An' if your honor will just count, you'll find how many more strait strokes there, than there is round O's and that is just the balance he owes me—is't that original now?

The defendant having nothing to shew, judgment was entered against him as it appeared on the book. But nothing could exceed the mirth of the crowd, for the office was by this time full, when the plaintiff, having received his money, marched off in triumph with his original book of entries on his back.

## LADY'S BOOK

THE first number of this work for 1831, is just published. It will be well for us to observe, that the contents have been selected with much care—attention has been particularly directed to make them diversified, amusing and moral. It is in the opinion of our patrons, we have in a measure succeeded, their approbation will fully compensate us for the difficulties & additional expenses we have had to encounter. Having in vain attempted to supply some of the pressing calls of our former numbers, we must be allowed to say, the fault does not rest with us but the public—we printed what we considered a large edition at the commencement and then re-printed No. 1, and increased the edition of the after Numbers in proportion, and notwithstanding we have no copies of the work remaining on hand!

We cannot conjecture what number of the second volume will be subscribed for, but as our edition is limited, and no second edition can possibly be printed, we especially request that our agents and friends will make this particular known, that all who think well of the work and would patronize it, may be induced to send their subscriptions forthwith.

It will be noticed that the PLATE of FASHIONS that accompanies this number is that which is now in vogue among the fashionables in Philadelphia, and must not be considered a mere fancy sketch, the designs were furnished us by a Lady well versed in those matters, (the colours also were adopted under her direction) and our female readers at a distance may receive them, without hesitation, as being perfectly authentic. The description of the European Fashions accompanying the description of the Philadelphia Fashions, are the latest sent over to this country, and our receiving them in time for insertion is owing to the attention of a Liverpool friend, who is much interested in the success of this work.

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.

### Embellishments in the January Number:

Philadelphia Fashions, } Engraved by CLAY.  
Handsomely colored }  
The cabinet Council, }  
Two subjects of Embroidery, } R. GILBERT.  
Calico Print Works at Comelyville, } G. GILBERT.  
A Spanish Dance, }  
Cadet's Monument at West Point, } G. GILBERT.  
Two Popular English Songs set to Music. }  
Two French Medals, } R. GILBERT.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 5

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having removed to Baltimore has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. A. Graham for Collection, all those indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. G. on or before the first day of February next and settle the same, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of an officer, to be collected in the shortest manner.

Jan. 15 RICHARD KENNEY.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Jan. 15

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honourable the Judges of the Talbot County Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c

"In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY." NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court 'where, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers that are weekly published in Easton, in Talbot County on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Report of the Trustee states, that the Farm and Premises of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred and five dollars, current money."

RICHARD T. EARLE, LEMUEL PUNNELL, P. B. HOPPER.

Feb. 12 Sw

## JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centreville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with, before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abounding in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest; and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful race, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend on this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William H. Johnson Esq, a member of the State of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Betsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have put my mares to him; John Richards got injured so early, and when young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

## PEDIGREE

Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was got from a stallion, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Centinel—her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS) granddam, by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare. Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomedes, out of the imported mare Castina, she by Rockingham, ut of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is, in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsey Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, 15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Col. Lot, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

WITNESS.—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares, from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

## BARK.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing Spring—say

## 100 CORDS.

50 CORDS of Spanish or Chestnut Oak & 50 CORDS of PEACH OAK—for which the highest price, in cash, will be given, on delivery to the Subscriber, at Annapolis.

Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the Subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, January 3 2m

## UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

In order that the public may comprehend the nature of the instruction and the plan of tuition, as laid down by the Faculty, which, from the applications made to the trustees, do not appear to be fully understood; it has been considered proper to make the following brief statement for the information of parents and guardians, who have young men to educate, and of such as are directing their own studies.

1. The classes will commence on Monday, 3d January, before which time, or as soon thereafter as possible, it is expected that persons desirous of being entered as students, will deliver their names registered.

2. The College course occupies four years—each year is divided into three terms: the first commencing on the 2d Monday of September; the second on the 2d day of January; the third on the Wednesday after Easter-day. Students entering after the commencement of a term, are chargeable with the whole term.

3. The course of education embraced in the plan, and for which the most ample provision has been made, in the appointment of professors and tutors, consists of the Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages, and Literatures; Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, & Geology; Botany and other branches of Natural History; Ancient and Modern History; Political Economy, Rhetoric and Belles Lettres; Moral and Intellectual Philosophy—for each of which departments separate and distinct professors have been appointed.

4. The plan of instruction has been so laid down, that the whole time of the student, during college hours, will be employed in study and attendance upon his classes—a daily record will be kept of his attendance in class, and general conduct throughout the term.

5. Previous to the summer vacation there will be a general examination by the Faculty of all the classes in the college, in the studies of the year. These examinations will be public, so far as to admit not only the trustees of the university, parents and guardians, but all gentlemen of liberal education who may choose to be present.

6. When the student has gone through the whole course of study as laid down by the faculty, and upon examination is found properly qualified for the degree of honors of the university, a diploma, certifying his proficiency will be presented to him.

7. Students who do not intend to offer themselves for the honors of the university, will be permitted to caterary of the classes, with the privilege of attending such parts of the recitations of the class they enter, as may suit their views and inclinations, and also attend the lectures of the different professors—such students, however will be subject to the same fee for instruction, as the other students. To these students recitations under the seal of the university, will be given, testifying to the branches of study they have successfully pursued during the session.

8. The professors will commence their courses of instruction as soon as the different classes are formed.

9. The charges of the college for instruction, including attendance upon all the professors, are one hundred dollars per annum.

10. Gentlemen well qualified for teaching the French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, are engaged by the faculty to give instruction in these branches, at the additional annual charge of twenty dollars each.

11. It is on every account desirable that students should enter at the commencement of the session—but they may enter at any time.

Those who desire further information in regard to this department of the university, may obtain it by reference to any of the trustees of the university or to the professors composing the college faculty.

Students applying for admission will make application to the Rev. Dr. Williams, President and Professor of Ancient Languages, or to Mr. Ducatel, Secretary and Professor of Chemistry.

NATHANIEL WILLIAMS, Vice President of the Board of Trustees.

Jan. 6. 4w

## A SADDLE & BRIDLE

WAS left at the Subscribers Tavern, in Easton, some time in June last, the owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay the cost of this advertisement and take them away.

SOLOMON BARROTT.

Jan. 15 Sw

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber agent, for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

## 100 NEGROES,

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for whom he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

Nov. 13. (S. & W.)

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

## 50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centreville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13.

THOS. W. OVERLEY

## DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Dialling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks to his numerous Patrons, and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary improvement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Boards can be accommodated by several respectable Families in the town, on very reasonable terms.

Denton, Sept. 1—Sept 11

## SCHOOL.

FOR the accommodation of the neighborhood, the Subscriber has consented to open a school at his house, provided sufficient encouragement is offered, on Monday, the 7th February next. Persons inclined to patronize the School, are requested to call at his house, where the terms will be made known. Scholars from a distance can be accommodated with boarding on moderate terms.

The Public's obedient Serv't.

LAMBERT W. FORD.

Jan. 29

## More Boots and Shoes.



THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call and see his bargain. He has also a complete assortment of Materials suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's ob't. serv't.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Jan. 15

## READ'S PATENT. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized & offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for fourteen years from the third day of April 1829 the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$30 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every Chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first published this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna, Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh. T.

ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk,

DAVIS DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.

Feb. 5

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy, who calls himself

Thomas J. Harrison,

he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair, and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away, a brown frock coat, grey cassinet pantaloons, and new fur hat, he has also with him a plaid cloak and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken up and secured so that I get him again. I forward all persons from harbouring him at their peril, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Feb. 5.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgements to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them & the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's ob't. serv't.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

## UNION TAVERN,

Easton, Maryland.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. the above house has recently undergone a thorough repair and presents an appearance of twelve years with a disposition to please & accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.

N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers, W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1830

## AMERICAN HOTEL

### THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a House of entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hancock st.—His table shall be supplied with the best the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitted attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.

Jan. 1

6w

## WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centreville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from the conveniences his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centreville, Jan. 15.

The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Enquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above Notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville times for collection.

## \$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, living in Dorchester county, Md., on Thursday the 30th ultimo, negro man Levin, who calls himself



### LEVIN HARRIS,

about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of very dark complexion and slender form—He is lame in his left ankle, and inclines the toe of his left foot outward, and that of his right foot inward.

Also, negro woman



### LEAH,

his wife, about 22 years of



*A. Catmuff*

# EASTON GAZETTE.

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

VOL. XIV.

EASTON, MD. SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1831.

NO. 9.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY EVENING

BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

## TERMS

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

### A Tragical Tale of the Sea.

The following dreadful tragedy is related in the London "Seamen's Magazine and Church of England Guardian." The editor says it is an authentic narrative, as he received it from one of the parties referred to, although it was not thought best to give names or places.

"Well, sir, I will tell you this story which you are so anxious to hear. I commanded the ship, we sailed from London, intended to call at, in order to take in passengers, and then proceed to, we arrived at, a destined, and went ashore immediately, in order to make arrangements with the parties that desired to go with me to—

A gentleman and his lady, and another gentleman in an exceedingly weak state, slowly recovering from a malignant fever, composed the party, and being informed that the former had boxes of dollars, and plate to the amount of—thousand pounds, which were to be taken on board, I made every necessary arrangement, and returned to my ship.

I had on board a mate, and—men; and deeming it expedient, I called my mate privately into my cabin, and informed him of the large quantity of money and plate about to be committed to our charge with the passengers; and, to avoid even the possibility of danger from the crew, I desired him to use any means he thought best to induce them to remain ashore that night in order that we might convey the property on board, and stow it safely away, without their knowing

mediately assented, and accordingly, got rid of the men. I reposed entire confidence in him and he appeared to deserve it; the men, however, were kept ashore all night while we, with perfect secrecy and safety, as we thought, had the property conveyed to the ship, and securely stowed away. In the morning the men came on board, and every thing being taken in, we got under weigh, with a fair wind in the evening.

The first night, and the succeeding day and night passed without any particular occurrence, and the wind continuing fair, we were, at the close of the second day, two hundred miles from land. My crew were most of them Irishmen, not such men, certainly, as I should have chosen but I was obliged to take them as I found them. Indeed one of the Irishmen, to whom I shall again refer more particularly, was not a seaman.

Every thing had proceeded in an even and regular course, until the close of the third evening, if I except an undue familiarity between the mate and the crew; which, although I observed, I had not even mentioned. On this evening, however, I was oppressed with a kind of uneasiness I cannot describe; but fearing it might be a prelude to sickness, I left the mate in charge; and retired to my berth much earlier than usual. I tried to sleep, but in vain. I rose, took some grog, and lay down again. I tried to compose myself, but found it impossible. I several times dozed a little, but almost instantly started under gloomy impressions or from frightful dreams. As this was quite unusual with me, having scarcely known a solitary instance of my rest being disturbed, I spent my hours under great despondency, and anxiously wished for the dawn of day. I continued thus until near 2 o'clock; even my dozing might have been interrupted by the slightest movement, so far was I from enjoying any thing like repose.

About two, I heard a footstep cautiously approaching, I listened, and a man came close to my berth, and muttered, "Captain!" I called out, "Who's there?" No answer being returned, I jumped out, and was instantly accosted by the Irishman above referred to, in the most abrupt and callous manner, with "By J—, it is all over with you; the mate has told the crew about the money; they have taken the ship, and your throat will be cut at three o'clock." I was momentarily deprived of the power of utterance, and before I recovered from the shock, the fellow was gone. I, however, soon became collected, and slipping on my trousers and waistcoat, I immediately stepped into the gentleman's cabin to whom this treasure belonged. But he having overheard the dismal announcement, had most imprudently communicated it to his wife, who instantly swooned. She, when

I entered, was perfectly insensible, and he, with clasped hands exclaimed in deep despair, "O my wife! O my children! I shall never see you more!" Finding he knew the worst, I coolly said, "Well sir, will you arm with me, and resist?" He said he could not, it was useless. I said, "remember, sir, the property is yours—that your wife, and children are at stake. You ought, therefore, to be ready to resist to the very last extremity, I too have a wife and children, and will, therefore, resist to the last for them, for my employers, and for you." Finding, however, that he was literally sunk in despair, I returned to my cabin.

Any attempt to describe the state of my mind would be useless. I think I stood for a few moments utterly at a loss what step to take, when somehow my hand got into my waistcoat pocket, and enclosed my knife. Without premeditation or design I opened it. I now recollected the sick gentleman, but I thought it best to let him remain in ignorance. I knew not what to do; however, not knowing what might befall me, or what course I should take, I rushed towards the deck, but my hand accidentally striking against something which I found to be an American axe, I seized it, and the next moment was on deck, where I saw the helm deserted, and the mate with the whole crew sitting together drinking in the forepart of the ship. With the open knife in my left hand, & the uplifted axe in my right, I sprang among them, and as my eye met the mate's, with one blow of the axe, I cleaved his head asunder. The men simultaneously rose, and fled in different directions? I followed the nearest instantly; and just as he was in the act of going aloft, I buried the axe in his loins, and he fell overboard. One now turned and tried to grapple with me; but I, in a moment, drove the axe into his breast, and he fell at my feet. So deeply had the axesunk into his body, that I was in imminent danger of being overpowered; but placing my foot on his chest, I by one vigorous effort, succeeded in extricating it. I now looked round, and observing no one near me, I went aft; but seeing here someone standing, I hal-

gain lifted my axe, when a voice exclaimed, "It was the sick gentleman." I could only say, "Go in, sir." Roused by my striking my hand against the axe, and unheeding it, he had come out, and having witnessed my actions, without knowing any thing of the cause, he concluded me laboring under a direful paroxysm of madness, and instantly obeyed thankful that he had not shared the fate of those who had fallen before his eyes.

I found the men had all fled to the rigging, and were still aloft. The moon shone brightly, and I called to the nearest man to come down, but he would neither answer nor move. I went into my cabin, fetched out my fowling-piece, and insisted on his coming down, or I would fire at him. At length he came down, and fell on his knees at my feet. I asked him what he had to say of their blood-thirsty villainy; he replied, the mate had drawn them into it, and he was obliged to agree. "Strip!" said I—he did so. I then put my gun and axe behind me; and cutting eighteen inches of rope, I gave him a severe flogging; to this I subjected every one of them, and they submitted without offering the least resistance; the passengers, during the whole period, almost petrified, looked on.

It only now occurred to me, that there was no one at the helm; I therefore took my gun and axe, and, as there was no alternative, I was compelled to occupy that post at once. The passengers all came to me, but I could only beg them to leave me. They still halted, however, while I called the men before me, and told them I had now done with them; their conduct would determine my future steps, at the same time concluding by saying, I would kill the first man that manifested a mutinous disposition, or that dared to cross a given line on the deck before me, without my express command. I then ordered them to throw the bodies overboard, and return to their respective duties.

Beginning now to reflect on what I had done: remembering that my life, my ship, my passengers, their property and the cargo, were at least so far preserved;—remembering, at the same time, that I had accomplished only by the sacrifice of three men,—that their blood had been shed by me,—and, seeing it upon me when morning dawned; my feelings overcame me, and I burst into tears.

The danger was still by no means over. I had—days to sail to—; no mate, two men less than before, and every reason to believe, that the crew would still watch for, and seize any opportunity to murder me now, if for no other purpose than that of securing their own lives. I therefore made up my mind to keep my post at the helm, day and night, that I might at least have all my enemies before me;—but how I should keep my post, do without sleep, or venture to sleep, at it,

even for a moment, were questions on which I feared to dwell.

Whatever my fears and feelings were, I still manifested the same determined and fearless line of conduct which I had hitherto succeeded. I put my axe close to my side, in full view of the crew. The gentleman, who owned the property, but who, in anticipation of a dismal event, gave himself up to despair, certainly did not offer any assistance in his power; but I had too much to do to venture for a moment to trust him.

From the Irishman, I gained a full detail of the plot,—the men in which they intended to murder me, the passengers, and their intention to carry the vessel to— This man, so generally employed near me; the passengers too, used him as far as they dared prudent; though all were sensible, at no confidence ought to be placed in him. Thirteen days at length, thus passed, during which we had contrary weather,—half fallen in with no vessel,—as to myself, although I was still unimpaired, and aware of no attempt against my men, my strength and spirits were nearly exhausted.

It will not be supposed by any, that I mean to assert I never slept during this period; still, I can say that I am scarcely conscious of having, during the whole period, fallen asleep, especially by night; and, indeed, it is in my estimation, no easy thing for a man to sleep, with a crew before him, every man of which he knows, and seize that opportunity to murder him.

On the morning of the fourth day, however, I certainly started at something like sound sleep, in consequence of an idea of a glare of excess light; and I am unable to express my astonishment, and the overwhelming emotions of gratitude that instantly seized my heart, at beholding the sun shining so brilliantly, & in full view of the battery of guns to be fired, and, in short time, a boat, with a pilot, came alongside. We lay to, while they returned with my command for soldiers to take my crew into custody. I need not say they were all condemned to die. The Irishman before mentioned, was committed to the punishment. I begged their lives might be spared, and used all my influence to save them, but in vain. Before their execution I saw them all, and they were informed in my presence, of the means I had used to save them, and of their also proving utterly unavailing. They appeared so far satisfied that I had not acted from mere vindictive feeling,—confessed their guilt but attributed their untimely end and indeed the origin of the whole to the mate alone.

The conduct of this brave Scot, in his singularly critical situation, has been, and will be, variously judged of; though all attempts to ruin him, by false & absurd insinuations, so completely failed, that all the quarters and parties capable of forming a just opinion of the whole case, justified his conduct by the strongest expressions of unqualified approbation and by the most liberal rewards? While the man (we state the fact and leave it) who sunk under the mere apprehension in the awful moments of the impending danger, had afterwards so great a dread of public opinion—so keen a sense of shame—so little regard for the dictates of religion, for himself, and for his wife and children as almost immediately to blow out his own brains.

From the National Gazette.

We insert the following letter respecting the remains of WASHINGTON, written with the utmost warmth of patriotism and great cogency of argument and diction. The subject possesses much interest for all true lovers of their country and admirers of genuine heroism, first shown in its plenitude and excellence in the character and conduct of our first President.

Letter from a late Member of Congress from Maryland, to the Hon. George E. Mitchell, of the House of Representatives, written a short time before the close of the last session of Congress.

Dear Sir.—Through the loop holes of my retreat I have observed with interest the proceedings of your present session, and I felt particular pleasure on seeing your resolutions, so appropriately offered on the 22d February, for carrying into effect the views of the Congress of 1799, and for rededicating the solemn pledge, then made in behalf of the nation, to place the remains of the illustrious Father of his Country under a monument to be erected in the people's house. I will heartily congratulate you if you are able to command from the House just time and patriotism enough for the adoption of this measure before the adjournment. It is

painful to recur to the cold indifference with which all the efforts hitherto made to fulfil the resolutions of 1799 have been treated; but it is a consolation to remember, that there have always been a few men of ardent patriotism, like your own, solicitous to keep alive the recollection of this duty. It will be doubtless remembered by some amongst you, that when the eloquent,—and, as I believe, truly patriotic member from Virginia,—Mr. Mercer,—then in the legislature of his own State,—proposed and carried by an unanimous vote of that body, a resolution for asking the remains of Washington from his family, to be removed and placed beneath a monument to be erected near their Capitol,—a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina,—now, I believe, no more [Mr. Huger]—came forward with deep anxiety to claim the sacred dust, as pledged to the nation, and, with generous ardour, urged an immediate fulfilment of the nation's faith. And yet you are, at this late day, again to deliberate, in cold debate, whether you will even now discharge the solemn duty!

Allow me the freedom to express to you my feelings on this interesting subject, and to pray you to call up for immediate confirmation those resolutions so often and so shamefully put aside. Whatever lurking opposition there may still be to the act proposed, there certainly can be no open argument maintained against it; as, on the other hand, to declare in a set eulogium on the character, the virtues and the services of Washington, would be, I think, ill suited to the taste and feelings of every friend of the measure. In short, the question must be carried by an impulse of patriotic feeling and gratitude for the most eminent and disinterested services ever rendered by an individual to his race, or its loss must be not only entered on the proceedings of the House, but recorded by the Muse of History as a lamentable instance of the instability of all popular judgments, when the immediate excitements to them are removed.

How was it, in 1799, when the news of the death of this unrivalled patriot reached Congress, that every countenance was saddened with grief—every patriotic bosom was wrung with agony?—It was then related to us, and it was said that a sorrow too profound for utterance pervaded the hearts of all. Washington—the pride, the glory of the republic—the saviour of his country—the benefactor of mankind—was no more. The consequences of his departure could not then be calculated;—it was the will of Providence, that rules the destiny of nations;—but the future was not then foreseen. Happy, happy people! who have still been protected and advanced through untried experiments, and scenes of glorious achievement, to a state of unexampled prosperity!—And all these blessings may be regarded in the highest degree as the fruit of the wisdom and the pure and enlightened patriotism of that one man.

As soon as the impression of that profound grief had left the mind free to decide on a proper course to be pursued in relation to an event no less distressing than the loss of him who was declared by that august assembly "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the joint resolution of both House of Congress was passed unanimously, that a marble monument be erected by the United States in the Capitol, and that the family of Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it. Shall not this resolve of the People of the United States, made through their representatives, be considered as a solemn pledge of their faith for the performance of the act decreed, when now, in calm retrospection of the neglect of more than thirty years to discharge that duty, we perceive the causes for our gratitude tenfold accumulated?—Our lamentation for the loss of the hero and the guide of our fathers through the perils of the revolutionary war, and of the profound statesman, who watched with parental solicitude, to his latest breath, over the interests of the people, is no longer the effervescence of a passion or a high-wrought feeling;—it is now a grief which the mellowing hand of time has softened into sober thoughts of national gratitude.

This decree of your predecessors is not held up to you as a covenant with the departed patriot: to him or to his fame its performance can avail nothing; it can add nothing to the mighty meed of his large honours, which all mankind have awarded to him, and which history and posterity will preserve to future ages against the rasure of oblivion. It is with yourselves you have covenanted; it is to your children's children who are to reap the fruits of his patriotic services; it is to the moral grandeur of the nation you owe the strict discharge of it. Will any man, then, in your enlightened body, call for arguments to prove the obligations we all owe to the mighty chieftain, and to the pure and disinterested Father of his

country? Shall any man be called upon to dilate on the military exploits and civic virtues of him, whose whole life was devoted to deeds of patriotism? The time is most propitious to the adoption of this long delayed measure of national gratitude. It is now "the high and palmy state" of our country; a profound peace reigns; and your finances are in the most flourishing condition. You have not long ago, passed through triumphs and rejoicings raised in honour to a living patriot—the friend of Washington—on whom you bestowed a tribute of noble munificence; blessing yourselves who gave, and him who received; and you will not surely falter in this light discharge of your obligations towards one, who, in the purest spirit of disinterestedness, ever, whilst living, refused the proffered gifts of his country, except when he was permitted to dispense them for the advancement and glory of the nation? What was it you gave to the philanthropic foreigner—the gallant knight of freedom—the good La Fayette? It was but a memorial of the services of that illustrious individual—a memento of the gratitude of this nation for the important aid he volunteered to it in its infant struggle to be free. For this you have raised to him a monument in the ever during hills and valleys of your country; and honorable men now representing the feelings of this same people, cannot consistently withhold a simple memorial from the native patriot, to whom the homage of all hearts has been offered up, or refuse his venerated remains a place in that temple of liberty which his valour and wisdom so eminently contributed to establish.

Will it be said, that such a manifestation of national gratitude as the one proposed would be to adopt a superstitious reverence for men, and to set a precedent under which the future minions of tyrants and oppressors will hand down their names, in undistinguishable honours, with those of patriots and sages, and that every common hero will claim the right of national sepulture? This is not the character nor can it ever be the effect of the act you propose to do. It must be a single case in the annals of this Republic. Two Washingtons come not in an age. If some distant generation after us

of wild ambition, and another Father of his country shall arise—endued with that "ethereal spirit" which is vouchsafed by Providence to a few of the sons of men, in wide intervals of space and time, qualifying them to lead, to guide, and to save, then let posterity follow our example, and raise a monument to his virtues. The fame of mere heroes has grown too vulgar for the admiration and affections of this enlightened people; but if, in the vicissitude of human affairs, either by force or by corruption, their liberties should ever be endangered, the example of this illustrious saviour of his country, impressed, perhaps, by a national memorial of it, upon the descendant of some revolutionary sire, shall call forth a champion to free his country from tyranny, and restore the glorious fabric of liberty and law.

The moral influence of such memorials of national gratitude can never be denied by him who has studied human nature or understood and felt the operation of moral causes. It is at the tomb of the departed parent or friend the heart is most affected with the remembrance of every virtue and of every act of kindness which distinguished him; and it is but an extended sentiment which is sprung in the patriot's bosom by a contemplation of the disinterested services of the hero and the sage; and, as the minds of men are thus imbued with gratitude for deeds which have ennobled and dedicated to honor the memory of departed patriots, a generous emulation incites and elevates their talents to the achievement of like services to their country. When the sacred ashes of Washington shall have been deposited in the citadel of freedom, they will regenerate the only real Phoenix that ever had existence, in the production of a heart for this great republic, and will afford the strongest cement of that union, which was the object of his fondest care and the latest theme of his patriotic exhortation. Let but a simple monument arise from the vault which has been already prepared in the foundation of the Capitol as a receptacle for his sacred bones, and the Capitol becomes a monument of Washington. That whole magnificent edifice becomes his mausoleum, in which the servants of the people, in successive generations, will annually assemble to take care of the Republic, and, as they daily pass his tomb, their hearts will glow with admiration of the great asserter of the freedom of their forefathers, and they will vow, with reverential gratitude, to transmit it unimpaired to their posterity.

I am apprehensive that in one provision of your reported resolutions, you have presented an obstacle to their passage;—I mean the plan of adding a "pedestrian statue." I do not pretend to any peculiar taste in monumental architecture, but



you will probably find men in your House who do. For myself I have just taste enough to know what pleases my eye or affects my heart; but I should be for a strict conformity to the Resolutions of 1799. If you do not fling away that pedestrian statue, be assured you endanger your resolutions. You know the history of this subject, and you must have perceived that hitherto every serious effort to carry this design into execution has been baffled by the disputes of taste. The simple monument, the equestrian statue, and the gorgeous mausoleum have so divided your councils, that the feeling of national gratitude seemed to be lost in the zeal of scientific controversy. I pray you to remove at once this temptation to such idle divisions of opinion, and looking only to the national bond, fulfil it to the letter. The simplest acknowledgment of our inextinguishable debt is best suited to our slow performance; and no structure of marble or of brass, which human hands can raise, would be commensurate with the character of this great benefactor of mankind. Erect a shrine for the devotion of patriotism and dispute no more about the form or elevation of the altar: *Hic cinie—fama ubique*, will refer the stranger and the sojourner from the most distant clime to that "one only man," whose character and claims to our gratitude are written in every page of our history.

You have very properly come out with a proposal which I think is essential to a just exercise of the right to remove the remains of Washington, in the provision for the entombment of those of Mrs. Washington in the same sepulchre; for it was to her generous concession, on the entreaty of Congress, you first owed that privilege. Her sacrifice of private feeling to the public will, has ever since been considered as creating an obligation to preserve together the remains of those who were so closely united in life. The case presented by this provision is simple in its nature, and is one of feeling and sentiment—not of argument. There is no recorded bond for doing it; but it certainly was considered by the surviving actors in the scenes of '99, as having been an obligation understood and necessarily implied. So great a sacrifice of private feeling to a sense of public duty, as was made in yielding up the remains of Washington, created a tie upon the nation "to diminish the sacrifice as much as possible;" and such was clearly the delicate obligation intimated to Congress by the then President of the United States. It can be proved, from the lips of Mrs. Washington, that she yielded the body of General Washington with the expectation that, upon her decease, her remains should not be separated, but permitted to rest with those of her husband, whosoever it should be the will of the government to appoint, and she was accordingly interred in a leaden coffin, with a view to such removal.

I will only observe further, that if any thing could add to the sanctity or uses of the monumental place you propose to establish, it would be the religious attraction presented to the gentler sex by the adoption of this measure. It is, after all, to that sex the infant mind must owe its bent to every virtue; and the fond mother may then with the strictest delicacy bring to that sanctuary her blooming boy and, with aspirations to Heaven for his imitation of the great example, dedicate him to the service of his country; whilst the mingled tears of maternal affection and patriotic sensibility that drop upon the tomb of the warrior and the sage, will trickle to the bier of one who was the object of his strongest affection.

Believe me to be, dear sir, your's very truly,

## CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous memorials were presented for the repeal of the law of last Session, relative to the removal of the south-western Indians. Two on the subject of Massachusetts, by Mr. Webster—one from Pittsburg, signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants, by Mr. Marks—one by Mr. Barnard, from Luzerne, Pennsylvania—and one from friends of the Administration at Hartwick, N. York.—Mr. Barnard presented a petition from Philadelphia, praying a modification of the Tariff law of 1823, in respect of duty on imported flax, and as it respected manufactures made from the same. Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for a drawback of duty on imported foreign iron. The debate on Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the Post Office Inquiry was not resumed, and it has, for the present, terminated. On the resolution being again taken up for consideration, Mr. Holmes stated that they had come to a conclusion on both sides, that the subject matter had undergone sufficient discussion, and that he was, therefore, induced to move that the resolution be laid on the table, with the understanding that the sense of the Senate be taken on its merits on the following day (this day) at 1 o'clock. This was agreed to; after which the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business and then adjourned.

The House of Representatives were yesterday exclusively occupied in the consideration of petitions, Mr. Edward Everett having succeeded in bringing on the discussion of which he gave notice on the preceding Monday, on the petition of

the inhabitants of Berkshire, enforcing the necessity of preserving the sanctity of our treaties with the Indians. Great opposition was made to the taking up of the subject, and an attempt was made to prevent it by a demand of the question of consideration—which, after some discussion on point of order, was agreed to—the vote being, ayes 101, noes 93. The House therefore agreed to go into the discussion of the question. Mr. Everett then spoke in defence of his motion, which is to refer the petition to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to report a bill making further provision for executing the laws of the U. States on the subject of intercourse with the Indian tribes, & also for a faithful observance of the treaties between the United States and said tribes. Mr. Everett spoke at length. The House adjourned before he had concluded.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians. The credentials of the election of the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson as a Senator from the State of Connecticut, for six years from the 3d of March next, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Willy, whose term then expires, were presented by Mr. Foot. Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to compensate the officers and soldiers at Fort Delaware for the losses and injuries they sustained by the late calamity at the Fort. The sense of the Senate was taken on Mr. Grundy's resolution, as modified by the amendment of Mr. Livingston, which goes to declare that the Special Committee on Inquiry into the Post Office Department are not authorized to inquire into the causes why the Postmaster General dismissed his Deputies; and the resolution was carried by a vote of 24 to 21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to remove the Circuit and District Courts of the United States from Lexington, New Hampshire, to Concord, in the same State. Mr. Verplanck, from the Special Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to establish an Assay Office of the United States Mint in North Carolina and Georgia. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday memorials against the removal of the Southern Indians were presented by Mr. Robbins of Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague of Maine and Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to the organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia. The bill for the relief of the legal representatives of General Moses Hazen was read a third time and passed. The bill to authorize the extension and construction of a lateral branch of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail Road through the District of Columbia was, together with sundry other bills from the House of Representatives, forwarded through the preliminary stages, and referred for revision. Several private and local bills were considered as in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; after which the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in legislation on the Military Pension Bill, and the claims of individuals for pensions. The length of the debate on the Post Office resolution in the Senate, and the press of other matter, prevents our publication of the report of the proceedings until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

There was but little business of a public nature transacted in the Senate yesterday. Several messages in writing having been received from the President of the U. States on the day previous, so soon as the morning business was over the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business with closed doors. Two memorials from Clarke county, Indiana, were presented by Mr. Hendricks, against the removal of the Southern Indians, and against the transportation of the Sunday mail. Mr. Burnet submitted a communication from Governor McArthur of Ohio, transmitting an act passed by the General Assembly of Ohio for the preservation and repair of the National Road in that State, and to which they solicited the concurrence of Congress.

The discussion on the resolution to print 6,000 copies of the Reports of the Committee on the Judiciary was yesterday renewed in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Foster continued the discussion until the expiration of the hour. The bills which had been ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were read a third time and passed. Among these was the Bill supplementary to the Act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution, which includes the Militia, &c. employed during the revolution. The House subsequently in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, acted on the Bill making appropriations for the Naval service—the Bill making appropriations for the Military service—the Bill for the improvement of certain harbors—the Bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1831—the Bill making appropriations for the Indian Department—the Bill making appropriations for certain works of Internal Improvement—the Bill making appropriations for the Engineer-

Ordinance and Quarter Masters Departments—all which were reported as amended to the House.

SATURDAY Feb. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, a memorial from the inhabitants of Wilmington, Delaware, was presented by Mr. Naudain against removal of the Custom House from that City. Mr. Grundy from the Committee on Roads and Canals reported a bill for the laying out and constructing a Post road from Leno Creek, Indiana, to Chatahochee, in Georgia. He bill to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter the back lands in that State; & the bill to create the office of a Surveyor of Public Lands in Louisiana, were read a third time & passed; as was also the joint resolution in relation to certain evidence to be admitted by the different Executive Departments, in the adjudication of all claims under any act of Congress. Mr. Burnet, agreeably to notice he had given, introduced a bill relative to the assent of Congress to the General Assembly of Ohio, relative to the national road in that State. The general appropriation bill for the support of government was taken up for consideration, and the several amendments to it were discussed till a late hour.

The business transacted in the House of Representatives was, with the exception of some private bills, confined to the action of the House on the bills making appropriations for the Naval service—the Military service—Fortifications, and the improvement of Harbors, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today.

From the Cincinnati American.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Speculation is at an end on the question who will be the candidate. Gen. Jackson has been induced to consent to be a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding his recommendation to Congress, that the Constitution shall be amended as to prohibit the second election of any President. It does not seem likely that Mr. Calhoun will venture the contest. Mr. Clay has been proclaiming throughout the Union, as the candidate of the National Republican party. The contest then is to be between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay—between the Mary Chief and the untitled citizen.

It is well, we are about to enter into battle, to calculate the probable issue. It is foolish to contend against an invincible force. It is the part of the wise to exhaust strength in hopeless struggle. It is the extreme of fool-hardiness to go into a contest with the certainty of nothing but disgraceful and ruinous defeat. If such be the case with our nation, we can retire from the field of contention, and plead no longer in a democracy, that we can command, and receive the yoke of misrule. Let us attend the funeral obsequies of our glorious system of Internal Improvements and Protection to Domestic Industry, with whatever of compromise our philosophy may enable us to assume. Let us contemplate the Supreme Court of the Union, the glory of our land in the eyes of all nations, yielding gradually for the want of Executive support, and finally sinking into absolute insufficiency; and, if we can, look on calmly. Let us see the Bank destroyed, and a tremendous engine of Executive power substituted in its place, and acquiesce with becoming humility, in the decree of the Imperial Caesar. If it must be so, let us prepare our hearts for these things: but first let us ask if there be no remedy? Is the case as desperate as our adversaries tell us, and as one or two among ourselves seem ready to believe? Let us make the calculation.

Let us first see what states may be relied on as being friendly to Mr. Clay.—We shall only set down those about which candid men would make no question.—These are Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Louisiana. Gen. Jackson may count with confidence on all the states opposed to the Tariff and Internal Improvements; that is to say, on Maine, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi; and besides these on Tennessee. The doubtful states are New-Hampshire, New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Missouri. We have little doubt that New York and Missouri will go for Mr. Clay. Let the National Republicans in these two states exert themselves as they should, and the victory is sure. Both of these states are decidedly attached to Mr. Clay's principles, and will be found finally supporting the man. Pennsylvania, also, is a thorough and staunch friend to the American System; but she is, also, a thorough and staunch friend to Gen. Jackson. It remains to be seen which she will abandon. She cannot adhere to both. New Hampshire and Illinois were friendly to the American System; but both these states have seen new light and are now hesitating between two opinions. Both, however, will probably go for Jackson. This then is the result. There are 11 states certain for Mr. Clay. There are 8 states, of which two are the nullifying states, and the rest hostile to the American System, certain for Gen. Jackson. Of the remaining five, two will probably support Mr. Clay; two Gen. Jackson; and one is in a strait between her principles and her personal preferences.

Supposing each state to have as many electoral votes as at the last election, this

calculation gives 96 certainly, and 39 probably, for Mr. Clay; 86 certainly, and 11 probably, for Gen. Jackson; and 28 doubtful. Allowing these to be given, where they cannot be given without a sacrifice of principle to prejudice, to Gen. Jackson, the result will be for Mr. Clay, 135; for Gen. Jackson 126. Allowing these to be given to Mr. Clay, the great champion of the political faith, heretofore professed by Pennsylvania, and the result will be, for Mr. Clay 163; for Gen. Jackson 98. If the apportionment of representation, under the new census, makes any difference it will be manifestly in favor of Mr. Clay.

We have no fear then of defeat, if the National Republican Party will do its duty. It is plain that our antagonists are very far from being confident of victory; else why does the thought of Clay haunt them so constantly? Why these unceasing efforts to bury his reputation under a load of filthy and calumnious abuse? We would say therefore to the friends of Mr. Clay, Be up and doing. It is a great contest in which you are engaged. Vital principles are involved in it. Be firm, united, vigilant and active, and you will triumph,—and the country will be saved."

## EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (Md.)

Saturday Evening, Feb. 26.

The Legislature of this state adjourned on Thursday night last, after a Session of 59 days, during which period they passed 189 Laws, the titles of which will be given in our next.

We understand, that on Thursday last, the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers was re-elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this state for 6 years, from the 4th March next.

According to a resolution of the General Assembly of Md. the Governor, by and with the consent of the Council, has appointed Robert H. Goldsborough, Reverdy Johnson and James Boyle, Esqs. Commissioners, to repair to Harrisburg, to remonstrate in the name of the State of Maryland against the erection by the State of Pennsylvania of artificial obstructions to the navigation of the River Susquehanna, and to endeavour to procure the removal of the same.

The Vice-President's pamphlet.—The long rumoured and pretendedly denied pamphlet, "The Vice-President's Pamphlet," among the Jackson Men are beginning to burst open to public view—they can no longer be concealed. The publication of Vice-President Calhoun has brought much to light, and the world will now begin to see the extent & the true character of the patriotism of those who have been so loud in their pretensions of adhering to General Jackson from an alleged love of Country, and who have given the tone and the word to the different Jackson Presses and Jackson leaders in the various Counties, Towns, and Villages of the United States, who have so egregiously deceived and misled the people.

From Vice-President Calhoun's pamphlet it appears, that the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, the former Congressional Caucus\* Candidate for the Presidency, is held up as the great informer or tell-tale, as vulgarly called, in this business. That Mr. Calhoun is upbraided and cast off by Gen. Jackson for alleged duplicity and faithlessness—and that Gen. Jackson is represented, as being wielded & managed by some adroit, unseen hand, to serve the schemes and stratagems of another. Mr. Calhoun says "I should be blind not to see in this whole affair, a political manoeuvre in which the design is that you (Gen. Jackson) should be the instrument, and myself (Mr. Calhoun) the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement." The "intriguers," "managers," "political jugglers" and "selfish politicians" spoken of are not yet fairly brought

It is proper to remember, that this congressional caucus with its most exceptionable imputations against its opponents of that day, was laid to the charge of Mr. Van Buren, now Secretary of State, by the members of Congress who were engaged in that affair—and they made a sort of apology for themselves by throwing the blame upon Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Crawford was the man Mr. Van Buren then tried to serve—after the people had wisely put down all that Caucus proceeding, and Mr. Adams was again approaching, Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun went to the south to make arrangements for the election of General Jackson—they visit Mr. Crawford, who tells them that Georgia is for Jackson, that he himself is for Jackson and authorizes Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun to say so. This Mr. Crawford tells us in his own letter—and now we see Mr. Crawford coming out as informer to set Gen. Jackson and his friends, and Mr. Calhoun by the ears to destroy Mr. Calhoun's pretensions for the Presidential Chair, and to put him out of Mr. Van Buren's way. How distinctly the Honorable Mr. Van Buren is, on all this matter!

to-light though the innuendoes as to some of them are too strong to be mistaken.—Col. Hamilton, of New York and Mr. Forsyth, Senator from Georgia, were the channels through which Mr. Crawford conveyed the pregnant tale to the prepared ear of Gen. Jackson—and then the General, with his reputed frankness, again asserted, sends the communication, in full form, to the Vice-President "to announce the great surprise that is felt, &c. to learn of the Vice-President, whether it be possible that the information given is correct?" Alluding to Mr. Crawford's account of Mr. Calhoun's conduct as Secretary of War in a Cabinet Council in the year 1818 on the subject of Gen. Jackson's military proceedings in the Seminole War, in which Mr. Calhoun is accused by Mr. Crawford of having made a proposition in that Cabinet Council, "That Gen. Jackson should be punished or reprimanded in some form," but further says, that Mr. Calhoun "did not propose to arrest Gen. Jackson." Upon which Mr. Calhoun significantly retorts, "how could the General be punished without arrest and trial?"

Mr. Crawford's apology for blabbing the proceedings of the Cabinet Council is a publication in a Nashville paper which stated "that Mr. Crawford, in the Cabinet Council, was for arresting General Jackson, but that Mr. Adams and Mr. Calhoun triumphantly defended him"—and this publication Mr. Crawford ascribes to Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Crawford further speaks of a letter, (we denounce it as a monstrous letter) which until now was never known to the World, indeed it seems it was not known to all the Cabinet Councillors and which Mr. Crawford says was before this famous Cabinet Council and materially changed his views. The date of this letter, 15th January 1818, from Gen. Jackson to President Monroe; the purport of it is curious if not monstrous—it is as follows: "That he (Gen. Jackson) approved of the determination of the Government to break up Amelia Island and Galveztown—and gave it also as his (General Jackson's) opinion, that the Floridas ought to be taken by the United States—the General adds, this might be a delicate matter for the Executive to decide. But if the President only approved it, he had only to give a hint to some confidential Member of Congress, say Johnny Ray, and he (Gen. Jackson) would do it, and take the responsibility upon himself"—and behold, the propounder of this outrageous proposition has been made the President of the U. States!

Mr. Calhoun, in his reply to General Jackson, enters into a full refutation of Mr. Crawford's charges. He admits that he considered Gen. Jackson's conduct in relation to the Spanish forts and the neutral territory, unauthorized by any instructions, and not warranted under the Laws of Nations; and this opinion he never concealed and never changed—but for reasons of State he acquiesced in the different views of President Monroe and Secretary Adams. He proves that Mr. Crawford was of the same opinion with himself in regard to Gen. Jackson's conduct. He shews, from the letters of Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Garnett, that in the summer of 1818, after the Cabinet Council, that Mr. Crawford divulged the opinions of its members, stating that Mr. Calhoun had been in favour of an inquiry into the General's conduct, and that he (Mr. Crawford) was the only one who agreed with him—and so far from his (Mr. Crawford's) opinion having undergone any material change as to Gen. Jackson's military conduct, Mr. Calhoun shews, that Mr. Crawford's most intimate friends in Congress were the principal

\*The records of the civilized world scarcely afford an instance of such reckless infidelity to sacred obligations. A Cabinet Minister is bound by the most solemn obligations, to preserve inviolate the secrets of the cabinet, among the most important of which are the opinions and responsibilities of its members. The security and interest of the Republic depend upon the secrecy of the cabinet councils—and that secrecy is the guarantee that induces every member of the council to unobscure himself fearlessly in sustaining the safety, honor and welfare of his country.

How striking the contrast, in the case of cabinet counsellors in a country in whose recent agitations much interest is taken here—France. There we see the members of, what is called, the Polignac Ministry under trial before the nation for accused Treason, when their lives were at stake, refusing to give up the secrets of their Cabinet Council upon the plea of honour, duty, established obligation—and it is believed if one of them, Peyronnet would have consented to have divulged all the secrets that he would have saved himself; even he who was accused of treason preferred the chances of death to dishonor.

Mr. Cobb in House of Representatives and Messrs. Lacroix and Forsyth in the Senate.

accusers of Gen. Houses, and Jackson, Gen. Thach rained before long after the Crawford boldly declared ought to be condoned.

As to the letter says was before which he alleged change in his induces the letter Mr. Secretary General War was before that about John to take the Monroe admits letter and says, both Mr. Calhoun day it was received.

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Resolved who love th endeavor, tion, to de who have t ly endang venerable Resolved



accusers of Gen. Jackson before both Houses, and that as late as that time, when Gen. Jackson's conduct was arraigned before Congress, or after, and long after the Cabinet Council, Mr Crawford boldly declared "that Gen. Jackson ought to be condemned."

As to the letter which Mr. Crawford says was before the Cabinet Council and which he alleges made so material a change in his opinion, Mr. Calhoun adduces the letters of President Monroe, Mr. Secretary Adams and Mr. Attorney General Wirt to prove, that no such letter was before the Cabinet Council at all, as that about Johnny Ray's giving the wink to take the Floridas. But President Monroe admits the existence of such a letter and says, he shewed the letter to both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Crawford the day it was received.

Mr. Calhoun positively denies all knowledge of or participation in the Nashville publication, which Mr. Crawford ascribed to him or to his agency, and offered as his apology for divulging the secrets of the Cabinet Council—and Mr. Calhoun seems disposed to ascribe much of Mr. Crawford's errors to his unfortunately "decayed mind."

There is one matter in President Jackson's second letter to Mr. Calhoun that struck us as singularly unhappy—viz. in the expression of disappointment at Mr. Calhoun's alleged treachery, he introduces the classical laconic rebuke of Caesar to Brutus, in a quotation in ancient classic language, viz: "et tu Brute!" Now if the blind and bigotted adorers and devotees of Gen. Jackson will admit that he is deficient in any thing, it is likely they will admit that he is not profoundly versed or tastefully skilled in classic lore—and therefore it was bad taste if not a ridiculous mistake, in his deputed scribe, to say that as his, which all the world knows could never have entered into his mind, or escaped from his lips.

However, we cannot pretend to give a full or satisfactory account of this serious quarrel with all its involvements, in so small a compass as is allowed us—We wish to excite attention to this publication, as one eminently concerning the American people—let them judge for themselves.

It presents the novel, the unsightly spectacle of the two highest officers in the National Government, squabbling with each other—"fending and proving." It shows that this squabble is purposely set on foot, by interested partisans, to produce a quarrel between Gen. Jackson and his friends, and Mr. Calhoun and his friends, by which a particular sinister object is to be obtained. It degrades the high Dignitaries of the Country in the eyes of their fellow citizens and of the world, by levelling them to the grade of common litigants, in defence of their character, and in pursuit of their objects—openly involving Presidents, Vice Presidents, Secretaries of Departments, Members of Congress, &c. all but the still secreted man "that hopes to win by it." And lastly, it shews, that all this deadly intrigue and wrathful vengeance proceeds from the accursed lust of Office, that tempts these men to form a deep conspiracy to kill (politically) one of their friends, to put him out of the way of another of their friends—all of which requires no comment.

He who, after reading the Vice President's pamphlet, does not clearly see the deep conspiracy and his atrocious design must be wilfully or woefully blind—and he who unites himself still with the party of these conspirators, must do it with a consciousness of the danger he incurs of bearing a just proportion of whatever of public indignation may be cast against the "foul intent."

**THE VOICE OF MARYLAND.**  
At a meeting of the members of both branches of the Legislature of Maryland, opposed to the policy of the present administration, convened by appointment in the Hall of the House of Delegates, on Thursday the 17th of February, 1831; Genl. JAMES THOMAS, of the Senate, was called to the Chair, and Genl. SOLOMON DICKINSON, of the House of Delegates, was appointed Secretary: whereupon the following resolutions were submitted, considered and adopted mem. con.

**Resolved,** That it is the duty of all who love their country, to unite in strong endeavor, at the next Presidential election, to deliver it from the hands of men who have threatened, assailed, and greatly endangered all that is valuable and venerable in our institutions.

**Resolved,** That it is expedient that a

National Convention be held, to which the people of all the States shall be invited to send Delegates, in which their will can be authentically ascertained, and that concert of action produced, which is essential to the success of our cause.

**Resolved,** That it be, and it is hereby recommended to all persons in this State opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to elect in such manner and at such time as they may deem convenient, one delegate from each Congressional district, to meet in general Convention in the City of Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next—and that this meeting will appoint two Delegates—one from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore, to attend the said Convention.

**Resolved,** That our brethren of other States, who with us deprecate the re-election of Andrew Jackson, be, and they are hereby invited to meet in General Convention, at Baltimore, on the second Monday of December next, by delegates equal in number to the electors of President to which their States are respectively entitled, in order that after full consultation, the Convention may present as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, statesmen the best established in public confidence, and calculated to promote our common object, the safety and welfare of the country.

Joseph J. Merrick, Esq., for the Western, and Gen. Solomon Dickinson, for the Eastern Shore, were then appointed Delegates to the National Convention.

And having ordered that the foregoing resolutions and proceedings, be published in the Maryland Republican, and other friendly prints, the meeting adjourned.

JAMES THOMAS, Ch'n.  
SOLOMON DICKINSON, Sec'y.

The present House of Delegates has signalized itself by unexampled diligence, & the condition of the public business consequently presents a singular spectacle. We have known at former sessions, large piles of bills thrown aside in mass, by a vote of reference. Such has indeed been generally the case; but the present House determined not to cut short their business, but go deliberately and indefatigably through it. The task has been accomplished, and notwithstanding the consumption of many days in discussing propositions which were negatived and never presented to the other branch, the house has disposed of every bill, resolution, report and order, and is now entirely at leisure and ready to adjourn, whenever the senate shall have acted upon the business before it, and shall be prepared to concur in the proposition to close the session.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the Senate last evening passed the rail road bill that was before them, & also adopted a message proposing to the House to defer the adjournment until Saturday next, which will be sent down this morning.—*Md. Republican.*

*From the National Intelligencer.*  
**Mr. Teackle's Report concerning a State's Bank for Maryland.**

I have just risen from the perusal of Mr. Teackle's report, as from a rich banquet, which, while it renovates desire, has the strange property of increasing the capacity for gratification.

As the subject of Banks is one to which public attention is intensely directed, I may be excused for thus holding up this report to notice, and more especially as it may be said, without fear of confutation that a document of superior merit, on the subject of Banks has, perhaps, at no time been presented to this community.

Our country is indeed happy in having at length a practical man who is both able and willing to express his opinion also on this very important subject, and much indeed may be expected from Mr. Teackle's acknowledged talents and experience, and habits of industrious perseverance.

I am sure that no gentleman who has once perused it, would willingly be without a copy. It may be had as Mr. Coale's Bookstore, near Gadsby's.

John S. Williams, of Anne Arundel county, has been appointed Lottery Commissioner, vice Nathaniel F. Williams, resigned.

#### IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 22.  
The ship Montezuma, has arrived in our bay, bringing accounts from England to the 12th ult. A passenger has arrived in town, who states that a war in Europe is inevitable; and that the powers to be engaged in it are England, France and Poland, opposed to Russia, Austria and Prussia. He brought no papers with him, and papers and letters brought by the ship have not yet been brought up. We may expect from them, when they arrive, details of great importance.—*Del. Gaz.*

The Rev. Luther J. Cox, may be expected to preach, in the Methodist Protestant Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock; preaching may also be expected to night, at half past 6 o'clock.  
Easton, Feb. 26

**MARRIED**  
In this county on Tuesday the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, at Knightly the residence of Col. E. S. Winder, Thomas A. Emory, Esq., of Queen Anne's county, to Marianna S. daughter of the late General Winder, of Somerset.

**DIED**  
In this town on the 16th inst. Frederick, and on the 24th inst. Cornelia, children of the Rev. Reuben T. Boyd.

#### FROM THE ANNAPOLIS REPUBLICAN.

##### St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

In calling the attention of the public to the course of studies pursued in this Institution, the Faculty believe that they effectually respond to the just and increasing interest manifested throughout the State, on the subject of education. The spirit of inquiry which is awakened, suggests the propriety of soliciting investigation—and the present condition of the College encourages us to look with confidence to the nature of the result.

The system of instruction embraces the various Arts and Sciences usually taught in the most extensive Colleges. Latin, Greek, and the Mathematics are considered as the ground work of genuine scholarship. The study of these branches exercises the youthful mind with the strongest intellectual discipline, at the same time that it opens the richest sources of Literature and Science. Correspondent to their importance, are the facilities of instruction afforded by the Institution.

But while we are assured that these views are sanctioned by the experience of thorough scholars, we should be unfaithful to the improvements and the wants of the age, were we to allow the prosecution of those fundamental studies to trench upon the other and in some sense, more practical departments of a Collegiate course:—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Political Economy, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, are the subjects of distinct classes taught throughout the year. The instruction in the Physical Sciences is not confined to a popular exposition, but is grounded on the solid basis of Mathematical Analysis. An extensive and costly apparatus gives additional interest and efficacy to the course of Chemistry. The text book used for Political Economy, is the English translation of Smith's classical work enriched with the lucid and judicious contributions of the American editors. The professor of Rhetoric, in addition to his peculiar department, superintends a class of Elocution, in which the Students, for the most part, recite pieces composed by themselves. This arrangement is thought to be a successful attempt to secure the advantages of Collegiate Societies, without the usual disadvantages. Not to speak of the overture of more exact decorum, the youthful orator, while they have all the benefits of competition, are in measure guarded against the pernicious influence of premature and injudicious criticisms. What has been said of Rhetoric and Poetry, is equally applicable to the mode of instruction in Moral and Intellectual Philosophy.—The Students having previously made the subject acquainted with the various views of the subject under consideration, are exercised by frequent discussions in the presence of the professor. A peculiarity which distinguishes this class, and which will be appreciated by the lovers of the classical languages, is that the lessons are recited and the debates conducted in Latin. The Text-books are Vally's Latin Institutes of Logic, Metaphysics and Ethics, and Brown's Lectures on the Philosophy of the human mind.

Another department to which we direct our special attention, is that of the modern languages. In a literary point of view, they are recommended by many of the advantages, which, in the estimation of the Faculty, constitute the value and the charm of the ancient classics; but they derive an acknowledged, and peculiar importance from the present state of social and commercial intercourse. They are, although they are not required by the States as conditions for graduation, their utility is earnestly inculcated, and the most efficient means of acquiring them are provided. The necessary interchange of language among students of different nations—students who are as sufficiently prepared, by their previous attainments in the course of the Professor, where they converse exclusively in French or Spanish.

The course for graduation regularly occupies a period of seven years. Although a youth is admitted at any stage of his education, it is deemed a decided advantage to enter as soon as he is prepared to commence the study of the classical languages. This plan, differing in some respects from that of many of our Institutions, is pursued by the first Collegiate Department of the Universities of France and other European countries. It requires undoubtedly, a greater number of Professors and tutors and consequently additional sacrifices on the part of the College, but these inconveniences detract nothing from its peculiar and absolute benefits. The talents and disposition of a youth are more correctly estimated and may be more judiciously cultivated, by competent instructors, who have watched and regulated their early development. A more uniform system is maintained than could be secured by a distinct preparatory school. The books, the classes, the teachers, have a more direct reference to the subsequent studies. The inequalities of proficiency in the various branches are also more easily remedied. To give a case of frequent occurrence—a student, who would be distinguished among the Sophomores, for his classical attainments, might be too slightly grounded in the Mathematics, to be admitted to the rank of a Freshman. Yet he aspires to an advanced standing. What is the consequence? He is hurried through volume after volume, and with a confused and evanescent knowledge of the preparatory treatises, he obtains the object of his ambition—he listens to lectures on subjects beyond his comprehension—he acquires little more than the nomenclature of the Mathematics—and thus, with the best opportunities of improvement, he sacrifices an important branch of his education.—But, had the Institution been so organized as to assign to him classes proportioned to his actual proficiency, he would have made no less progress in one department, while he might have laid a solid foundation in the other. An additional advantage of this System is the facility of maintaining discipline. A student who enters College at an early age, acquires habits of obedience, and receives impressions of regard which retain their influence as long as he is under the care of the same instructors.

The College is amply provided with the means of carrying into effect its extensive course of education, and firm, yet mild system of discipline.—It possesses nearly thirty Professors and Tutors, of whom the greater number reside in the Institution and devote their undivided attention to the duties of their profession. Making literally one family with their Pupils, they have unusual opportunities of preserving their morals, forming their characters and facilitating their studies.

To this domestic intercourse more than to the efficacy of statutes, is due the maintenance of good order. Many who would not respect themselves will respect the presence of their instructors. The frequent cabals and combinations which have shaken the confidence of many parents in the efficiency of Collegiate discipline are hereby rendered impracticable in any extent capable of affecting the general order of the establishment. A youth is less disposed to complain of real or fancied inconveniences, when they are shared by the Regents and Professors. The fruits of moral influence are more certain as well as more mature and lasting, than those of penal severity.

The following extract of the Prospectus exhibits the present state of the College. It may be proper to mention that funds are appropriated for the gradual increase of the Library. The Philosophical Apparatus will in a few months receive an accession of valuable instruments. A Botanical Garden will be commenced early in the spring; and as soon as it shall be sufficiently advanced, a course of Lectures on Botany will be organized.—The College edifices have recently been improved and will shortly be considerably extended.

#### PROSPECTUS.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE enjoys the advantages of a most healthful and pleasant situation, in the northwestern part of the city of Baltimore. The buildings are sufficient for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, & afford the facility of appropriating a separate room to each class of the various literary department. The halls for meals, study, and recreation, are spacious, the dormitories airy, and divided into separate alcoves, one for each pupil. The grounds, forming an area of about seven acres are laid out with a view to the health and recreation of the Students.

In the month of January, 1835, this Institution was raised to the rank of UNIVERSITY by the Legislature of Maryland, and empowered to hold Public Commencements, and to admit any of its students to any Degree or Degrees in any of the faculties, arts, and sciences, and liberal professions, which are usually permitted to be conferred in any Colleges or Universities in America or Europe. It is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The Library consists of about 10,000 volumes.

#### COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and Spanish Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric; Natural and moral Philosophy; Political Economy; a complete course of Mathematics, with practical applications to Mensuration, Surveying, Civil Engineering, Drawing Maps and Plans for which operation, the College is furnished with all the necessary instruments, Geography, and the use of Globes; Writing, Book Keeping, Music, Drawing and Dancing.

#### GRADUATION IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

The course required for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, comprehends the Mathematics; the Greek and Latin Languages; Rhetoric; Moral and Natural Philosophy.—The Candidates shall undergo all examinations that will take place during their stay at the College. The last year, they shall write and deliver a discourse, on a literary, scientific, or moral subject, a copy of which shall be left to the College.

The Degree of Master of Arts shall be conferred on the students of the College, who two years, at least, after having received that of Bachelor of Arts, will apply for it to the President of the Faculty, provided they can prove, that from the time they left the College they have been engaged in literary or scientific pursuits and can produce certificates of moral deportment.

Honorary Certificates are granted to those who without having studied the classical languages, have gone through a complete course of English and Mathematical education.

For the pupils who begin their classical education, and intend to apply to all branches, taught in the College.

FIRST YEAR.—6th Latin: Gould's Grammar-Historia sacra. 6th French: Reading, and Levis's Grammar. 4th English: 6th Geography and Writing.

SECOND YEAR.—4th Latin: Historia sacra continued, Historia Romana. 4th French, Grammar continued, Translations from French into English, Fables de la Fontaine. 3d English. Practical Arithmetic: 5th Geography. Writing continued.

THIRD YEAR.—4th Latin: Nepos, Caesar, Phaedrus. 3d French: Grammar continued, Translations from English into French, Recueil choisi. 2d English. Rational Arithmetic: Lacroix's Arithmetic. 4th Geography. Writing continued.

FOURTH YEAR.—3d Latin: Nepos, Justin, Caesar, Curtius, &c. Ovid, Virgil, Latin Prosody: 4th Greek: Bournouff's Grammar, &c. Hierocles, &c. 2d French: Translations continued, Telemachus, Odes de J. J. Rousseau, &c. 1st English: Murray's Grammar and Criticism, Composition. Algebra: Lacroix's Algebra, 3d Geography. Writing continued.

FIFTH YEAR.—Latin Poetry: Livy, Sallust, Cicero, Ovid, and Virgil continued, &c. Latin Versification. 3d Greek: Bournouff's Grammar continued, Lucian, Xenophon, &c. 1st French: Composition, L'Art Poétique, La Henriade, &c. Geometry: Legendre's Geometry. 2d Spanish: Gub's Grammar, Estrados de Almeida, Isla, Yriarte, &c. 2d Geography. Writing continued.

SIXTH YEAR.—Latin Literature: Cicero and Livy continued, Tacitus, Suetonius, Paterculus, Quintilian, &c. Horace, Juvenal, Persius, Lucan, Lucretius, Seneca, Terence, &c. Latin Composition, 2d Greek: Xenophon continued, Isocrates, Hesiod, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, Propertius. 1st class of Mathematics: Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Diff. and Integ. Calculus Mechanics, Civil Engineering. 1st Spanish: Translation and Compositions, Estrados de Cervantes, Solis, Feijoo, &c. Melendez Valdes, F. De Leon, &c. 1st year of Elocution.—1st Geography.

SEVENTH YEAR.—Moral Philosophy, including Logic, Metaphysics, & Ethics Natural Philosophy, including, at least, Pneumatics, Electricity, Galvanism, Chemistry, Optics and Astronomy Political Economy; 1st Greek: Plato, Eschines, Demosthenes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Homer, Sophocles Euripides, &c. Rhetoric, including precepts, composition, and critical examination of Authors; Text book, Blair's Lectures, 2d year of Elocution.

Those who have already made some advances in their studies, or, who are not to receive a classical education, shall be admitted, according to their proficiency and the wish of their parents, into any of the above classes, which are all kept throughout the whole academic year.

No books foreign from the course of studies are suffered to circulate in the College, unless they be signed by the President.

Nothing is omitted to kindle in every student a vivid emulation both for mental improvement and moral excellence. The principal means used to accomplish this object, are: weekly accounts given to the President by the professors and teachers, and read before all the students; semiannual reports sent to the parents, monthly private examinations of the classes, a yearly public examination, and distribution of Premiums—Should these incentives prove ineffectual, coercive measures would be resorted to.

DISCIPLINE, on which both moral and scientific improvement must ultimately rest, claims peculiar attention. A punctual observance of the regulations, and above all, a due regard for decency, propriety, and morality are enforced—chiefly by instruction and persuasion. Any flagrant offence against these leading features of good education, is repressed with proper severity, and incorrigibility must end in expulsion.

The Diet is wholesome and abundant. The sick are attended and nursed with punctuality, and vigilance. Due attention is paid to cleanliness in the Refectory, Dormitories, &c.; likewise to the dress and persons of the students, particularly of the younger.

The Uniform of the Students consists of a coat of superfine blue cloth, with gilt buttons—the cape of black velvet. For Winter, blue or brown cloth Pantaloon, and blue or black Waistcoats. For Summer, nankeen Pantaloon and white Waistcoats—the same coat for both seasons.

Once a month, (commonly on the second Thursday) such as have their parents in the city, and have not deserved to be detained are allowed to dine with them, but they must return before six, in winter, and at seven in summer.—No student is permitted to sleep out of the College except in cases of urgency.

During the Vacation, which begins the Tuesday on or after the 15th of July, and lasts till the first Monday in September, the students who do not go home to their parents, are removed to a pleasant summer retreat, about 45 miles North west of Baltimore. There, under the superintendence of a competent number of Tutors, they spend their holidays, with equal advantage to their health and morals.

The classical exercises of the College are resumed on the first Monday in September—on which day the students must all have returned to College. To punctuality in the observance of this rule, Parents are requested to pay particular attention; as it is of the highest importance, both for the improvement of the students and the good order of the College.

#### TERMS.

##### Boarders and half Boarders.

Boarding, per annum, \$140  
Half boarding, per annum, 70  
Tuition, per annum, 60  
Payable half yearly in advance.

##### Day Scholars.

Tuition, per quarter, \$15  
Entrance, 5  
There is no extra charge for the modern languages, or any of the branches comprised in the course, except Music, Drawing and Dancing.

Every student, from a distance greater than five hundred miles, must have a passport. Guardians, in one of the commercial cities of the United States, within two hundred miles of Baltimore, who will oblige himself, in writing, to make the regular payments, and to receive his Ward, in case he should be discharged by the College.

Bills are sent at the close of every 6 months. Drafts, at ten days sight, for the amount, are issued on distant Parents, or Guardians: the others are expected to be punctual in their remittances.

No pupil who is past fourteen years of age, or younger than nine, is admitted into the College as a Boarder, except for particular reasons in the name of the Faculty.

SAMUEL ECCLESTON, President.  
Feb. 26

#### GARDEN SEEDS.

##### A SUPPLY OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

is expected to be received by the first arrival from Baltimore.

T. H. DAWSON.

Feb. 25. 31

##### Improved Agricultural Implements

The Subscribers have completed the different sizes from 6 to 12 inch of their new Improved Plough of which they last fall had a few sizes. The 6 inch, a small seed plough price \$4 50  
7 inch, a full sized 1 horse plough 5  
and 8 inch a light and easy running two horse plough.

will be found well adapted to the lands of the Eastern shore of Maryland.—Also on hand a full supply of the self sharpening ploughs, McCormick's Improved ploughs, Woods' Bar shears, cast Cary &c. cultivators, Harrows, corn shellers, Improved straw cutters, steel Hay and manure forks, cast steel axes, shovels, Picks, hoes, &c. The liberal encouragement given for our IMPROVED WHEAT FANS, during the last year, has induced us to prepare a full supply which enables us to furnish them at instant notice. Clover Seed, Timothy, Herds, Orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and Lucerne seeds.

Garden Seeds, a complete assortment of the growth of 1830. Also Fruit Trees and shrubs. SINGLAI & MOORE, Pratt's street wharf, Baltimore.

Feb. 26.

A constant supply of the above mentioned Ploughs, will be kept for sale at the Store of Wm. Clark, our agent in Easton.

S. & M.

#### EASTON ACADEMY.

The Trustees are requested to attend a Meeting of the Board, at the Academy, on the 1st SATURDAY in March next at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

Feb. 19

#### NOTICE.

The Subscriber having declined business in Easton, and removed to an adjoining county has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Barnett for collection. He therefore requests all those indebted to him to call on Mr. Barnett and make immediate payment.

THOMAS S. COOK.

Jan. 15

#### MARYLAND.

**Caroline County Orphans' Court.**  
15th day of February A. D. 1831.

ON application of James Leverton adm'r. of Moses Leverton late of Caroline County deceased,—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly & faithfully copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court, of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the public seal of my office aforesaid, this 15th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Test, JAS: SANGSTON, Reg'r. of Wills for Caroline county.

##### In compliance to the above order

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the Subscriber of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Moses Leverton late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 26th day of August next, or they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 15th day of February A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty one.

JAMES LEVERTON, adm'r. of Moses Leverton, dec'd.  
Feb. 19 42



## POETRY.

### THE AMERICAN FLAG.

BY DR. DRAKE.

When freedom from her mountain height,  
Unfurled her standard to the air,  
She tore the azure robe of night,  
And set the stars of glory there!  
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes  
The milky baldric of the skies,  
And striped its pure celestial white  
With streakings of the morning light;  
Then, from his mansion in the sun,  
She called her eagle bearer down,  
And gave into his mighty hand  
The symbol of her chosen land!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!  
Who rearest aloft thy regal form,  
To bear the tempest trumping loud,  
And see the lightning lances driven,  
When stride the warriors of the storm,  
And rolls the thunder drum of heaven!  
Child of the Sun! to thee 'tis given  
To guard the banner of the free,  
To hover in the sulphur smoke,  
To ward away the battle stroke,  
And bid its gleamings shine afar,  
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,  
The harbinger of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high!  
When speaks the signal trumpet tone,  
And the long line comes gleaming on,  
(Ere yet the life blood, warm and wet,  
Has dimmed the glistering bayonet!)  
Each soldier's eye shall brightly turn  
To where thy meteor glories burn;  
And as his springing steps advance,  
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!  
And when the cannon mouthings loud  
Heave in wild wreaths the battle's shroud,  
And gory sabres rise and fall,  
Like shoots of flame on midnight's pall!  
There shall thy victor glances glow,  
And covering foes shall sink beneath  
Each gallant arm that strikes below  
The lovely messenger of death.

Flag of the soul! on ocean's wave  
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave,  
When Death, careering on the gale,  
Sweeps darkly round the bellied sail,  
And frightened waves rush wildly back  
Before the broadside's reeling rack  
The dying wanderer of the sea  
Shall look, at once, to heaven and thee,  
And smile, to see thy splendours fly  
In triumph, o'er his closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home,  
By angel hands to valor given,  
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,  
And all thy hues were born in heaven!  
For ever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe, but falls before  
us  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

CROAKER & CO.

## LADY'S BOOK

THE first number of this work for 1831, is just published. It will be well for us to observe, that the contents have been selected with much care—attention has been particularly directed to make them diversified, amusing and moral. If, in the opinion of our patrons, we have in a measure succeeded, their approbation will fully compensate us for the difficulties and additional expenses we have had to encounter. Having in vain attempted to supply some of the pressing calls of our former numbers, we must be allowed to say, the fault does not rest with us but the public—we printed what we considered a large edition at the commencement and then re-printed No. 1, and increased the edition of the after numbers in proportion, and notwithstanding we have no copies of the work remaining on hand!

We cannot conjecture what number of the second volume will be subscribed for, but as our edition is limited, and no second edition can possibly be printed, we especially request that our agents and friends will make this particular known, that all who think well of the work and would patronize it, may be induced to send their subscriptions forthwith.

It will be noticed that the PLATE of FASHIONS that accompanies this number is that which is now in vogue among the fashionables in Philadelphia, and must not be considered a mere fancy sketch, the designs were furnished us by a Lady well versed in those matters, (the colours also were adopted under her direction) and our female readers at a distance may receive them, without hesitation, as being perfectly authentic. The description of the European Fashions accompanying the description of the Philadelphia Fashions, are the latest sent over to this country, and our receiving them in time for insertion is owing to the attention of a Liverpool friend, who is much interested in the success of this work.

LOUIS A. GODEY & Co.

### Embellishments in the January Number:

Philadelphia Fashions, Engraved by CLAY.  
Handsome colored  
The cabinet Council, HARRISON.  
Two subjects of Embroidery, R. GILBERT.  
Calico Print Works at Comelyville, G. GILBERT.  
A Spanish Dance, HARRISON.  
Cade's Monument at West Point, G. GILBERT.  
Two Popular English Songs set to Music, R. GILBERT.  
Two French Medals, R. GILBERT.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 5

## NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Commissioners of the tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on Tuesday the 22nd and Friday the 25th of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to meet on the same days in each succeeding week for the space and term of twenty days, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property, as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By Order  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.  
Feb. 19

## PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED, that the following order was passed by the Honorable the Judges of the Talbot County Court, at November Term in the year 1830.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee &c.

### "In Talbot County Court, SITTING AS A COURT OF EQUITY."

NOVEMBER TERM, 1830.

"It is ordered and adjudged by the Court where, that the sale of Lands made to Henry H. Williams, by John Goldsborough, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Reuben P. Emmons, in the case of John Leeds Kerr against Reuben P. Emmons, as reported by him, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Monday in May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, in three of the newspapers that are weekly published in Easton, in Talbot County on or before the first day of April, in the year 1831. The Report of the Trustee states, that the Farm and Premises of the aforesaid Reuben P. Emmons were sold at and for the sum of fifteen hundred and five dollars, current money.

RICHARD T. EARLE,  
LEWEL BURNELL,  
P. B. HOPPER.

Feb. 12 3w

## JOHN RICHARDS.

The celebrated and splendid Horse JOHN RICHARDS will stand at Centerville and Easton the ensuing spring.

The prices upon which the services of John Richards will be rendered are the following: 20 dollars the season and \$25 to ensure a mare to be in foal. The insurance money to be paid by the 25th day of January 1832. The money of the season to be paid at the time of service. Mares insured and parted with before it is ascertained they are with foal, the persons putting such mares to the horse will be held accountable for the insurance. One dollar to the Groom in every instance to be paid at the time of service.

He is 11 years old this spring; a beautiful blood bay colour, with black legs, mane and tail; 16 hands high, of a remarkably fine, indeed faultless figure; abundant in bone and sinew, with a full bold chest and in point of strength, unexcelled by any horse in the U. States—he has proved himself a safe and sure foal getter. At three years of age this beautiful racer, beat the noted horse Washington, at Warrenton, North Carolina, at three 2 mile heats. Washington after travelling 80 miles to Petersburg in the two weeks following, beat at four two mile heats, several of the finest blood horses in Virginia, among whom was Mr. Long's famous HENRY, who afterwards ran that splendid race on Long Island against Eclipse. To contend in this great match for 40,000 dollars, John Richards, (as will be seen by the following letter from William H. Johnson Esq. a member of the Senate of Virginia,) was originally selected, AFTER TRIAL, from all the best horses of the South, but having accidentally injured one of his fore feet, it became necessary to substitute Henry in his place. The ensuing fall, John Richards having partially recovered from his lameness, beat several Horses, among whom was his full sister, the famous mare Jetsey Richards, 4 mile heats, winning the Jetsey Club purse at Petersburg. He however was never effectually cured of his lameness until he came into possession of the present proprietor.

Richmond, Va. January 9th 1826.

I am glad that you have got safe home with John Richards, & much pleased that you are the owner of so fine a horse although I most sincerely wish he could have remained in Virginia one season that I might have per my mares to him; John Richards not injured so early, and when so young, that the public has not had an opportunity of forming an opinion of his excellence as a racer. I have had a fair and full way of judging of him; having trained him with many others, in order to make a selection to run the great and celebrated match with Eclipse, and I hesitate not to say, that he was decidedly my choice, and that had he remained sound he would most unquestionably have run the match; as from a trial made at New-market, a day or two before my departure for Long Island, he certainly was the best in my stable, this fact, together with his appearance, size and blood makes him, in my opinion, a valuable stallion; wishing, you success with him, I am respectfully your most obedient,

WM. R. JOHNSTON.

## PEDIGREE

### Of the Race Horse John Richards.

JOHN RICHARDS was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, Rattler was sired in this country, no less as a race horse than a stallion. He was several times winner in this state, (North Carolina) when a colt, and subsequently in South Carolina, particularly at Charleston. He was gotten by the old imported horse Shark—his dam the celebrated race mare, Lady Legs, who was also the dam of the unequalled race horse Centinel—she was gotten by the imported horse Centinel, her dam by the imported horse Fearnaught, out of a mare that was imported by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia—his (JOHN RICHARDS) granddam, by the old imported horse Medley his g. grandam by old Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil out of an imported mare, Sir Archie, (JOHN RICHARDS' sire) was gotten by the imported horse Diomedes, out of the imported mare Castiana, she by Rockingham, out of Tabitha, Rockingham by High Flyer, out of Purity, sister to Pumpkin, Purity by Matchem, out of the old Squirt mare who produced seventeen colts, three were never trained, two died young, and the other twelve were good runners.—The above is in my opinion, a correct Pedigree of John Richards. For further information refer to the Stud Book.

I do hereby certify, that the bay horse John Richards, was raised by me, that he was gotten by Sir Archie, his dam by Rattler, his grandam by old Medley, his g. grandam by Wild Air, his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil, out of an imported mare and he is full brother to Betsy Richards.

LITTLETON C. RICHARDS.

February 15, 1827.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, HALIFAX COUNTY, 15th Nov. 1827. I hereby certify, that in the year 1801, the celebrated horse Rattler, by Shark, out of Mr. Brownrig's mare Lady Legs, by Centinel, and who was also the dam of Collector, stood at my house during the season, Mr. William Richards of Northampton put his Medley mare, her produce from that season, was the dam of John Richards, as witness my signature and date as above.

Witness—A. J. DAVIE.

Good pasture provided for mares from a distance, and every attention paid them, but not accountable for accidents or escapes.

BELA BADGER.

Feb. 12

## THE STEAM BOAT



## MARYLAND,

THE Trustees of the Steam Boat, Maryland, early in the year 1830, resolved, that it would be expedient to elect annually a Captain for the Boat, notice therefore is hereby given to all persons concerned, that in conformity to this Resolution, the Board will proceed to elect or appoint a Captain on THURSDAY, 10th day of March ensuing.

By Order,  
THOS. H. DAWSON, Treasurer.  
Easton, Feb. 19.

## BARK.

THE Subscriber wishes to enter into a contract for his stock of BARK, for the ensuing Spring—say

## 100 CORDS.

50 CORDS of Spanish or Chesnut Oak & 50 CORDS of PEACH OAK— for which the highest price, in cash, will be given, on delivery, to the Subscriber, at Annapolis.

Any person or persons wishing to take up said contract will address the Subscriber by mail or otherwise.

DANIEL T. HYDE.

Annapolis, January 3 2m

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 2nd day of March next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at the late residence of Jonathan Leonard, deceased, "Poplar Island," ALL THE PERSONAL ESTATE of said deceased, viz.



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Corn-blades, and various other articles too tedious to enumerate. A credit of six months will be given on all sums over five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale; for all sums of and under five dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOS. H. LEONARD, Adm'r.  
of Jonathan Leonard, dec'd.  
Feb. 19 3t

## ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be sold at the late residence of George Shannahan, near the Roy. Oak on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, all the personal property of the said George Shannahan, late of Talbot County deceased, consisting of NEGROES,



Horses, Cattle, Sheep

and HOGS, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale are: a credit of six months on all sums over five dollars the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. For all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

WM. TOWNSEND, Adm'r.  
of George Shannahan, dec'd.  
Feb. 19

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Talbot County Court, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk thereof: one at the suit of Edward Roberts, use of John E. Rigdon, one at the suit of the State of Maryland use of James Sangston, Adm. D. B. N. of George A. Smith, and one at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Shadrach and Solomon Mitchell against Clement Morris, will be sold on TUESDAY, the eighth day of March next, at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, of said day, the following property to wit:—one negro boy Stephen, about 31 years old, one negro woman Matilda, about 20 years old, taken as the property of the said Clement Morris, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above venditioni expensas and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

Attendance by  
THOS. HENRICH, late Shff.  
Feb. 19

## CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE Subscriber agent, for Austin Woolfolk of Baltimore, takes this method of acknowledging the many preferences in the purchase of negroes, and wishes the citizens of the Eastern Shore to still continue their preference to him for

## 100 NEGROES,

from the age of 12 to 25 years, for whom he will give higher prices than any real purchaser that is now in the market, or may hereafter come. Any person having negroes, of the above ages, will do well in giving the preference to

SAMUEL REYNOLDS

who may be found at the Easton Hotel.

Nov. 13. (S. & W.)

## CASH.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from

## 50 TO 100

Likely Negroes,

from ten to twenty-five years of age, of both sexes, for which the highest market prices will be given in cash. Apply to the subscriber, or, in his absence, a letter left with Mr. S. Lowe, Easton Hotel, or directed to the subscriber at Centerville, will meet immediate attention.

Nov. 13. THOS. W. OVERLEY

## DENTON ACADEMY.

THE Patrons of the Denton Academy and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the duties of the Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th of September, instant; the following branches of Literature will be taught in an efficient manner, viz: Orthography, with a strict attention to the most essential rules of Prosody, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping by single or double entry, Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, Land Surveying, comprising the most concise method of calculation, by difference of Latitude and Departure, horizontal and vertical Dialling, Use of the Globes, Geography, English Grammar and History.

The Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received since his location in Denton, takes this opportunity of returning his united thanks to his numerous Patrons, and assures them, that no exertion, in the discharge of his duty shall be omitted, that can tend to facilitate and expedite the moral and literary improvement of his Pupils.

JAMES COLEMAN.

A young man of steady deportment, and well qualified to teach the rudiments of an English Education, is wanted as an Assistant; none need apply, who cannot come well recommended.

JAMES COLEMAN.

Boarders can be accommodated by several respectable Families in the town, on very reasonable terms.

Denton, Sept. 1—Sept 11

## More Boots and Shoes.



THE Subscriber having just returned from Baltimore, with a full and complete winter supply of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

respectfully invites his friends and the public in general to give him a call and see his bargains; he has also a complete assortment of Materials suitable for Boots and Shoes, which he will manufacture in the most fashionable style and at the shortest notice.

The Public's ob't. serv't.  
JOHN WRIGHT.

Jan. 15

## READ'S PATENT IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT

IN the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced the building them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized & offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last few years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for four years from the third day of April 1828 the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county \$50. When two or more counties are purchased by one person \$40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale \$30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, \$20. For a single house, \$5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every Chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first published this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that A. H. Read, Esq. the patentee above named, is a Gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity; and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d. Sh'ff.  
ASA DIMOCK, Jr. Clerk,  
DAVID DIMOCK, Jr. Treasurer.  
Feb. 5

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber having removed to Baltimore has placed his accounts in the hands of Mr. A. Graham for Collection, all those indebted to him are requested to call on Mr. G. on or before the first day of February next and settle the same, as after that date they will be placed in the hands of an officer, to be collected in the shortest manner.

Jan. 15 RICHARD KENNEY.

## SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 30th ult. an apprentice boy, who calls himself

Thomas J. Harrison,

he is about nineteen years of age, five feet, nine or ten inches high, has black hair, and has lost his right eye. Had on, when he went away, a brown frock coat, grey cassinet pants, and new fur hat, he has also with him a plaid cloak and other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given if taken up and secured so that I get him again. I forward all persons from harbouring him at their peril, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person who shall harbour the said apprentice.

WM. VANDERFORD.

Easton, Feb. 5.

## PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this OFFICE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

## REMOVAL.

THE subscriber having removed from the Union to the EASTON HOTEL, lately occupied by Mr. Thos. Peacock, and formerly by himself, begs leave most respectfully to tender his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Customers and friends, who have heretofore honoured him with their calls, and at the same time to solicit them & the public in general for their patronage.

The Easton Hotel is now in complete order for the reception of Travellers and others, and the proprietor pledges himself to spare no labour or expense to render every comfort and convenience to those who may favour him with their custom.

Private parties can at all times be accommodated and Horses, Hacks, and Gigs with careful drivers furnished to go to any part of the Peninsula.

The public's ob't. serv't.  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Jan. 30

## UNION TAVERN,

Easton, Maryland.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the above stand recently occupied by Mr. Solomon Lowe, and is now fitting it up for the reception of visitors, and will be opened on Monday the 15th inst. the above house has recently undergone a thorough repair, and from an experience of twelve years with a disposition to please & accommodate the public, with the arrangements he is now making for their convenience, he hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

WILLIAM C. RIDGAWAY.  
N. B. His stables will be in complete order and attended by careful Ostlers.  
W. C. R.

Easton, Nov. 6, 1830

## AMERICAN HOTEL

### THOMAS PEACOCK

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a House of entertainment, on Pratt street, No. 56, four doors from Hanover st.—His table shall be supplied with the best of the markets afford, and his Bar stocked with a variety of good liquors. By unremitting attention and assiduity, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board, by the year, month, week or day, upon accommodating terms.  
Jan. 1 6w

## WHITE HALL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has lately moved from the Centerville Hotel, to the recently repaired and commodious building, "WHITE HALL."

It gives him pleasure to say that from the convenience his present establishment affords he will be enabled to extend to travellers, comforts hitherto beyond his power. The House to which he invites them, will in a very short time be in such repair, as must ensure every luxury that can belong to good parlors, and to convenient lodging Rooms. His Bar is furnished with the very best liquors of every description, and his table with the most choice meats and dainties that the market of his portion of the country can supply. For Strangers, who may wish to travel to other parts of the Peninsula, he has good carriages and horses that can always be had at a moment's notice. For the PATRONAGE, since he commenced his line of business, he has received from a liberal public, and his friends, he asks to be allowed to offer his thanks with the hope, that his attention to their accommodation, will in future be crowned with greater satisfaction to himself than heretofore.

FRANCIS ARLETT.

Centerville, Jan. 15.

The Editors of the Easton Gazette, Eastern Shore Whig, Kent Enquirer, Baltimore Patriot and Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia will please to publish the above Notice for three months, and send their accounts to the Editor of the Centreville times for collection.

## \$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscribers, living in Dorchester county, Md., on Thursday the 30th ultimo, negro man Levin, who calls himself



## LEVIN HARRIS,

about 26 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of very dark complexion and slender form—He is lame in his left ankle, and inclines the toe of his left foot outward, and that of his right foot inward.

Also, negro woman



## LEAH,

this wife, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high—She speaks readily, and is stout, with a round face and a dark chestnut color. They are both quite likely.

If taken in the county, one hundred dollars will be given for the above negroes, or fifty dollars for either of them—if taken out of the county, the above reward will be given, or seventy-five dollars for either—provided they be secured in some jail so that we get them again.

S. H. MITCHELL,

PHILEMON GEOGHEGAN.

Jan. 15 7w

## WAS COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Dorchester county on the 28th of December last, a negro man who calls himself



## JAMES DEMBIS,

as a runaway. He is 5 feet 9 1/2 inches high; has a scar on his right shin from the kick of a steer; his three upper front teeth are out; he says his age is about 39 years; says he is free and was born about 3 miles from Port Tobacco. He had on when committed an old brown coat and vest, grey cloth pants and lace boots. The owner is requested to prove him, pay charges, else he will be released according to law.

REUBEN TALL, Shff.

Feb. 5 3w

## Magistrate's Blanks