

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. VII.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1824.

NO. 4.

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From the N. Y. Statesman. ECONOMY IN DRESS.

The present is a theoretical rather than a practical age. System after system of political economy issues from the press, without rendering the world a whit the more liberal or prudent in practice, and in the items of expenditure. I have read Adam Smith, and Malthus, and Say, and Ray, and a host of others, and am in fact a great economist in theory, but notwithstanding my researches, the sum total of my annual expenses has not been reduced a great deal. Living upon a small income, and making a retrenchment necessary, I set about examining my bills, for the purpose of reduction and reform.

The first item which appeared to me susceptible of retrenchment was that of dress; and I selected it, as Sterne did his individual slave. An enormous bill is quarterly rendered for washing. On reckoning in the old piece, I found, to my astonishment, that a well-dressed man pays a tax not less than twenty five dollars per annum, for the single item of washing cravats. There seemed a wide field for economical improvement. A thought struck me, that if I could strike every man of sense, and every coloured cravat would not be so generally well with white ones; as they are more comfortable in cold weather, and equally comely in appearance.

Being full of the subject, I at once determined to reduce my expenditures in practice, and accordingly mounted a handsome hack, with a neat fringe. But fashion is a tyrant, and marks the consequences. On my appearance in a club, with this evident improvement, I was heavily mulct for wearing an unbecoming dress. Politicians disapproved me, as having become at least a servant in the corps of General Jackson, of the Presidency, and accused me of wearing his livery. One gentleman arranged me publicly, for daring to walk Broadway in such a costume, with a lady. In this every tongue cried shame; and every eye was turned to me. I was announced as a man of reform, and returned to the stable. Thus fashion does make cowards of us all; and until its power, like that of King Canute, be subtracted, adieu to all schemes of economy.

From a N. York Correspondent of the Charleston Courier.

MR. SUMMERFIELD.

The fame of Mr. Summerfield as a preacher, has spread over the country. I remember to have heard, when in Albany, the opinion of a celebrated judge, on the subject of his oratorical powers. "Since the time of Whitefield, whom the judge had heard in his younger days he had listened, he said, to no pulpit orator who had produced the same effect on his mind that Mr. Summerfield, in several sermons, had done. Yet notwithstanding the high opinion that is entertained of Mr. S. Among his own peculiar adherents, I cannot discover much power in his eloquence, or a great degree of pathos in his delivery. He has the appearance of a beautiful young man in the pulpit, who unites a considerable portion of nobility and elegance with unaffected piety. His taste in action, in sentiment, and in language, is peculiarly chaste and appropriate. It even may be sometimes called stilted. When he introduced a word or phrase, at ordinary life into his sermon, on certain occasions, I have heard it accompanied with an apologetic parenthesis. All the sermons which I have heard of his, seem to possess but one peculiar character; they were generally what is called *gospel teaching*. They require little learning, and make no great call upon the mental faculties, as they contain many beautiful touches of piety and affectionate appeals to the best feelings of our nature.—Mr. Summerfield leaves Mr. Madri immeasurably behind him in true eloquence and grandeur. Yet Mr. Madri had one of the most striking voices I ever heard of, and also possessed great compass in connection with melody; but there was an artificial or contrived appearance about his pulpit services, which very much detracted from his force on the minds of persons of taste. He is also egregiously deficient in general knowledge, and from his ignorance of correct and genuine taste, degenerated very much into noisy cant.

That the foundation of Mr. Summerfield's preaching, arises principally from the youthfulness of his appearance, the propriety of his manner, the freshness of his delivery, and the beauty of his countenance. It is a fact, which his features testify, that the appearance of Mr. Summerfield, is a very young man. I have seen him, and have been struck by the youthfulness of his features, and have been struck by the youthfulness of his features, and have been struck by the youthfulness of his features.

I had a young friend, just from Italy, who informed me, that he had seen Mr. Summerfield, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features.

scientific and philosophical days. I am afraid that the softer sex will become the only depositories of Christianity.

A few evenings ago a sermon was preached by Mr. Summerfield, in Cedar street, the object of which was to make a Collection for the funds of a charitable Society in this city. The church was crowded to overflowing, so much so that many persons had to return to their homes, there being no room for them within the walls of the building. The principal part of the audience was made up of females. It is not surprising that females should crowd to his sermons, for he is eminently a preacher, according to the heart of Woman. The great orator of the imaginative classes of society, who has attained such a high name in London, soars far beyond the ambition of merely pleasing, and attracting a small society of old maids, or splenetic bachelors.

His sermon had little reference to its public object, until it approached the conclusion. But none who heard him could help admiring the chaste propriety of that part of his discourse, which called upon the slumbering charities of the human heart to come forth and administer comfort to the widow. I saw the tears start from the eyes of many females at those pathetic and gentle touches which he sometimes throws with so much propriety, into his sermons. Indeed, female piety could not withhold its sensibility to its appearance in the pulpit. Although religion stands in the secure foundation of heaven still every one is well apprised of the additional aid it receives from the beauty, the elegance, and the sublimity which this world affords. He alluded, with great propriety and decorum, to a highly esteemed merchant of this city, whose recent demise has been universally lamented among all classes of society. I mean the late Dr. Deane, Esq. He did not mention the name, but it only increased the delicacy with which he touched the subject.

Amidst the glare of light, spread around by glittering chandeliers, the countenance of Mr. S. assumes an almost heavenly appearance. When we hear the chaste language of piety, and the loveliest sentiments of religion drop from his lips like dew upon the opening bud of Spring, the heart cannot shroud itself with insensibility, nor the mind recede with indifference before the effort of the preacher. Yet he still produces his greatest effect through the medium of female sensibility and imagination. The fancy, stimulated by religion, can easily exalt a beautiful youth into a being of heaven. This is the true cause of Mr. Summerfield's celebrity.

The following is copied from the "New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette," published in New York, by George P. Morris. It is the prize Essay, entitled its author to the reward of twenty dollars, offered some time since by Mr. M. as a premium to the writer of the best essay for his valuable and interesting Miscellany. Eight essays were accepted by the committee appointed to judge of their merits and award the premium.

THE DREAM OF LOVE.

By Charles Ludlow, of Richmond, Va.
I have seen a bubble blown into its circular and indescribable beauty; on its brilliant surface were painted the most invaluable pictures of light and life; grateful clouds floated in the bosom of the mimic sky; a tiny sun irradiated the little world; and cast all the magic of light and shade over a landscape of most bewitching splendour. A creation bright as a poet could imagine glowed before me, but a wave of the air broke the shell of its transitory, but beautiful existence and it was gone. It was like a dream of love. If there is one happy being in creation, it is the lover in the luxury of his visionary aspirations.—If there is a single blissful moment, like a star sparkling in the shadowy firmament of life, it is that which discovers a long nourished affection to be mutual.

The moon, as she rides on through her infinity of space, has not a greater effect upon the ocean-tide, than has the passion of love upon the tide of human thought.—now permitting it to settle down into a state of temporary tranquillity—again bidding it heave and swell, by the magic of its viewless power. Without it, what would be the world? As a creation without light; yet, possessing it, as we do, how does it discompoise the soberest plans of reason? How do the loftiest bulwarks of stern philosophy bow down and disappear before the fragrance of its breath? It is the poetry of thought, when reason slumbers on her stately throne or wanders away in happy dreams. It is scarcely to be defined, for it seems in a perpetual halo of soft light, which dazzles while it fascinates the mind's eye. It is to the spirit what sunshine is to the flower.—during the fragrance from its bosom, and bringing out all the energies of its young nature, or as the hand of beauty to the slumbering late passing over the silent chords, till it doth discourse most eloquent music.

I had a young friend, just from Italy, who informed me, that he had seen Mr. Summerfield, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features, and that he was struck by the youthfulness of his features.

—he was full of sense and logic. He could bring a tear into your eyes, before the smile had left your lips.—He was all hope and happiness.

Suddenly he stood before me an altered being—his eyes had grown dim, and full of meditation. His movements were often succeeded by a flash; and his face again extinguished in the trembling tear. He shunned the rude clamour of the bustling world and would steal away into some solitary recess, and in the still shade of the forest ponder on the sweetness of his own sorrow. His mind became almost a world of itself, and thousands of visions rose obedient at the call of creative thought; his soul lifted high on fancy's wing, would explore in its wild and beautiful career, the boundless regions of imagination, through all the variety of its magnificent domain. He loved—deeply, devotedly. It was more than love, it was adoration. The object of his passion was all that woman could be. There is no object, in all creation, half so splendid as such a being—the charms that are diffused through the whole universe seemed gathered together in her.

When the sun is going down in the west, he leaves behind him a track of bright light, but it is insipid when compared to the light of her eye. The fragrance of the rose was not so delicious as the warmth of her breath—music could make no melody like the thrilling tones of her voice. Her motion was more graceful than the heave of the sea, or the change of the cloud, and the magic of mind gleaming through all her words, and looks, and actions, shed around her a charm more grateful than Arabian incense.

No wonder my hero bowed down before her; no wonder that the sound of her voice was always in his ear, that her image was before him in his daily occupations, and bore a part in the mysterious changes of his dream. There was no affection in her nature, they seemed created for each other—and who would have believed that fate—but I am depressing.

There is something very melancholy in the reflection that any woman can die; but to him that she should perish, was the very agony of despair. He had left her for a few days, intending when he returned to have asked her hand. On the morning of his return he sprang into the stage coach, in a most desolate mood, and discovered with his fellow passengers, but wrapped himself up in a rich dream of anticipation.—His heart was full of happiness. He thought himself, as he entered his house, too happy for a mortal man. He was preparing to pay her the first visit, and dwelling in his mind on her pleasing welcome, when her brother came to see him—he did not observe any thing peculiar about him at first, and not until the warm and affectionate shake of the hand was over, did he notice that his eyes were filled with tears, and a dismal, gloomy, black crape hung from his hat. He started, and in a hollow voice, that had a desolate dreariness in every tone, he said, "Elizabeth is dead!"

At first he was not comprehended. A vacant horrid laugh, that echoed strangely through the still room, was his only answer—then he repeated the words, and the features of my friend became pale and motionless as marble—then he sat down in a chair, and covered his face with his hands; but not a word—a breath broke the silence. There was something alarming in his calmness; it seemed like the silence of the heavy black cloud just before it launches its destructive lightning from its bosom. He beckoned, and wished to be alone. He was left in solitude. I would not profane the subject by any attempt at describing his feelings. There was a dark, horrible confusion in his mind, like some accursed dream glaring around him, and the night rolled away its long hours of sleepless agony.

The next day was the funeral; and when the sun rose in his same glory, and all the pomp and circumstance of day began to beam upon the face of nature, and the merry voice of men sometimes came upon the breeze, and the carls rattled rudely along, and all around was business and adventure, unaffected by the great event that had come like an ocean of scorching fire upon the paradise of his heart—he recollected, and he said, "to-day is her funeral—her funeral!" His benumbed mind dwelt upon the words, but there was something undefined, and almost incomprehensible in them. She was to be buried at five in the afternoon. The clock struck four—he put on his hat and went steadily to her house. He thought twenty times he heard her sweetly toned, laughing voice, as he passed along. He turned his head once or twice to see if she was not at his shoulder, but there was nothing, and he walked on. He saw the house, and his eye sought every window—but Elizabeth was not there. He rang the bell—the servant came weeping—he looked at him and walked on—he passed into the parlour—the chair which she had occupied, when he was there before was standing in the very same place—and there was her piano—he almost thought he heard music—he listened a sob from the next room came like ice upon his heart, and he sat down. Her mother came into the room—her face was ashen in grief, and the next moment she was gone, and he was

comparatively calm. She asked him if he would look at the corpse. He knew she was dead, but the blunt question shook every nerve in his frame and seemed to breathe death upon his soul.—He arose and followed the bereaved mother.—There was no air of death in the apartment; and a varnished coffin was on the table, a white cloth draped carefully at the head; a few friends sat and wept in silence, musing on the beauties and virtues of the being, they were about to consign to the cold earth. He walked up to the table, and stood as still, and pale, and motionless, as the form that lay stretched before him. He would have torn away the veil that covered that face, but he could not—he felt that he might as well have attempted to leave a mountain from its rocky base. The mother saw—he felt—a mother can feel—and she silently uncovered that beautiful countenance. It broke upon him in all its love-lorn beauty. There was the same white forehead—the sleeping eye—the cheek that he had kissed so fondly—the lips that had spoken such sweet sounds—he gazed at her corpse with intensity of thought. Her living image was before him—he saw her smiling—he beheld her in the graceful motion—now her figure passed before him, beautiful in the mazy dance—and now he gazed into her full black eyes, and read unutterable things. He had a ring on his finger, a present from her—he tried to speak—he looked at the ring, then at her agony swelled his heart; he gave one long gaze—and looked no more.

He knew not how, but he stood by her grave; and they were heaving the coffin towards the dark narrow pit—a heap of fresh earth was piled at its side. Some one said, "Where are the cords?" He heard the answer, "Here they are;" and then the coffin was gradually let down into the bottom of the grave—it sat firmly on the ground, and he heard a voice say, "there, that is right—draw up the rope." Then there was the sound, as if the orders were obeyed—in the act of doing it, a few grains of sand and pebble dropped upon the coffin—then all was still—then a handful of soft, damp, heavy clay, was shovelled down. On that sound, that solemn, dreary sound of utter desolation! It broke the horrid spell that kept his voice silent and his eye dry—his lip began to quiver—a sob heaved his aching breast—large tears gushed from his eyes—he stretched out his hands, in an agony of supplication, and opened an unspoken gentleman a door in the stage coach, where he was sleeping, and gave occasion for others to observe.

"Verily, friends, when thou has sufficiently amused thyself with my nose, perhaps thou wilt return it to its rightful owner." The whole horrible creation of his fancy passed away like a mist; his heart bounded within him, and he soon took sweet revenge upon those wicked lips that had been so cold and still, yet so beautiful, in the darkness of his dream.

ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF New Goods.

William H. Groome

Has returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an additional supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Amongst which are some scarce and desirable articles, to wit:

Clothes for Ladies' Petticoats and riding dresses of various colours and qualities. Fashionable Trimming for the same. Figured and plain silks for dresses and Petticoats of various colours. Tartan and Scotch Plaids and Stripes for cloaks and dresses. Figured and plain Norwich Grapes. Black Italian Lutechins of superior quality. Elegant black Gaiter Feathers of various sizes. White Merino Shawls 7-4 and 8-4 of superior quality. White and black Lace Veils. New and Fashionable Ribbons. Barges, Gauze and other fashionable Handkerchiefs. Black, white, brown, crimson and pink velvet Gauze for trimming Bonnets, &c. besides a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, Stone Ware, Groceries, Liquors, Canning, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Salt, Buckwheat, and other Flour, Suet, Lard, Tallow, Wooden Ware, Powder, Shot, Cheese, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or exchanged for country Produce of Farmers.

Dec. 11 '24

New Goods.

Samuel Groome

Has received a further supply of WINTER GOODS of various descriptions, which, with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and will be offered at a very small advance for money, or in exchange for CORN in the EAR, K27 (SHY OF FEATHERS.

Dec. 11 '24

PRINTING.

FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY ALEXANDER GRAHAM, AT TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Message of the Governor transmitted to the Maryland Legislature, COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 10, 1824.

The Hon. the President of the Senate, and The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Delegates.

GENTLEMEN,
Meeting as the Representatives of the people of Maryland, at the appointed time to consult together for the common good, we cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the Author of all good, for the abundant share of health enjoyed, and for the liberal production of the earth during the last season. That we remain in a state of peace, happiness and growing prosperity.

Among the matters which have been in a particular manner committed to our executive care, we beg leave first to call your attention to the concerns of the Militia of the State. It affords us great satisfaction to be able to state that there has been of late great ardour manifested among the people for an efficient organization and discipline, of that species of force, which seems best adapted to our free institutions, circumstances, and probable exigencies; and promises the happiest effects. Besides the general purposes of defence contemplated in its re-organization, we flatter ourselves we shall soon be enabled to make to the general Government, a more full return of our actual strength than we have hitherto had in our power to make. By a provision in the late Supplement to the Militia Law, it was required that all the officers holding commissions from this Department, should report themselves to the Adjutant General on or before the twenty-sixth day of August last and that all who omitted to do so should be, by the Executive, stricken from the rolls of officers. We have not yet discharged that portion of our duty. Although that publicity was given to the supplement alluded to which was provided within it, yet it was found that out of upwards of two thousand officers, who held Military Commissions within the State, previous to the passage of the law, only about one thousand had reported themselves as the law requires; whether it shall be thought advisable to interpose a Legislative measure to prevent the confusion which will ensue from the omission of some of the officers, at once it will be the wisdom of your Honorable Body to determine. We are well persuaded at the time of the passage of the supplement, the most sagacious could not have anticipated so much delinquency.

The act of 1811, chapter 183, sect. 30, and May 1813, chap. 19, sect. 11, provide for the loaning of arms to uniform companies of militia, and for their safe keeping, and return in good order when required, under these laws there has been from time to time 5793 muskets, 2392 rifles, 536 pistols and 1266 swords loaned, to such companies or troops of Militia, all of which were uncleaned, except about 1000 muskets, 300 swords and all the rifles and pistols. We therefore submit it to your consideration to determine, whether these arms are to be suffered to continue to degenerate in future, and multiply the number of uniformed troops; or whether they should be wholly repealed or modified so as to effect a limitation.

Under the resolution No. 7, of the last session we have disposed of tents and camp equipage amounting to \$250 00.

We have examined the claims of Captains Thomas Franklin and Lewis Nash, Jr. for cartridge boxes and belts, and have ordered them to be paid; they having given bond as required by the resolution of last session, No. 35.

Solomon Lowe, the contractor for military supplies; the merits of whose memorial are not authorized to examine and decide upon not having laid his case before us, nothing has been done in it as yet.

From the returns made to this Department by the agents heretofore employed under the resolutions of 1815, No. 40, and 1816, No. 64, to collect the arms, camp equipage, &c. distributed among the militia during the war, 3,094 muskets, 1,015 swords, 1,034 pistols and 373 rifles are yet unaccounted for. But we have taken measures to have them called in, through the several commanders of regiments and battalions, and at the same time we shall be enabled to render a more favorable account of them.

In the course of the late revival of the military spirit among the people of this State, and in the consequent call for arms by the newly organized uniform companies, there has been a strong predilection manifested for the Rifle service, and believing that species of force to be the most valuable to Maryland, we have taken measures to have them called in, through the several commanders of regiments and battalions, and at the same time we shall be enabled to render a more favorable account of them.

There is nothing farther that we can commit to the safe keeping of that agent in which the State has a deep interest, or which should be entrusted with more than the most careful and judicious management.

proceedings and judicial or other records; the act of last session, chap. 175 which evidently appears to have been passed under these impressions, has however omitted to include the registers of the land offices, the propriety of an amendment to this act, therefore with reference to this omission, is submitted to your consideration.

As has been required by resolution, No. 24, we have caused the rooms to be repaired and fitted up for the reception of the records of the court of appeals, and they have been deposited therein accordingly.

We have been directed to have certain records, belonging to the land office transcribed. The register has been employed in performing the duties prescribed by the resolution.

This department has been authorized from time to time to procure copies of the laws, and of the digest of the laws of other states; it has also been presented with sundry valuable works; and it receives into its chamber as the only place of deposit, the laws of congress, and other books and maps which have been purchased by the state, and we have understood that the arrangement of the present chamber of the court of appeals is in many respects, said to be inconvenient and to require alteration; under all these circumstances we would very respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of authorizing the alteration of the room adjoining that of the court of appeals, to be fitted up as a state library, in which all books and maps belonging to the state, and not specifically appropriated to the use of any court of justice, or branch of government, should be lodged and safely kept.

We have not yet been able to contract with a competent person to make out copies of the plats of the public lands, westward of Fort Cumberland, as required by the resolution of the last session, No. 22; but the subject shall be attended to as soon as practicable.

We would respectfully invite your attention to an annual charge upon the public, for which there seems to have been hitherto, no distinct and regular appropriation: we refer to the charge of fuel consumed in the legislative chambers, and the public offices; this charge being considerable, is therefore worthy of attention, and you may on enquiry find it proper to place the subject under the special care of some agent, who will be directed to see that a sufficiency of fuel is provided, and used under your direction.

We regret to have to state to you, that the register of wills' office for Worcester county, has become vacant by the death of the late incumbent, Mr. Hopkins. This vacancy occurred at so late a period, preceding the meeting of our honorable body, as to induce a belief, that the public interest did not require an appointment pro tempore from this Department.

While we view with a generous desire to emulate our sister states, who are laboring to improve their internal resources and facilities, and succeeding in some instances, beyond the expectations of the most sanguine; may we not indulge the hope that the day is not far distant when Maryland shall not be found deficient? The competition is a noble and glorious one, and fortunately, the prize can be shared by all, in proportion to her means and her exertions. By your laudable liberality and zeal, several preparatory and scientific examinations have been made. We hope they may yet be found useful. Something has been done; but much remains to be done. We feel our inadequacy to place in a sufficiently strong point of view, the importance of this most interesting subject; but we are confident we do not err, when we suggest the speedy replenishment; by all tolerable means of the treasury, as the first step in this great work. We assuredly need not press upon your attention the necessity of husbanding the revenue of the state, in every way in which economy can be promoted. The public accounts will be laid before you as speedily as practicable, and it will be for you to point out and adopt, the means by which the revenue may be increased.

We have ascertained the expenses of the commissioners appointed to locate the route of a canal from the city of Baltimore to the Potomac river, in pursuance of the resolution of the last session, No. 45, and the amount has been paid.

In the year after the close of the revolutionary war, when the conduct of the heroes and worthies of the then recent struggle was perfectly fresh in the recollection of every one, the general assembly of Maryland placed the following solemn expression of their feelings upon record, anxious, say they, to perpetuate a name dear to the state, and to recognize the Marquis De LA FAYETTE, for one of its citizens, who, at the age of nineteen left his native country and risked his life in the late revolution, who on his joining the American army, after being appointed by congress to the rank of Major General, disinterestedly refused the usual rewards of command, and sought only to deserve what he attained, the character of a patriot and soldier; who, when appointed to conduct an incursion into Canada, called forth by his prudence and extraordinary discretion the approbation of congress; who at the head of an army in Virginia, baffled the maneuvers of a distinguished general, and excited the admiration of the oldest commanders, who, early attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of the illustrious WASHINGTON: And who laboured and succeeded in raising the honor and name of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: Therefore, the Marquis De LA FAYETTE and his heirs male, forever, shall be taken to be natural born citizens of this state. This illustrious advocate and defender of the rights of man, who was thus honored and beloved by Maryland more than forty years ago; whose principles have been long and sometimes severely tried; this steady, consistent, and venerable friend of our country;

this beloved adopted citizen of Maryland, has again visited our country, and is now among us, contemplating with delight the happy results of the great work of freedom, which he so largely contributed to rear and firmly to establish. He may be expected to visit this city during your present session, and we doubt not he will be received in a manner suitable to his great merit and exalted worth. We shall cooperate with you in greeting his arrival with the most heartfelt sincerity, and unite in the hope that the remnant of his days may be spent in affluence and ease.

We have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL STEVENS, Jr.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 7.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Everett, his private Secretary, and read at the Clerk's table, yesterday.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the Message, with the accompanying Documents, was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 6,000 copies was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Storrs offered the following, which lies one day on the table, by a standing rule of the House.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury Department be directed to communicate to this House copies of any instructions which have been issued to the Collectors of the Customs, or any of them, within the State of New York, relative to the collection of tonnage duties on boats employed in transportation on the Canals of that State; and also, any information which may exist in that Department relative to the execution of such instructions."

Several petitions were received on the subject of an appointment to the office of Assistant Door Keeper, now vacant by the appointment of Mr. Dunn, the former incumbent, to that of Sergeant at Arms.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House then proceeded to ballot for the filling of this office, when after two unsuccessful ballotings, Overton Carr, was chosen by 102 yeas.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was Resolved, That the House will, on Thursday next, at one o'clock, proceed to the election of a Chaplain, on their part.

On motion of the same gentlemen, it was Resolved, That the House do proceed to the appointment of its Standing Committees.

[The effect of this motion is, according to rule, that the Speaker appoint them. They will be announced to-morrow morning, on reading the journal of this day's proceedings.]

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

The Standing Committees for the present session were announced as having been appointed by the SPEAKER, in pursuance of the order of yesterday.

LA FAYETTE.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Joint Committee appointed to determine in what manner General La Fayette shall be received by the two Houses of Congress, asked and obtained leave to report, and presented the following:

"The Committee, appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as might be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report what respectful mode it may be proper for Congress to adopt to receive General La Fayette, and to testify the very high gratification which he has afforded by his present visit to the United States, made in pursuance of the invitation given to him by Congress, during its last session, report:—

"That they have met a Committee of the Senate on that subject, and that the committees have agreed to recommend to their respective Houses that each House receive General LA FAYETTE in such manner as it shall deem most suitable to the occasion, and the Committee recommend to the House the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the congratulations of this House be publicly given to General LA FAYETTE on his arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and that he be assured of the gratitude and deep respect which the House entertains for his signal and illustrious services in the Revolution, and the pleasure it feels in being able to welcome him, after an absence of so many years, to the theatre of his early labors and early renown.

Resolved, That, for this purpose, General LA FAYETTE be invited by a Committee to attend the House on Friday next, at one o'clock; that he be introduced by the Committee, and received by the members standing, uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker in behalf of the House, in pursuance of the foregoing resolution."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and so entered on record. The committee of invitation was appointed, to consist of 24 members, on suggestion of Mr. Stevenson. And then the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

The Select Committees were announced as having been appointed in pursuance of the resolutions yesterday adopted, regarding the disposition of various parts of the President's Message.

The following Committee was announced as having been appointed to wait on General LA FAYETTE, in pursuance of a resolution of yesterday:

Messrs. Mitchell, of Md. A. Stevenson, Livingston, Storrs, Trimble, McLane, of Del. Webster, Mallory, Ingham, Forsyth, Mangum, McDuffie, Eddy, Tamm, East, Scott, McKee, Reynolds, Vinton, Holcombe, Plumer, of N. H. Sterling, Rankin, and Lincoln.

And then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10.
The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of the Treasury, accompanying a list of unsettled balances in the Treasury, of more than three years standing.

On motion of Mr. Newton, it was resolved, that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn to Monday next.

RECEPTION OF GEN. LA FAYETTE.

[At an early hour the galleries began to fill with spectators; and soon after 11 o'clock many ladies entered the Hall, and took possession of the sofas and seats, which were appropriated for their reception. A great number of additional seats soon became necessary and, long before the hour appointed for the reception of the General, the House presented an exhibition of beauty and fashion which we presume, has scarcely ever been equalled.]

Mr. Condit offered a resolution inviting the Senate to attend the House of Representatives, at 1 o'clock, to receive General La Fayette.

It was objected by Mr. Pointsett, that the Senate not being in session, the invitation was useless.

On motion for its adoption, there appeared, Ayes 90, Noes 65.

Members on the right of the chair were then requested to relinquish their seats for the use of the members of the Senate.

The doors were shortly afterwards thrown open, and the Senate entered in procession, and took the seats which had been vacated by the members, on the right of the chair.

At one o'clock, George Washington La Fayette, esq. and Colonel La Vassieur, the General's Secretary, entered the House, and took their seats on one of the sofas by the side of the Secretary of State—and in a few moments.

General LA FAYETTE entered the House, supported on his right by Mr. Mitchell, the chairman of the select committee, and on his left, by Mr. Livingston, and followed by the committee.

The Speaker and members then rose, and the procession advanced towards the centre of the House. Mr. Mitchell introduced General LA FAYETTE in the following words:

"Mr. Speaker: The select committee, appointed for that purpose, have the honor to introduce Gen. LA FAYETTE to the House of Representatives."

The General was then conducted to the sofa placed for his reception, when the Speaker addressed him in the following words:

GENERAL:—The House of Representatives of the United States, impelled alike by its own feelings, and by those of the whole American people, could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that of presenting to you cordial congratulations upon the occasion of your recent arrival in the United States, in compliance with the wishes of Congress, and to assure you of the very high satisfaction which your presence affords on this early theatre of your glory and renown. Although but few of the members who compose this body shared with you in the War of our Revolution, all have, from impartial history, or from faithful tradition, a knowledge of the perils, the sufferings, and the sacrifices which you voluntarily encountered, and the signal services, in America and in Europe, which you performed for an infant, a distant, and an alien people; and all feel and own the very great extent of the obligations under which you have placed our country. But the relation in which you have ever stood to the United States, interesting and important as they have been, do not constitute the only motive of the respect and admiration which the House of Representatives entertain for you. Your consistency of character, your uniform devotion to regulated liberty, in all the vicissitudes of a long and arduous life, also commands its admiration.

During all the recent convulsions of Europe, amidst, as after the dispersion of every political storm, the people of the U. States have beheld you, true to your old principles, firm and erect, cheering and animating with your well known voice, the votaries of liberty, its faithful and fearless champion, ready to shed the last drop of that blood which here you so freely and nobly spilt, in the same holy cause.

The vain wish has been sometimes indulged, that Providence would allow the Patriot, after death, to return to his country, and to contemplate the intermediate changes which had taken place—to view the forests felled, the cities built, the mountains levelled, the canals cut, the highways constructed, the progress of the arts, the advancement of learning, and the increase of population. General, your present visit to the United States is a realization of the consoling object of that wish. You are in the midst of posterity. Every where, you must have been struck with the great changes, physical and moral, which have occurred since you left us. Even this very city, bearing a venerated name, alike endeared to you and to us, has since emerged from the forest which then covered its site. In one respect you behold us unaltered, and this is in the sentiment of continued devotion to liberty, and of ardent affection and profound gratitude to your departed friend, the father of his country and to you, and to your illustrious associates in the field and in the cabinet, for the multiplied blessings which surround us, and for the very privilege of addressing you, which I now exercise. This sentiment, now fondly cherished by more than ten millions of people, will be transmitted, with unabated vigor, down the tide of time, through the countless millions who are destined to inhabit this continent, to the latest posterity.

While the Speaker was addressing him, Gen. La Fayette was very evidently affected. At the close of the address, he seated himself for a few seconds, and then rose, and in a tone influenced by powerful feeling, made the following reply:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen

of the House of Representatives:

While the people of the United States,

and their honorable Representatives in Congress have deigned to make choice of me, one of the American veterans, to signify in his person, their esteem for our joint services, and their attachment to the principles for which we have had the honor to fight and bleed, I am proud and happy to share those extraordinary favors with my dear revolutionary companions; yet it would be, on my part, uncandid and ungrateful not to acknowledge my personal share in those testimonies of kindness, as they excite in my breast emotions which no words are adequate to express.

My obligations to the United States, Sir, far exceed any merit I might claim; they date from the time when I have had the happiness to be adopted as a young soldier, a favored son of America; they have been continued to me during almost half a century of constant affection and confidence; & now, Sir, thanks to your most gratifying invitation, I find myself greeted by a series of welcomes, one hour of which would more than compensate for the public exertions and sufferings of a whole life.

The approbation of the American people, and the Representatives, for my conduct during the vicissitudes of the European revolution, is the highest reward I could receive. Well may I stand firm and erect, when in their names, and by you Mr. Speaker, I am declared to have in every instance, been faithful to those American principles of liberty, equality, and true social order, the devotion to which, as it has been from my earliest youth, so it shall continue to be to my latest breath.

You have been pleased, Mr. Speaker, to allude to the peculiar felicity of my situation, when, after so long an absence, I am called to witness the immense improvements, the admirable communications, the prodigious creations, of which we find an example in this city, whose name itself is a venerated palladium; in a word all the grandeur and prosperity of those happy United States, who at the same time they nobly secure the complete assertion of American Independence, reflect on every part of the world, the light of a far superior political civilization.

What better pledge can be given of a persevering national love of liberty, when those blessings are evidently the result of a virtuous resistance to oppression, and of institutions founded on the rights of man, and the republican principle of self-government.

No, Mr. Speaker, posterity has not begun for me, since, in the sons of my companions and friends, I find the same public feelings, and permit me to add, the same feelings in my behalf, which I have had the happiness to experience in their fathers.

Sir, I have been allowed, forty years ago, before a Committee of a Congress of thirteen states to express the fond wishes of an American heart; on this day, I have the honor, and enjoy the delight to congratulate in the Representatives of the Union, so vastly enlarged, on the realization of those wishes, even beyond every human expectation, and upon the almost infinite prospects we can certainly anticipate; permit me, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, to join to the expression of those sentiments, a tribute of my lively gratitude, affectionate devotion, and profound respect.

Both the address of the Speaker and the reply of the General, were listened to with the profoundest attention. Throughout the whole of the members, and in all the assemblage, both on the floor and in the gallery, universal silence prevailed. Every eye was strained, and every ear on the alert, that not a movement of the countenance, nor a syllable of the language, of the venerable object of so much solicitude, should be lost.

As soon as the General had concluded his reply, and resumed his seat,

Mr. Mitchell moved that the House do now adjourn; which was carried, nem. dis. and the House then adjourned till Monday.

As soon as the adjournment had taken place, the Speaker left the chair, and advancing to the General, offered his personal congratulations, shaking him cordially and repeatedly by the hand. The Speaker then introduced all the members of the House, individually, and thus closed a scene the most imposing in its character, and instructive in its effects, which has ever been presented to the people of any nation whatsoever.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday, December 6, 1824.—This being the day appointed by the Constitution and form of government for the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and a sufficient number of Delegates being convened, they severally qualified in the presence of each other, agreeably to the constitution and form of government, and then adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Tuesday Dec. 7.—The House proceeded to ballot for a speaker. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that William H. Marriott, Esq. was elected.

John Brewer was elected chief clerk, ordered that he qualify as such.

The House proceeded to ballot for an Assistant Clerk, the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported that Henry Coulter was elected.—Ordered that he qualify as such.

John Quinn was appointed Door Keeper.—Ordered that he qualify as such.

On motion by Mr. Roberts, the following order was read, ordered that no ballot for Committees Clerks shall be counted, unless it contain the name of five persons previously nominated; three of whom shall be residents of the Western Shore, and two of the Eastern Shore; & that the three persons of the Western Shore, and the two persons of the Eastern Shore who shall have the greatest number of votes, pro-

vided the same be a majority of all the votes taken, shall be considered elected; and if no such majority be obtained upon the first ballot, the house will proceed to ballot until such majority be obtained.

Mr. Jarrett moved the following as a substitute.—Ordered that the three persons on the Western Shore, and the two persons on the Eastern Shore having the greatest number of votes, be the Committee Clerks of the House; and the question was put that the house assent to the same.—Resolved in the affirmative.

The House proceeded to ballot for Committee Clerks, the ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported, that William H. Marriott, Esq., Truman Cross, Isaac Hines, Joshua Cockey, Jr. and James B. Latimer were elected.—Ordered that they qualify as such.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the following message.

BY THE SENATE, Dec. 7th.
Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.—The Senate having formed a quorum, are ready to proceed with the business of the session. We have chosen the Hon. William H. Stewart President, and William Kilty, Esq. Chief Clerk; and propose to sit for the despatch of public business, from ten o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon.

By order,
WM. KILTY, CLK.

Which was read.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following message was read.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, 7th Dec.
Gentlemen of the Senate.—We have received your message informing us that your honorable body have formed a house, and are ready to proceed with the business of the session. We also have formed a quorum, and have chosen the Hon. William H. Marriott, speaker, and John Brewer, Esq. clerk; and propose to sit for the despatch of public business, from 10 o'clock in the morning, until 3 o'clock in the evening.

By order,
JOHN BREWER, CLK.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, it was so amended, as to read, 9 o'clock in the morning, instead of 10, and the message then assented to.

On motion by Mr. Nicholson, the following order was read and assented to. Ordered, that Messrs. Nicholson and Carroll, be a committee to call on the Rev. Mr. Griffith, and request his attendance every morning in the house, to perform divine service.

On motion by Mr. King, the following order was read. Ordered, that the following committees be appointed, viz: a committee of claims, to consist of seven members; a committee of elections and privileges, to consist of seven members; a committee of grievances and courts of justice, to consist of five members; and a committee of ways and means, to consist of seven members, and that the members of said committees be named by the speaker.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following was inserted between the words members, and "a committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, to consist of five members; a committee on divorces to consist of five members; a committee on petitions for special acts of insolvency, to consist of five members; and a committee on the militia, to consist of five members.—The order was then assented to.

On motion by Mr. King, the following resolution was read and assented to.
Resolved, That the members of the legislature, wear a scarf on the left arm for thirty days, as a badge of mourning for the deceased John H. D. Waters, Esq. returned as a delegate elect from Somerset county.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, ordered, that the speaker be requested to issue a warrant for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John H. D. Waters, Esq. a delegate returned from Somerset county.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, ordered, that Messrs. Worthington and Tingle wait upon his excellency the governor and inform him that a quorum of this house having formed, are ready to proceed to business and to receive any communication he may be pleased to lay before them. The house adjourns until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Dec. 8.—The House met. Present the same members as on yesterday. The proceedings of yesterday were read. The message of yesterday informing the senate this house had formed a quorum, was sent to the senate.

The speaker announced the following committees: The Committee of Claims—Messrs. Kemp, Estep, John Edelen, Norris, Williams, Bowles and Lee.—The Committee of Elections and Privileges—Messrs. Carroll, Wootten, Dennis, Beckett, Spencer, Garner and Sullivan.—The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice—Messrs. McMahon, Merrick, Speck, McLean and Wright.—The Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Maxcy, Worthington, Steele, Duvall, Tingle, Howard and Teackle.—Committee on Pensions & Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Weems, Ireland, Rogerson, Nicholson, Cromwell. The Committee on Divorces—Messrs. Milard, Farquhar, Tyson, Harris and Hardesty.—The Committee on Special Acts of Insolvency—Messrs. Hopper, Chapman, Peach, Eccleston and Price.—Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Duvall, Howard, Barnes, Lloyd and King.

The speaker laid before the house communications from the treasurer of the Western Shore relative to the school fund, sinking fund and funded stock of the United States; which were read.

Also communications from the clerks of the court of appeals for the Western Shore, the clerks of Talbot, Harford, Cecil, Allegany, Frederick, Worcester, Kent, Anne Arundel, Somerset and Montgomery counties, relative to the attendance of judges, which were read and referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the following orders were read and assented to. Ordered, that the clerk furnish for the service of the legislature, twelve copies of the laws, and twelve copies of the votes and proceedings of the last session. Ordered, that all bills and other papers of a public character printed for this house be printed at the discretion of the speaker for the use of the legislature. Ordered, that the committee of claims be instructed to receive proposals for a supply of stationery for the service of the legislature, and to contract for the same on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. Teackle presents a petition from sundry inhabitants of Somerset county; praying an alteration of the constitution and form of government in relation to the division of said county into election districts; read and referred to Messrs. Teackle, King and Dennis.

To the Anti-Caucus members of the General Assembly of Maryland.

In addressing a portion, and that portion a great majority, of the honorable members of the two Houses of Legislature constituting the General Assembly of this State, no disrespect is intended to the other portion of those bodies—the distinction is occasioned by the desire not to intrude upon those to whose attention we do not feel that we have any right to present our views.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

A course of events, in which you have had no concern other than that of every freeman in the country, has occurred, that presents to view a crisis as novel as interesting, and which demands your serious and dispassionate reflections. As long as the lore of rational liberty exists amongst us, the sovereignty of the people must be maintained, and the constitutional exercise of the freemen's rights, in cases of elections, must be preserved inviolate.

Whilst you and the great body of the citizens of this country, were calmly reflecting upon the characters of those who were offered to the public attention as candidates for the chief magistracy of this nation, you have seen the combination of a set of men at the seat of the general government, engaged in the arrogant attempt, of forcing down a candidate of their own upon the people, aided by all the adventitious influence of official station—and you have seen too the indignant feelings with which this monstrous usurpation has been met by the people of this country and of this state. It will become you, in the discharge of your various duties to look to this state of things, and to obey the voice of the people in dividing every means within your assigned powers to guard the republic from the evils which have already arisen, and from those that may justly be expected to arise at this new and alarming crisis.

During the state of old party excitement which had formerly existed, much error may have escaped unnoticed, because of its supposed tendency to subvert party interests, and which we should all condemn at the period of returning calmness—but nothing has appeared so flagrantly wrong, so destitute of every species of palliation, as the attempt of sixty odd members of congress, at this time, to arrogate to themselves the right of dictating to the people of this nation who they should elect as their President—At a period of profound party peace, when the general course of administration was satisfactory to all—when opposition had for many years retired, when in the national councils and among the great body of citizens it had begun to be difficult to designate those who had been of this or of that party—when the course of experience had actually wrought a mutual interchange, between men of former parties, of doctrines, of construction, of policy and of principles, and the institutions of our country, advancing in maturity, were gaining strength and stability by the fostering care and universal co-operation that were dispersed from every quarter,—that a set of men jealous of sharing power with others, in defiance and in contradiction of their friends, constituting a lean minority of the bodies to which they belonged, should presumptuously undertake to select one of the candidates and prescribe all of their former friends who would not yield to their dictation, constitutes altogether one of the most extraordinary instances of a design to seize and to retain power that has ever yet occurred in any time.

It is in times like these that we have most reason to congratulate ourselves upon the excellence of our form of government and the character of our people—nor could an instance be given to show the true national sentiment more strongly than this—when we see the people, at a moment's warning, giving up those who were their favourites, and indignantly rising in opposition to their schemes—and so universal is this feeling, every where marked by such overwhelming majorities, that those merited objects of popular displeasure are seeking negotiations to be taken back into favour by those friends that they had denounced, and are endeavouring to cast into oblivion that fatal usurpation, which in its conception and design was too atrocious to admit of any palliation.

These events have built up new parties upon the almost forgotten ruins of the old ones, and these new parties have been formed and bounded by the people themselves in the exercise of their sovereign authority—they have named them too as a lasting and admonitory memorial of that cabal which proclaimed themselves caucus-men, and the people have voluntarily taken the distinction of anti-caucus men, in opposition to the authors and supporters of that terrific conspiracy.

At this meeting of the legislative bodies you find parties already arrayed, and that too by the act and authority of the people, who have in Maryland spoken in a voice that we dare not disobey. A portion of you, fellow citizens, find yourselves separated by denunciation from former associates, and affiliated in principles and views with former opponents—to heal the wounds and to forget the contumely of proud intolerant denunciation, is difficult—but the mutual transition of honorable opponents to good understanding and confidence, in defence of constitutional rights and popular sovereignty, after old subjects of difference have been long discarded, is easy—and such an amalgamation is more natural when we come to reflect, that so far as men of character and sound sense were concerned, those old differences principally arose from opinions of constitutional construction and points of national policy, which time and experience have adjusted to the mutual credit and satisfaction of both.

If there are in our population, as there are in all others, certain individuals who in their lust for power pursue it through every

extravagance and rashness, they constitute a society of their own, and a small society. That is not the character of our state or nation—energy guided by justice and discretion, magnanimity, liberality, and generous humanity are the characteristic traits of our people—can we have an instance more striking than in the powerful support which the illustrious hero of New Orleans has met with as a candidate for the presidential chair? The real sentiment of our people is averse to the elevation of men, to the chief magistracy who are principally distinguished by military glory; yet the grateful remembrance of his brilliant and timely victory somewhat gained the ascendancy over this cautious and sound sentiment, and in a great degree has drawn to him their suffrages—But there is another event which has had as strong, if not a more powerful influence in his behalf, and that was, the letter of advice which he wrote to President Monroe upon the selection of the heads of departments—The lofty independence, the generous magnanimity the sterling sense of this recommendation was in unison with true American feelings, and whilst it awakened the gratitude of the hitherto prohibited, it appealed with subduing force to the liberal hearts, the honest sensibility, and sound sense of justice of the greater portion of their former opponents—To this, in equal proportion, is Gen. Jackson's success in the Presidential career to be ascribed, with his brilliant military achievements—and the feeling is worthy of our countrymen and will do them honor.

The serene interval which took place soon after the late war and continued to the commencement of the last session of congress, had almost induced the belief, that, in a government founded upon and supported by popular opinion, political parties were not so necessarily produced as had been generally conceived; and during that period we learned too, that moderation and a sound course of public policy are the only means of preventing the rise of parties by denying to them the means of support. Federalism, as applied to party, had gradually become extinguished by the assimilation of constitutional constructions and of the general course of national measures to those it had advocated and set on foot—and radicalism could not find a period of partition, because the administration of the government was generally so satisfactory as to give it no aid in its gestation nor to hold out the hope of sustenance after its birth—In this obdurate state of things, the caucus became the accoucher, and the radical party, the child of sixty odd fathers, may date its noted birth on last Valentine's day. Distinguished as it may be by its noble sponsors, the Regencies of Albany and of Richmond, it was born under auspices too malignant to arrive at fame or puberty—encountering at its onset that hardy veteran, popular sovereignty, which it was its main object to destroy, it fell a victim to its own ill advised and arrogant temerity, and the offspring and its fathers and sponsors are probably destined to an exile that will be as durable as it is highly merited.

But the attempt has constructed parties, and however great the disparity may be between their respective members and powers, the people will demand that they be sustained with energy, until such a state of things arrives, as shall secure the Republic from all possible fear of danger from the caucus combination which must never be forgotten.

Since then it seems that we are destined to a succession of parties as the inevitable appendage, as well of the freedom of opinion, as of conspiracies to subvert the established order of things, it will not be a matter of surprise, much less of reproach, that in the rise of new parties we see former opponents rising and acting together. The aims seeking politician, as well as the exiled favourite, will be at no loss for terms of contumely, nor tardy in their application to those who are inattentive to their entreaties, or to those who have been called to supplant them—but when the people decide there is no appeal, and the ebullitions of disappointment and mortification must be endured, where public opinion is free to combat with them. Parties to be efficient and durable must be firmly connected, and among honourable men, no tie is so strong as integrity of views, decision in action, and liberality of sentiment. Former differences of opinions, honestly entertained, are no causes of distrust—they alone have reasons for diffidence towards each other who come together by plans to effect sinister purposes—not they who are cast together by the interposition of the people upon great public emergencies, and who take their stand in defence of their country's charter in opposition to conspiracies and combinations to undermine it.

You, fellow citizens, are a controlling portion of the first legislative body that has assembled since the decision of the people of this state and country upon the late attempt of the congressional caucus to usurp the rights of the freemen of this nation—the last legislature experienced the highest tone of remonstrance which had been assumed in the prosecution of the design, in answer to their request—You are now placed by the people themselves on their side, and in defence of their rights—The public attention is very much awake to the course you will pursue, and curiosity is on the watch to mark the progress of your aversaries—It would be indecorous to prescribe to such a body of men, we have an assurance that it would be unnecessary—The public feeling and the public welfare are the objects to be consulted, and you will remember, that you are to be amenable to an overpowering majority in every county in the state—That you will be received by them on your return with gratitude and applause is the honest sentiment and just expectation of your country's friends.

AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Eastern Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As the Presidential Election advances, towards its final termination the subject increases in interest and importance. The eager sportsman of the turf, who views the swift couriers running round the race-ground, sometimes one leading, then another, then a third, and a fourth in danger of being distanced, feels not excited in a greater degree than the ardent politician who now contemplates the presidential career. He has perhaps rested his hopes of personal advantage upon one of the candidates: He sees him lead the way: He sees him overtaken by another, and a third candidate: He yet flatters himself the electoral colleges will do justice to his favourite; but if disappointed there, he assures himself the House of Representatives will notwithstanding select him as the president.

As the current opinions and expectations of many politicians appear to disagree and to be founded upon a misunderstanding, or an erroneous construction, of the constitution, it cannot be improper to present to your readers the returns which in all probability will be made by the electors, and the serious questions which may be raised upon them in the house of representatives. In placing these subjects before them they will be enabled to indulge their own reflections in a correct manner, and be the less surprised at the results which those questions may produce. It is now well ascertained that four gentlemen have been voted for by the electoral colleges: These are Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Jackson; and the votes of the electors for all these candidates will be certified to the president of the senate. It appears also to be ascertained that neither of these gentlemen will receive the votes of a majority of all the electors: a majority would be constituted by one hundred and thirty one votes; but no candidate will receive that number; and therefore the election of a President must devolve upon the House. It would give me sincere pleasure if the prospect were different: It ought to give me more satisfaction as a citizen to see the man I least esteem chosen by the colleges, than to see the man I most approve appointed by the house: And in such a fortunate event, these observations would not be necessary.

But the house must decide; and there appears reason for believing that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Adams will receive the highest number of votes; and that Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay will obtain about half the number received by the other two, and be equal, or nearly equal, in number. On such returns the house is bound to choose a president from the two highest on the list, and is not bound, though it has the power, to choose from the three highest. Believing then that by the constitution the House of Representatives possess the power of choosing a president from the two or from the three highest on the list according to their sound discretion, I cannot avoid entertaining the deliberate opinion that they ought in no probable case to select this high officer from more than the two candidates having the greatest number of votes.

We have then two important questions to discuss; and we freely submit the argument to the candour and judgment of your readers.

1. Is the House obliged to select the president from the three highest candidates on the list?

2. If not, ought it under any circumstances which may probably occur to select him from more than the two highest?

The first question depends upon the language and the meaning of the constitution. The sentence upon this subject is expressed in these words: "The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president." To satisfy these expressions they must choose from two, and may in their discretion choose from three; but they cannot exceed this number. They have power, however, to confine their choice to two; and the terms "not exceeding three" expressly give the House authority to decide according to their judgment whether they shall choose from three or only two. That this was the plain meaning of those who framed this part of the constitution, and of those who ratified it, appears manifest by comparing the expressions in the original charter with those in the amended article and also with those in relation to the vice-president. In the original charter it was provided that in case no person had a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, "then from the five highest on the list, the House should choose the president." According to this provision they had no discretion: They were bound to choose from five, having the highest numbers, if there were so many: The words "not exceeding" which convey a different sense, are not to be found in any part of this instrument which relates to the election of the president. The number out of which they were to choose was exactly specified; and the house had no power to exceed or to diminish it. So in the amended article, the very article in question and now forming a part of the constitution, in the clause prescribing the manner of selecting the vice president, it is provided that if no person have a majority of the votes of all the electors, "then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice president."

In the original charter the house were directed to choose the president from the five highest on the list: The framers of the amendment, with the original constitution before their eyes, have directed that the house shall now choose the president from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three. It may be fairly asked,

whether the framers of this amendment really intended that the house should absolutely choose from three? If they did intend it, it may be further asked why they did not use expressions plainly shewing that intention? They could be under no difficulty: They had the former article before them; and in truth many sentences in the old one are copied in the new: And moreover when they intended to specify an absolute number from which to choose, they knew extremely well in what manner to express themselves; as is demonstrated in their own clause above recited in relation to the choice of vice president. It is therefore impossible to believe that in using expressions so different in their terms, and in their proper signification, they intended to prescribe the same provision; and that by the terms five, three and two written absolutely, they meant the same thing as by the expressions, not exceeding those numbers. If you direct your Steward to deliver ten bushels of wheat to your neighbour, he is surely bound to deliver them: But if you direct him to deliver wheat not exceeding ten bushels, though he is certainly empowered to deliver ten, yet he is authorised for good cause to deliver less. So upon the present question, though it be admitted that the House of Representatives possess the power of selecting the president from the three highest on the list of votes returned, yet it is equally clear that they may in the exercise of a sound discretion and for reasons which a deliberate judgment shall approve, confine their choice to the two highest candidates.

A fair and candid examination of the letter of the instrument and the intention of its framers must unavoidably lead to this opinion; and no argument upon these grounds can, I think, authorize any other. But there are politicians who assume to judge of such an instrument by another rule of construction—by what they call the spirit of the constitution. This might be allowed in doubtful cases, or where such a kind of construction was absolutely necessary to give the instrument effect. But in the present instance neither the language nor the intention can afford any room for hesitation; and as to the effect proposed, no partisan, however sanguine, can seriously believe that the election of a president will be more promoted by a choice from three candidates than by a choice from two. But whoever shall attempt to explain the constitution as to this point by that rule will soon be found to enter into facts and suppositions which can only apply to the expedience of such a construction: And such an argument so far from refuting the opinion we have endeavoured to advance would tend to confirm it.

The doctrine of experience applies to the question, whether the house shall choose from the three highest or from only two? Their decision upon this question will be one of deep importance not only on the present occasion, but with regard to future elections. The nature of it will be examined in the next number.

SENEX.

December 6, 1824.

Eastern Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18.

Presidential.—No accounts have yet been received from Louisiana—should the votes of that state be given to Gen. Jackson, Mr. Clay will be left out of the house, but should they be given to Mr. Clay, which we think very probable, then Mr. Crawford will be left out.

The electoral votes, for Vice President from the 14 states heard from, give Mr. Calhoun 143 votes—131 is a majority of the whole number—this secures the election of Mr. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 13, 1824.

"Samuel Stevens was this day re-elected Governor.—No other person was put in nomination; there were, however, a few scattering votes—3 for Charles Goldsborough, 1 for Robert H. Goldsborough and 1 for Roger B. Taney. The Governor qualified in a short time after his election and according to the good old custom, gave a polite invitation to both houses to partake of an entertainment at the Government House—Neither they repaired, and were received by his Excellency in a most polite and friendly manner.

A committee consisting of Mr. Chambers of the Senate, and Mr. Howard of the House of Delegates, repaired to Washington on Saturday, to invite LA FAYETTE, to visit the legislature, agreeably to a joint resolution of both houses. They returned to-day—I understand the General accepts the invitation—He will be here on Friday, at the invitation of the citizens.

Very little business was done by the legislature of course to-day—To-morrow the Council will be elected.—In addition to the old members, several new ones are prominent, to wit: Thomas P. Bennett, of Talbot, Dr. Whiteley, of Caroline, John R. W. Pitt, of Dorchester, George Hebb, of Baltimore, Mr. Bradford, of Harford and Joseph Gabby, of Washington. Three new Senators are appointed to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Gen. Winckler and Col. Fenwick, and the resignation of Mr. Price, viz: Mr. Scott of Baltimore, Col. Frisby Tilghman of Washington county, and Dr. Thomas of St. Marys.—Mr. Scott is now attending, and Col. Tilghman has accepted and will probably be here to-morrow."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 15, 1824.

"The election for council to the Governor, terminated yesterday as follows:—For Philmont Chen 76 votes, Thomas Emory 70, Robert H. Archer 70, Joseph Gabby 51, Joshua Predeaux 39, Thomas P. Bennett 36, Nicholas Brewer 35, George Hebb 30, William Whiteley 24, John R. W. Pitt 4.

The five first named are of course elected."

PRESIDENT MONROE.—Commenting upon the Message of the President, the N. York Statesman, closes as follows:—"It will be his rare felicity to go out of office, enjoying an enviable popularity with all parties, and resting his reputation rather upon the soundness and moderation of his measures, than upon any extraordinary marks of genius, or any brilliant acts of his administration. His character will constitute an Ionic pillar, simple but substantial in its structure, amidst the group of a more splendid order, upon which repose the fame of our country. This is not the time for welcoming him to the bosom of retirement, after his arduous public services for eight years: but we cannot even now forbear to express our satisfaction to learn that he has it in contemplation to become a citizen of N. York, where he will find many warm friends, beyond the circle of his relatives, who would rejoice in such an accession, as his residence in this metropolis would afford."

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The Alexandria Herald of yesterday says:—"The celebrated case of Clarke against the Corporation of Washington, to recover the amount of a ticket in the Grand National Lottery, purchased by the said Clarke, and which drew the prize of \$100,000, occupied our court the whole of last week. The law and the facts were very minutely examined and canvassed, and the instructions given by the court to the jury were remarkable for their perspicuity. The jury retired about 2 o'clock on Saturday, and in three quarters of an hour returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff of \$85,000, to carry interest from the 17th March, 1823, till paid. The prize was subject to a discount of 15 per cent. We understand that a motion has been made for a new trial. The Attorney General of the United States and Thomas Swann, Esq. for plaintiff. Gen. Waller Jones for defendant."

VIRGINIA.—ALBERT GALLATIN.—The subsequent Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Electors of President and Vice President, at a meeting held by them on Monday evening the 29th November.

Resolved, That the Electors of Virginia entertain the highest opinion of the talents, patriotism and republican principles of Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, and regret that by his withdrawal, they are deprived of the satisfaction of voting for him as Vice President of the U. States.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mrs. Thompson, Mr. John Nash, to Miss Esther Gossage, all of this county.

DIED

In this county, on Wednesday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. Turbutt Callahan.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to postpone the second number of *Senex* till our next. A *Freholder* shall appear in our next.

NEW STORE.

Frederick Harrison

From Baltimore, having opened store in St. Michaels, in the house formerly occupied by Samuel and A. B. Harrison, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

Persons disposed to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine his goods, as they are purchased principally at the auctions in Baltimore, and flatters himself to sell them as low as may be had on this shore. Dec. 18 4w

New Goods.

Martin & Hayward

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GLASS & CHINA,

All of which they offer at the most reduced prices, and solicit from their friends and the public an early call. Dec. 11

New Fall Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK,

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally that he has just received

From Philadelphia and Baltimore,

And is now opening an extensive and general assortment of fresh imported

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

embracing almost every article required in this market, all of which will be offered at a small advance for cash. Oct 9

Notice.

Thomas Stocumb and David Whitney hereby notify their respective creditors to appear in Somerset county court, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of April next, to show cause, if any they have, why they, or either of them, should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws, as prayed for in their petitions. Oct. 8—(Dec. 18 3w)

A Teacher Wanted.

A young man of good character and steady habits, wanted as a Teacher of the English Language; to a single man well qualified, a liberal encouragement will be given, with board if required, by applying to

Dr. JOHN AUSTIN,

Near Quantico, Somerset Co. Md. 2

Dec. 18 3w

Mr. Weisman

Portrait and Miniature Painter, from Philadelphia, having received flattering encouragement at Baltimore during the last summer, tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Easton.

As Mr. Weisman intends remaining but a short time in Easton, those requiring his services will please make early application. Orders left with Mr. Lowe, will meet with prompt attention. Easton, Dec. 11 3w

POETRY.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

THE WEDDING.

Two bright beings I saw, in unassuming youth,
Pledge their holiest vows in the language of truth,
And declare that while life's bounding pulses should roll—
Thus fastly—soul should be blended with soul.

He stood in the pride of his youth—a fair form
His spirit yet noble—his feelings yet warm—
An Eagle—to shelter the Dove with his wing—
An Elm—where the light twining tendrils might cling.

Some dark curling tresses—a beautiful braid,
Intervened with flowers, on her forehead was laid;
A pure golden chain o'er her white neck was thrown,
And a pale azure girdle encircled her zone.

Her robe was as white as the ocean wave's foam,
Or as snow when it rests in its far away home,
Ere it leaves the high heavenly place of its birth
To melt and be lost on our desolate earth.

And I thought too, while silently gazing on them,
That their bosoms were brightened with love's peerless gem,
And that Hope had thrown over life's thorn planted way
Her loveliest bloom and her sunniest ray—

That laughing-eyed Joy had just routed old Care,
And, crown'd with new roses, was revelling there:
He smil'd and declar'd that his day should not end
While Music would sooth him or Beauty would tend.

I sigh'd too, to think, and I trembled, to fear,
That love might be jogging in one little year:
That Hope's mountain-rose might soon wither and fade,
And Joy in the cold grave of Sorrow be laid.

But I pray'd and I hop'd that it might not be so,
That still they should love both in weal and in wo,
And the chain they have link'd in life's sorrowless prime
Might not be corroded nor weaken'd by time.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that I have taken out letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Martin, late of Talbot county deceased. All persons therefore having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are requested to produce them duly authenticated, according to law, to Mr. Reuben P. Emmons, of the county aforesaid, who is authorized by me, as my agent to transact all the business of the said administration; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to him without delay.

ELIZABETH MARTIN, Adm'r.
of Thomas Martin, dec'd.

Dec. 11 3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d inst. (December) at the late residence of Thomas Martin, of the county aforesaid, deceased, all the personal estate of the said Thomas Martin, consisting of Horses, Mules, one valuable Jack Ass, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, a set of Blacksmith's tools, carding and spinning Machines, more than 100 barrels of Corn, a quantity of Blades, Top Fodder, Corn Caps, Straw, &c.—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums over six dollars, but before the removal of the property the purchaser or purchasers will be required to give their note or bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
R. P. EMMONS, Agent,
for Elizabeth Martin, adm'r. of Thomas Martin, dec'd.
Dec. 11 3w

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, under an order of the orphans' court of Talbot county, on WEDNESDAY the 22d December (inst.) at the late dwelling house of Charles Goldsborough, deceased, all the remaining part of the personal estate of the said Charles Goldsborough, excepting such part as it may be deemed unnecessary to sell at this time.

There will certainly be for sale
Good Carriage, Riding and Work Horses, Milch Cows, Farming Utensils, a Wagon and gear, Horse Cart, Corn, Hay, Wheat, Straw, Blades, Household and Kitchen Furniture, some good Beds, Bedsteads, Sheets, Blankets, Bed-Curtains, Counterpane, Windsor Chairs, Tables, 2 Clocks, a dining Table, Cupboards, a Book Case with some valuable Books in it, Apple Brandy, a large quantity of Vinegar, pickled Pork and sundry other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

Every purchaser complying with the terms of sale, shall have a credit of six months, on all sums over five dollars, but before a removal of the property, he must give a bond, bill, or note, with approved security, for the punctual payment of the money, with interest from the day of sale—Sale will be continued on Thursday if the whole should not be sold on Wednesday.

HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, Jr. Adm'r. with will annexed of Chas. Goldsborough, dec'd.
Talbot county, Dec. 4 3w

To be Hired

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

An active, smart Negro Girl, in the sixteenth year of her age, who has been accustomed to house work, she has been very healthy and honest, for particulars enquire of the editor.
Dec. 11 3w

New and Cheap STORE.

Richard Martin & Thomas S. Hayward having formed a co-partnership in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of

MARTIN & HAYWARD,

respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally to their stock of **NEW & SEASONABLE GOODS,** which they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the New Store Room, nearly opposite the Market House—They are confident of having made such a selection as will meet the expectations of their numerous friends and acquaintances, and those who may favour them with a call.

Their assortment consists in part of

Extra super blue and black cloths
Super do do
Super brown, olive & mixed do
Super milled drab do
Super blue and black Cassimeres
Sup. fashionable mixed do
Blue and mixed Cassimeres
Bocking Baise
White & red Flannels
Rose & point Blankets
Bombazettes and Bombazines
Worsted Hosiery
Cotton do
Ladies' English silk do
Do French do do
Mens English do do
Do French do do
New style Gro D'Ete
Robes
Brown and other fashionable colored Gro D'Ete
Black do
White & black Satin
Black mode
White and black Italian Crapes
Black Canton & nan-kin do
Cut velvet Vestings
Black English silk Vestings
Do French do do
Fashionable Valencia do
Swan's down do
Merino, Cashmere & Waterloo Shawls
Fancy silk Handkerchiefs
Plaid merino do
Plain and fig'd Thulle
Thread Laces & Edgings
New style fancy Ribbons
Ribbons, all colours

Super London fancy Prints
Common do
New style black and white do
Cambric Gingham
Cambric Muslins
Plain and fig'd Jackonet do
Do and do Book do
Do and do mull do
Do and do Swiss do
Russia Sheet
Brown Holland
Irish Linens
Long Lawns & Linen Cambrics
Damask Table Linen
Bird's-eye and Russia Diaper
Steam & power loom Shirtings
Bandanna & flag hdkfs
Madras do
Bordered and figured Cravats
Gimps and Braids, assorted
Sewing Silks, Thread and Cotton
Floss Cotton in spools and balls
Worsted and cotton Suspenders
Ladies' white & black Silk and Kid Gloves
Do superior white, black and coloured Horse Skin do
Mens superior Buck Skin & Beaver do
Do common do do
Domestic Plaids, stripes and checks
Do Bleached & brown shirtings
Do do Sheet
Do Bed Tickings
Sacking Bottoms
Cotton Yarn
Wool Hats

Also a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

White & green Coffee
Prime and common brown Sugar
Loaf and lump do
Superior white Havana do
Hyson and Young Hyson Tea
Imperial and gunpowder do
Mould & dipt Candles
Spanish and country Segars
Chewing Tobacco
Scotch Snuff
Almonds and Raisins
Madder, Indigo, Fig
Blue and Copperas
Maiders, Dry Lisbon
Tenerife Wines
4th Proof Cognac
Brandy
Peach & Apple Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Spirit
Old Rye Whiskey
Common do
N. E. Rum and Molasses
Blown and Alum Salt
Alum and Salt Petre
Switched and hackled Flax
Powder and Shot

Together with a complete assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

QUEENS' & STONE WARE

GLASS & CHINA

CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c.

All of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Easton, Nov 6—1f

J. Shinn's Panacea.

The subscriber having discovered the composition of SWAIM'S celebrated Panacea, has now a supply on hand for sale; he has reduced the price from \$3 50 to \$2 50, or by the dozen \$24.

All charitable institutions in the U. States and the poor will be supplied gratis.

If the citizens of the principal towns, will appoint an agent to order and distribute this medicine to the poor, it will be supplied.

This medicine is celebrated for the cure of the following diseases, "scrofula or king's evil, ulcerated or putrid sore throat, long standing rheumatic affections, cutaneous diseases, white swelling, and diseases of the bones, and all cases generally of an ulcerous character, and chronic diseases, generally arising in debilitated constitutions, but more especially from syphilis, or affections arising therefrom; ulcers in the larynx, nodes, &c. And that dreadful disease occasioned by a long and excessive use of mercury, &c. It is also useful in diseases of the liver."

CERTIFICATES.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very in-veterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea, and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Professor of the Institutes and practice of physic in the University of Pennsylvania.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis, and mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. GIBSON, M. D.

Professor of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

JOHN SHINN, Chemist.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1823.

N. B. For sale at Smith & Pearsall's N. E. corner of Third and Market streets, Philadelphia.

Jan 1amly.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Female Academy.

To the Citizens of Talbot and the neighbouring counties.

The Trustees of the Easton Female Academy still voluntarily associated by their common interest in the proper education of their own children, notify the public that they have engaged Miss JULIA ANN THOMAS, daughter of the Rev. James Thomas, to take charge of this institution, and that Mr. Thomas having taken the house heretofore occupied by the teachers of said academy, the school will again be opened on Monday the 13th instant, in which will be taught as follows:

Orthography, Reading and plain Sewing \$3 per quarter

Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, including the above branches 4 do.

Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, History and Composition, including the above branches 5 do.

Chemistry and Ornamental Needle-work 6 extra

Drawing and Painting 6 do.

Music 12 do.

Use of Piano 2 do.

Easton, Dec. 11.

N. B. Mr. Thomas would take eight or ten young Ladies as boarders on moderate terms.

Hatting.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that having taken that well known stand opposite the Market House, lately occupied by John W. Sherwood, whose stock in trade he has purchased—and having also just received from Baltimore a complete assortment of the very best materials, he is prepared to Manufacture Hats in the best manner and of the latest fashions. He flatters himself from his strict attention to business, his strenuous exertions to please, and the reasonableness of his prices, to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Oct 16 1f

N. B. Wanted immediately two steady boys of about 15 or 16 years of age, who can be well recommended, as apprentices to the above business.

REMOVAL. David M. Smith, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to that formerly occupied by Mr. Reardon, in Washington street, opposite the Bank, and next door to the Easton Hotel, where he solicits a continuance of their favours, and informs them, that he has now in his employ the journeymen formerly in the employ of Mr. Reardon, as also some excellent workmen from Baltimore, which will enable him to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable style and with punctuality and despatch.

N. B. D. M. S. has made arrangements in Baltimore and Philadelphia by which means he will receive the fashions from those cities as they arrive from Europe.

Sept. 18 1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership at present existing under the firm of CAMPER & THOMPSON, will be dissolved on the first day of January next, by mutual consent—They therefore solicit all those indebted to the firm, to come forward and make immediate payment, as they are very desirous of winding up the business of the firm with the least possible delay—All those having claims against said firm will please present them for liquidation on or before that day—They are now finishing 6 or 8 new gigs and one first rate Coach, which will be sold low for cash.

CAMPER & THOMPSON.

N. B. All kind of repairs will be done as usual until the end of the year at their shop.

Oct 30 1f

Public Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next, if fair if not, the next fair day, (at the residence of Mr. Charles Goldsborough, on the Dover road) the following property: Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. The above property will be sold on a credit of nine months for all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

ELIAS STAFFORD.

Talbot County, Dec. 4 2w

LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale, to wit: a farm situate within two miles of Queenstown and on the creek passing by said town, containing 380 acres or thereabouts—the soil of this farm is remarkably fine, and as large a proportion of it in a good state of cultivation as most farms in the neighborhood. The improvements are a tolerably convenient Frame DWELLING HOUSE, with two rooms below and two above stairs—All necessary out buildings which for a trifling expense can be put in good order.

Also 920 acres of land in Piny neck bounded on one side by the Eastern Bay—this land with the exception of about 300 acres is covered with heavy timber and wood, suitable for Baltimore market; and within eight or nine hours' sail with a good wind—The cleared land is of a kind soil and the immense quantity of sea-ooze that is constantly on the shores, affords great facility in improving and a never failing source of manure—the improvements are a small frame Dwelling House, with necessary out buildings—there being so large a proportion of this tract in timber, it would be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN L. TILGHMAN.

Bennett's Point, Queen Ann's Co. 3

July 31 1f

BANK OF CAROLINE,

NOVEMBER 30, 1824.

The President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a dividend of seven per cent upon the capital stock of the said Bank actually paid in, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 10th day of December next.

By order,
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.

Dec 7—(11) 3w

TRUSTEE'S SALE. IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.

Eliza Ann Abbott, by Joseph L. Turner, her next friend,

Hannah Matilda Abbott, William Henry Richardson and Thomas Richardson.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the Judges of Talbot county court, sitting as a court of Chancery, passed on the 15th day of November, in the year

1824, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and two o'clock P. M. at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, the real estate whereof Mary Richardson in the said proceedings named, died seized, now occupied by James Neale, consisting of a lot of ground fronting on Washington street in the town of Easton, adjoining the property of the late Samuel Baldwin and of James Willson, Jr. and running back to an alley leading to Baldwin's Alley. On which are erected a good two story brick House, a Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage House. The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months on one half the purchase money, and of two years on the residue, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good and approved security to the Trustee as such for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale, and after the ratification of the sale by the court and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money and interest and not before, a good and sufficient deed executed and acknowledged according to law will be given to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs and assigns of the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant or of the defendants and those claiming by, from or under them or any of them.

THOMAS H. DAWSON, Trustee.

Nov 27 4w

N. B. The creditors of the said Mary Richardson are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the proper vouchers thereof, and file the same with the Clerk of Talbot county court, within six months from the day of sale.

T. H. DAWSON.

FOR SALE.

A Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, within seven or eight miles of Centerville.

This farm has a good

DWELLING HOUSE,

with a good Granary and Stables, it also has a great variety of excellent timber, and plenty of wood—I should suppose if those that have a desire to purchase such a farm were to examine the timber which it contains and should have a necessity for it, would not scruple a moment as the land is very fine, this farm contains about 250 acres. Also

FOR RENT,

THE HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the Landing road adjoining the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Easton, Talbot county.

CHARLES P. WILSON.

July 3 1f

TO BE RENTED.

For the ensuing year and possession given on the first day of January next, the dwelling House and Store House, situate at the corner of Dover and Washington streets, in the town of Easton, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Tomlinson; this is decidedly the best stand for a Grocery Store on the Peninsula—A person possessed with a complete knowledge of the above business, and investing a moderate capital and using good economy will no doubt do a good business—the Store and Dwelling House (which is both comfortable and convenient,) with the premises and appurtenances, are in tolerable repair—also a two story Brick House situate on the lower end of Washington street, late the residence of Peter Denny, Esq. to which is attached a kitchen, smoke house, stable, carriage house, two gardens and a well of excellent water.—Possession may be had of the above premises immediately—Whatever repairs are necessary to be done on any of the above buildings will be immediately furnished—persons desirous to rent will please to view the buildings, and for terms, apply to Edward Roberts, Esq. the owner, or to the subscriber

Oct. 9 1f **JOHN STEVENS.**

The Union Tavern.

The subscriber having removed from Delaware and taken a permanent lease of this Establishment, situate in Easton, Maryland at the Sign of the EAGLE, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and Post-Office. Is now prepared to give entertainment therein to all travellers and citizens, who may favour him with a call.

From his long experience in the business of Inn Keeper; and his own habits of personal attention, and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodation in his House; his establishment has undergone a thorough repair; and if cleanliness, good living and moderate bills can attract the wearied traveller and country gentleman, whose business call them often to town, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope of very soon obtaining a full share of patronage. As a stranger he asks only a call and a fair trial of his house.

JAMES GASKINS.

N. B. A Double Carriage and a Gig, are kept for the conveyance of Travellers on the Steam Boat route and otherwise.

J. G.

Easton, July 24

AN OVERSEER AND HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

Being yet unprovided with an Overseer for my plantation at Shoal-Creek, I offer liberal wages to any well qualified person to fill that station.

I also wish to engage a House Keeper; the highest wages of the country will be given to a woman of good character and suitable qualifications.

I offer for Sale, at very reduced prices, to residents of this state, several families of valuable NEGROES, which would be an object to farmers; also a number of young negroes of both sexes, from 12 to 20 years of age, from among whom good house-servants may be selected.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Dec. 4 4w

\$5 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 14th of June last, EDWARD PLUMMET, an apprentice to the House Carpenter's Business—The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring home the said apprentice, but no charges paid—All persons are forbidden from harboring said apprentice.

GEORGE WATTS.

Chestertown, Dec. 4 4w

THE STEAM-BOAT



MARYLAND

Will commence her regular routes on Wednesday the 10th of March at seven o'clock A. M. from Commerce street wharf for Annapolis and Easton, leaving Annapolis at half past eleven o'clock, for Easton, by way of Castle Haven, and on Thursday, the 11th will leave Easton, by way of Castle Haven, the same hour for Annapolis, and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at two o'clock and continuing to leave the above places as follow:

Commerce street wharf, Baltimore on Wednesday and Saturdays—and

Easton, on Sundays and Thursdays, at seven o'clock, during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of Steam Boats, in the Patapsco River, and arrive there by six o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, the 15th day of March leaving Commerce street wharf, at six o'clock every Monday; and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places except Queenstown. All Baggage at the risk of the owners.

All persons expecting small packages or other freight will send for them when the boat arrives, pay freight and take them away.

Captain Levi Jones, at Castle Haven, will keep horses and carriage for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge without expense.

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 13

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of Thomas Bullen, Administrator of William Slow, 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 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

MARYLAND:

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1824.

On application of John Merrick, 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 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 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 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1824.

JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

of Wills for Talbot county.

Dec 4 3w

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Talbot County Orphans' Court.

October Term, A. D. 1824.

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JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature, well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all People's 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.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER, 25 1824

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per an-
num payable half yearly in advance.
Advertisements not exceeding a square in-
serted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
The Secretary of War to the President of the
United States.
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
December 3d, 1894.

Sir: In compliance with your directions, I herewith transmit reports from the various branches of the Military Establishment, lettered from A to K, which contain a full statement of the administration of that portion of the public service which is committed to the Department of War. The reports afford satisfactory evidence, that a high degree of excellence has been attained in the administration of the different branches of the Department. Not an instance of delinquency, or loss, has thus far occurred, and there is every reason to believe that the disbursements of the year will be made without the loss of a cent to the Government. The accounts have already been rendered for nearly all the money which has been drawn from the Treasury in the three first quarters of the year, on account of the army, fortifications, ordnance, and Indian affairs; and it is anticipated, with confidence, that the accounts of the whole of the disbursements these quarters, will be rendered before the termination of the year. The old unsettled accounts of the Department which, at the commencement of the present administration, amounted to \$35,111,123 have been reduced to \$3,136,991; and further accumulation is effectually prevented in the Department by strict fidelity and punctuality in expenditure and settlement of accounts.

In order to improve the discipline of the artillery, eleven companies have been collected at Fortress Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, which have been formed into a corps as a school of practice for the artillery. The dispersed condition of the artillery rendered the measure necessary to the improvement of its discipline. By passing the whole corps, in succession, through the school, a degree of perfection will be given to the discipline of the artillery, nearly, if not quite, equal to that which could be attained, were it practicable to collect it into one body, instead of being dispersed, as it is, in garrisons in the different fortresses along the whole line of the coast. To carry the arrangement into full effect, will require the aid of Congress. An appropriation, in particular, will be necessary to furnish horse for instruction in the light artillery exercise, which may be also used in instructing the cavalry drill; a branch of service in which the army is now without skill or instruction.

A board of officers has been constituted to revise the book of field exercise and manoeuvres of infantry, which was adopted at the close of the late war, in order to a new and more correct edition; and to adapt it, as far as practicable, to the service of the militia. It is proposed, also, to add to it a system of light infantry and cavalry drill, and to correct and enlarge the military rules and regulations, so as to render them as perfect as is practicable with our present experience.

The organization of the Indian Department has been much improved in the course of the year; the beneficial effects of which are already apparent in its improved administration.

The hostilities of the remote tribes of the Missouri still continue, and has extended in some degree to those on the upper lakes. The continued hostility among the various tribes themselves in that quarter is believed, has contributed, in no small degree, to the murder of our citizens and depredations on their property which have occurred; and measures have been taken in effect, if possible, a general pacification among them.

The season was too far advanced when he acted, to carry into effect the intention of Congress in authorizing treaties to be held with the hostile tribes on the Missouri. Commissioners to be appointed by the President, and to be accompanied by a military escort. The Commissioners have, however, been appointed, (General Atkinson and Major O'Fallon; the agents for Missouri, and have adopted to carry the provisions of the act into effect as soon as the spring of the season will admit. It is believed that much good will result from the measure, by giving increased security to our citizens and trade in the remote regions; but it is feared that notwithstanding the increased military posts will afford complete security to either.

The appropriation of the sum of \$10,000 annually, for the civilization of the Indians producing very beneficial effects, by improving the condition of the various tribes in our neighborhood. A ready \$20 school has been opened in the Indian nation, and the most part are well conducted, which, during the present year, 1816, 1000 Indians have been instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, and all of the ordinary occupations of life. So large a number of well instructed youths, at whom several hundred well armed Indians are continually directed, will, in the next change of the condition of the Indians, change the condition of the whole race.

The acts making appropriation for the repairs of the Plymouth beach, the improvement of the entrance into the harbour of Presq' Isle, on Lake Erie, and of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, claimed the early attention of the Department. The execution of the two first of these works, was placed under the superintendence of officers of the corps of engineers. The first is nearly completed and preparatory arrangements have been made for the early execution of the second. An officer, also, of the corps, was assigned to the execution of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, so far as it authorized an experiment to be made in removing the sand bars, which obstructed the navigation of that river. The officer was prepared to make the experiment but the river remained too full during the fall for a fair trial. Under the other provisions of the act directing measures to be taken to remove the sawyers, sawyers, and planters, which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi, a contract has been formed, with a gentleman experienced in their navigation, to free both of those rivers from all such obstructions, in conformity with the provisions of the act, for the sum of \$50,000, to be paid on the execution of the work. In the contract, it is stipulated, that it shall be executed under the superintendence and inspection of an officer of the Corps of Engineers.

In order to carry into effect the act of Congress, of the 30th April last, authorizing the President "to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made of the routes of such roads and canals, he may deem of national importance in commercial or military point of view, or necessary to the transportation of the public mail," a board was constituted, consisting of General Bernard and Colonel Totten of the Engineer Corps, and John L. Sullivan, an experienced civil Engineer. It became necessary, in giving orders to the board, under the act to determine what routes for roads and canals were of "national importance," in the views contemplated by the act, as such only as the President might deem to be of that description, were authorized to be examined and surveyed. In deciding this point it became necessary to advert to our political system in its distribution of powers and duties between the general and state Government. In thus regarding our system, it was conceived that all of those routes of roads and canals, which might be fairly considered

lar state, however useful they might be as a commercial or political view, or to the transportation of the mail, were excluded from the provisions of the act. The states have important duties to perform, in facilitating, by means of roads and canals, commercial and political intercourse among their citizens; and within the sphere of these duties, they are more competent actors, than the General Government; and there can be no rational doubt, but that, as the population and capital of the several states increase, these powerful means of developing their resources will receive from their respective Legislatures due attention. But, as numerous as this class of improvement is, and important as it may be to the General Government, in the discharge of the various duties confided by the constitution to it, there are other improvements, comprehended in it, of a more general character, which are more essentially connected with the performance of its duties, while they are less intimately connected with those belonging to the state govern-

ments, and less within their power of execution. It is believed that this class, thus only, was comprehended in the provisions of the act. In projecting the survey in this view of the subject, the whole U. must be considered as one, and the station directed, not to those roads and canals which may facilitate intercourse between parts of the same state, but to those which may bind all of the parts together, and, as a whole with the centre, thereby facilitate commerce and the intercourse among the states, and enabling the Government to disseminate promptly through the mail, information to every part and to extend protection to the whole. By extending these principles, the line of communication, roads and canals, through the states, to the General Government, instead of interfering with the states governments within their proper spheres of action, will afford (particularly to those states situated in the interior) the only means of perfecting the improvements of similar description, which properly belong to them:

These principles being fixed, it only remained to apply them to our actual geographical position, to determine what regular routes were of "national importance," and which, accordingly, the board should direct to examine, in order to cause surveys, plans, and estimates to be prepared as directed by the act.

The first and most important, was conceived to be the route for a canal extending from the seat of government, by the Kansas, to the Quinn river, and thence to the Erie; and accordingly as soon as the bill was organized, it was ordered to survey and examine this important route to be executed by Dr. William Howard and Mr. J. Shriver, both of whom were well acquainted with the localities in the route, were placed as assistants with the board.

topographical brigades (all that could be spared from the survey of the coast, for the purpose of fortification,) and one brigade of surveyors, under Mr. Shriver, were placed under the orders of the board.

The examination of the route was completed in September, but the survey will not be finished till the next season. That part of it, however, which is most interesting, the section of the summit level of the Allegheny, including its eastern slope, is completed, which, it is hoped, will enable the board to determine, during the present winter, on the practicability of the project. Should it prove practicable, its execution would be of incalculable advantage to the country. It would bind together, by the strongest bond of common interest and security, a very large portion of this Union; but, in order fully to realize its "importance in a national point of view," it will be necessary to advert to some of the more striking geographical features of our country.

The United States may be considered, in a geographical point of view, as consisting of three distinct parts; of which the portion extending along the shores of the Atlantic and back to the Allegheny mountain constitutes one; that lying on the Lakes and the St. Lawrence another; and that watered by the Mississippi, including its various branches, the other. These several portions are very distinctly marked by well defined lines, and have naturally but little connection, particularly in a commercial point of view. It is only by artificial means of communication that this natural separation can be overcome; to effect which much has already been done. The great canal of New York firmly unites the country of the Lake with the Atlantic through the channel of the North River; and the National Road from Cumberland to Wheeling, commenced under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, unites, but more imperfectly, the West with the Atlantic states. But the completion of these separate parts, which geographically constitute our country, can only be effected by the completion of the projected canal to the Ohio and Lake Erie, by means of which the country lying on the Lake will be firmly united to that on the West waters, and both with the Atlantic states and the whole intimately connected with the centre. These considerations, of themselves, without taking into view others, will bring this great work within the province of the act directing the surveys; but, if we extend our views, and consider the Ohio and the Mississippi, with its great branch

the extension of the canal, it is to be admitted to be not only of national importance, but of the very highest national importance, in a commercial, military, and political point of view. Thus considered it involves the completion of the improvements of the navigation of both these rivers which has been commenced under the appropriation of the last session of congress, and also, canals round the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, and Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee river; both of which, it is believed, can be executed at a moderate expense. With these improvements, the projected canal would not only unite the three great sections of the country together, as has been pointed out, but would also unite, in the most intimate manner, all of the states on the Lakes and the Western waters among themselves, and give complete effect to whatever improvement may be made by those states individually. The advantage, in fact, from the completion of this single work, its project would be so extended and ramified through these great divisions of our country already containing so large a portion of our population, and destined, in a few generations, to out-number the most populous states of Europe, as to leave to that nation no other work for the execution of the federal government, excepting only the station of Cumberland road from Wheeling to St. Louis, which is also conceded to be of "national importance."

The route which is deemed next in importance in a national point of view, is one extending through the entire of the Atlantic states, including those on the Gulf of Mexico. By adverting to the division of our country through which this route passes, it will be seen that there is a difference in geographical features between the portions which extend southward of the seat of government, including Chesapeake bay, with its various arms, and the latter division. In the northern part of the division, all of the great rivers turn in deep and bold navigable estuaries, an opposite character distinguishes the mouths of the rivers in the other. This serenity gives greater advantage to im-

men by canal, in the northern, and in the southern, division. In the former, concerned to be of high national importance, to unite its deep and capacious harbours, a series of canals, and the Board was accordingly instructed to examine the route, canals between the Delaware and the Rion, between Bristol and Buzzards, and Boston harbour and Narragansett bay. The execution of the very important, in this line of communications between the Delaware and the Chesapeake, had been already commenced, was not coincided in the order. The orders were executed by the Board before the termination of the season. The important work which would follow from the completion of this plan, in a commercial, military, and political point of view, was strikingly

they need not be dwell on. It would, at all times, in peace and war, afford a prompt, cheap, and safe communication between all of the states north of the seat of government, and greatly facilitate their communication with the centre of the Union. The states of New Hampshire and Maine, though lying beyond the point where these improvements would terminate, would not, on their account, less participate in the advantages as they are no less interested than Massachusetts herself in, avoiding the long and dangerous passage round Cape Cod, which would be effected by the union of Barnstable with Buzzard's bay.

In the section lying south of this, none of these advantages for communication by canals exist. A line of inland navigation extends, it is true, along nearly the whole line of coast which is susceptible of improvement, and may be rendered highly serviceable, particularly in war, and on that account may be fairly considered of "national importance." The Dismal Swamp canal, from the Chesapeake Bay to Albemarle Sound, which is nearly completed, constitutes a very important link in this navigation. But it is conceived, that for the southern division of our country, the improvement which would best effect the view of Congress, would be a durable road, extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, through the Atlantic state, and the board will accordingly receive attractions to examine the route as soon as the next season will permit.

The completion of this work, and the li
of canals to the north, would unite the
entire Atlantic States, including those on a
gulf, in a strong bond of union, and conne
the whole with the centre, which would
be united, as has been shown, with the
on the lakes and western waters, by
improvement projected in that quarter.

These three great works, then, the canal to Ohio and Lake Erie, with the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, Mississippi, and the canal round the Muscle Shoals. The series of canals connecting the north of the seat of government, and a cable road extending from the seat of government to New-Orleans, uniting the west of the southern Atlantic states, are conceded to be the most important object with the provisions of the act of the last session. The beneficial effects which would flow from such a system of improvement, would extend directly and immediately to every state in the Union; and the expenditure that would be required for its completion, would bear a fair proportion to the wealth and population of the several sections of country, at least, as they will stand a year hence. When completed, it would greatly facilitate commerce and intercourse among the states, while it would afford the government the means of transmitting information through the mail prompt to every part, and of giving effectual protection to every portion of our widely extended country.

There are several other routes, which though not essential to the system, deemed of great importance in a commercial and military point of view, and which the board will receive instructions to examine. Among these, the most promising is the connexion, wherever it may be practicable, of the Eastern and Western waters, through the principal rivers, charging themselves into the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico; for example, the Alabama and Savannah rivers with the Chesapeake, James river with the Kenawha, the Susquehanna with the Allegany, which last will be more particularly considered in a subsequent part of the report. To these, we may add, the route from Chaplain to the St. Lawrence, and the river St. John across Florida near the Gulf of Mexico.—They are deemed important; but the latter is particularly so. Should it prove practically beneficial effects would be great, on the whole, and durable.—The whole Atlantic and Western states would participate in its advantages. Beside the facility of intercourse which it would afford between those states, our trade with Mexico, Guiana, and the central part of the continent, would not only be greatly facilitated, but rendered much more secure.

The board have, besides those already mentioned, examined in conjunction with the Pennsylvania commissioners, a route from the Alleghany to the Susquehanna. In addition to the importance of this for a large portion of the West, and the of Pennsylvania, it was thought to put rather strong claims on the attention of the government. It is believed to be of the most promising routes to cross the Alleghany by a canal communication should that by the Potomac prove impracticable, it might afford the means of effecting the great object intended by the canal projected by that route.

When the various routes to which referred are examined and surveyed plans and estimates formed, in conformity with the directions of the act, it will possibly afford a view of the whole subject, enable Congress to commence and complete such a system of internal improvement as it may deem proper, with the least possible advantage.

In conclusion, I have to remark, that experience has shown, that the Corps of Engineers is too small to perform the duties which are assigned to it. I

has been more than troubled since its establishment, and are increasing every year. During the present year much inconvenience has been experienced for the want of a sufficient number of officers; notwithstanding every officer of the corps has been on active duty during the season.

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.
To the President of the United States.

From the *M. F. Commercial Advertiser*, Dec. 15.
"THE DEVIL AMONG THE PRINTERS."
 "Let us talk of invasion and blood,
 'Noah's Ark, Noah's sail and the flood.'
Old Song.

There is an old song called 'The Devil among the Tailors,' but we fear from the transactions in our neighborhood last evening, some ninth part of a poet will take into his head, by means of a parody, to associate our honorable profession with evil company. Besides, if tradition speaks true of the blessing breath and red-hot fingers of His Satanic Majesty, his touch would rather melt our types, than simply throw them into the air. But metaphor apart, "Such a row, such a rumpus and a rioting," as the song goes, took place in the office of the National Advocate last evening, as we greatly fear will scandalize our calling, harmonious and peaceable as it is. The gentleman Trustees who have had the Nat. Advocate and the 'republican party' in their safe keeping for sometime past, finding that the latter had determined to take care of itself, and that the former was an expiring, recently determined to sell out; and this was to be fixed up for the sale by auction, unless the concern should be previously purchased at private sale. In order to keep the Major in business, and out lose his service, which have contributed by much to our success, we had begun seriously to consider what means should be adopted to prevent so great a calamity as the loss of such a foe. But last evening the owners had wisely defeated all such benevolent and patriotic intentions, by disposing of the whole to the late printer, Mr. Snowden, now the Patriot. Being then in possession of the title to his old premises, and, like Odysseus, feeling himself armed, strong to resist, Mr. S. repaired to the office to take possession. The Major, Commander, however, refused to surrender any thing more than the arms and ammunition, such as types, press, paper, &c.; but having a few of the house, he gave them to understand that he knew just enough, to know that was his castle. A prompt refusal he thus returned to the herald who sounded parley, a spirited siege was the consequence. But the assailant, having at length effected a breach, gained an entrance and then renewed the fearful conflict. The (of the office) stuck to his master, and the ink balls with surprising agility. The press, paper and furniture were in a trice tumbled into the yard. Many sheep's feet, types and bodkins flew about the apartment in all the marks of graphical confusion. Long and doubtful was the conflict, but fearing that like the weary hosts, they might fight till none of either was left, both parties went to Police Office for assistance, and a heroic police officer who had pronounced that we were thereupon placed in supreme command. This morning Mr. Snowden, given up an Advocate with narrow margins on the outside and wide ones within, while the Major for once appears as a 9, in which he abhors exactly personal good set terms, and announces that shall need be again before the public a new Advocate which is to make street directors, stockholders, &c. N.B. pale tremble.

P. S. We learn that the hostilities are not yet ceased, as the patrols of the Germans have been upon duty through the day, and the spies report that another assault upon the fortress is in contemplation, unless the besieged should make a sally and evacuate the post.

"How pleasant 'tis to see
Kindred and friends agree."

A Bold Heist.—On Saturday morning Mr. Gormer, a broker at Chestnut street, New York, was absent from his office, having left a young lad, his clerk, in charge, a ruffian, who had been watching the movements of Mr. G. in the office, and asked thereof if a bill (as he held in his hand) was counterfeit. The lad was looking at the bill, but he took him in the back of the head with a big wrench, which fell him to the floor. He instantly seized a trunk, containing money and valuable papers in it, with which he made his flight. Information immediately given to the police officers, a party of officers sent in pursuit. They were found empty at the hills, near Calvert, but for some time, no person could be reasonably suspected was taken. Before 10 o'clock, however, the boy sufficiently himself, to describe the person who committed the outrage, and persons were seized by the younger ones, one of whom was examined and committed, and the other was under examination, this paragraph was written. The person committed has been taken to the prison, whom he was recognized. We state that the trunk contained money in the amount of about \$1400, and papers of \$10,000 value.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

December 20th.

MR. GRAHAM,

With much interest I have perused the numerous pieces of composition, that have appeared in your paper, during the short time that I have been a subscriber. And this pleasure has been much enhanced, by contemplating the spirit from which many of them have evidently originated. Bearing with them an internal testimony of independence of character, of public spirit and of moral rectitude, they can never fail to attract the mind of the elevated and enterprising—of the religious and political man. But the communications to which I would more especially direct your attention, are of the political kind. The principal subject of these for many months past, has been the Presidential Election. Surely Sir, no subject of more importance than this, could be presented to the consideration of the American people. Living in a country where the most salutary laws prevail, and are equally administered; where the sovereignty of the people is the broad basis upon which the government is rested; where the constitution is so closely interwoven with the feelings and affections of the adherents; and where liberty is the great inheritance of all, we should be ardent and strenuous, in detecting and developing the conspiracies that are formed to shake so mighty a fabric. Some of those articles to which I have made a general allusion, are indeed interesting, and replete with sentiments of such sound policy, as entitle them to the attention of your readers.

It is not my design in addressing you at present, to attempt to cast any light upon this subject, or to endeavour to work out a change in the minds of the people; for in that, I doubt not that I should be unsuccessful. My powers would be inadequate to the task. With a mind undisciplined and inexperienced in political engagements, it might be considered an evidence of presumption in a youth, to venture on a public theatre to compete with veteran men,—to oppose his crude and undigested thoughts, to the mature deliberations of age and wisdom: and some, in all probability, would regard him as too eager in his assurance, were he to proffer his assistance to those who think with him, and who are gathered around the standard under which he would willingly fight. But my object, for the sake of amusement, and a diversion from the dark and melancholy subjects of present contemplation, is to take a review of those communications to which publicity was given in your last number, over the signatures "Amicus" and "Senex." As my remarks will bear the critical more than the political character, I trust I shall be excused if I should become too minute, or should not well represent the critic, whose province I am about to invade. And before I conclude this preliminary, I cannot forbear to congratulate myself and my countrymen, on the happy freedom of our press.

Here Sir, we have no arbitrary censorship established upon the ruins of our country's independence; but every man can declare his thoughts through this medium, and disseminate his principles with a liberty as pure as the light of day—as unreserved as the wild winds of Heaven. This liberty we may always expect to enjoy, while the mind continues unshackled by oppression's influence; so long as this light of free rights and pure principles, with the enjoyment of both, continues to shed its invigorating rays upon our land, and to dispel the clouds of corruption that may hang around our government seat, we may hope to bound with our free institutions, a long and prosperous existence. That our government should endure in its purity to the end of time, cannot be the anticipation even of those who are most sanguine in their hopes. History is pregnant with evidence, that there is a point of elevation, to which all nations must rise in the full tide of prosperity, but from which they must recede with an accelerated rapidity. Enervated with uninterrupted success, their energies paralyzed by a continuation of fortunate experiment; and perhaps their genius wearied with a constant course of glorious advancement, they soon begin to decline, and sink together into ruin. That this is not a picture of the fancy, events can testify. But I have wandered too far into a digression.

First then, Amicus demands our attention. The candid, just and bold description which he has given of the Caucus, in the simple yet energetic tone of his remonstrance, with an observation of decorum on the subject of the old parties, and their attendant prejudices, indicate the liberality of his sentiments—the soundness of his judgment—and the correctness of his principles. The propriety of his arguments, and the beauty and force with which he portrays the evil effects of a Caucus, are his most prominent features. With a virtuous ardour he appeals to the Legislature to interpose an arm for our preservation from its evil and destructive tendencies. With justice has he apprehended that it is an usurpation upon the people's rights, and that it has taken its origin in corruption, and a lawless thirst for power: but that he has conceived too portentous an idea, of the danger that may arise from this unwholesome association, when he calls it a "terrific conspiracy," cannot be doubted, that many of the people have been duped into its measures and principles, no one will deny; but fortune who has ever attended us in the pathway to our present state of elevation, appears on this important occasion not to have deserted us. It has been left in a helpless minority, involved in all the dangers and difficulties that its own temerity originated. The principles on which our constitution is constructed, are so permanent, so well defined, and so universally received, that it would be impossible for such a combination to exist; with such avowed objects in view, without meeting a most

sturdy opposition, a final and total discomfiture. And we are well assured, that on such occasions, the people will always hasten to the battle-ground, and form themselves in bold array to resist the monster's power, and drive the demon into the darkness of his more congenial clime. It would have been a most "terrific conspiracy," had the minds of the people been corrupted into a state of preparation, for this unprecedented attempt at usurpation; but such has not been their misfortune. They saw the black clouds gathering over them. They collected all their energies to withstand the storm, should it burst upon them. But it passed over; and in its dissipation, the terror and alarm consequent upon it, subsided into tranquility. With fondness we cherish the hope, that the prospect now presented, may continue fair and serene; that though the parties Caucus and Anti-Caucus may still exist, the wicked conceptions of the former may always prove abortive.

The light in which Amicus has viewed the claims of General Jackson, to the support of the people of these United States, in this great and interesting competition, is fair and impartial. "The real sentiment of our people," says he, "is averse to the elevation of men, to the chief magistracy, who are principally distinguished by military glory." To the propriety of this sentiment, our reason on the subject of good policy assents. A government, the different branches of which are extensive in their influence, complicated in their connections, constituted and associated so as to form a union, that can convey to the great body strength sufficient to put the whole machinery into effective operation, requires the agency of a man, who combines in himself qualifications suited to the various departments of that government. He presides over the whole, and should protect it with a guardian's care. With the eyes of Argus, should he watch all our great and important foreign relations, and with a sagacious scrutiny, should he look into our domestic concerns, between the national and individual governments. All these combined, present duties too arduous, too numerous and too complicated, for any other than the most vigorous, comprehensive and enlightened minds. Has then, the Hero of New Orleans, (as he has been emphatically styled,) qualifications adequate to the awful responsibility of this eminent station? Let the candour and sound judgment of the Congress in session, to which the nation now appeals, decide the question. From the tenor and spirit of this production of Amicus, are manifest an indignation at the base attempt to subvert the free will of the people, and a laudable ardency in the cause of truth and his country. For the style of his composition he deserves commendation, though it be not a good model for imitation, or the proper standard, by which to judge of propriety and correctness. His sentences generally, are drawn out to too great a length, which has a tendency to fatigue the mind of the reader; but they preserve the requisite perspicuity throughout. He is deficient in that naivete, which is so admirable in the most approved authors, and which so eminently characterize a delicate and correct taste.

Permit me now, Sir, to address myself to Senex.—Venerable old man! Sage in your counsels.—Important in your own system of politics! I should fear, lest in my indiscretion, I might violate the rules of decorum, or detract from that dignity of character, to which your apparent age entitles you, were I not convinced that you are but a raw and undisciplined youth, so distrustful of your own abilities, as to be induced to introduce yourself to the public, disguised under the gray hairs of an old man. This is my inference from the strong evidence of puerility which your composition bears. To be candid with you,—it is plain, unaffected, sufficiently intelligible where you have taken reason and common sense for your guides, and tolerably correct in its grammatical construction, where you have been able to command the prescribed school-rules for your assistance. But it is dull, unchaste, desultory and most excessively illogical. Were I persuaded that you are really Senex, in consideration of your old age, I would forbear. But you are Juvenis with myself, for I can never believe that this is the production of an experienced and well improved mind. So the advice for you is, that you retire from these columns into your closet, and bestow a little more of the "lame labor et mora" upon your compositions, and then you may advocate the cause in which you have engaged, with more efficiency, and with more credit and honour to yourself. Or if you will persist, we will offer you a prize for the best essay you can prepare.—The strain of the first section, is a most excellent specimen of a school-boy's style: light and puerile as the sport with which you have endeavored to illustrate your views. After an affected show of sapience on the subject, with an air of assumed gravity you tell us—"It ought to give me more satisfaction as a citizen to see the man I least esteem chosen by the colleges, than to see the man I most approve appointed by the house." Can your own genius develop any intelligence from the mystery in which this homely sentence is shrouded? The only meaning that I can extract from it, is—that you conceive an election in Congress to be injudicious and impolitic; or perhaps anti-republican; and incompatible with the will of the people; or that the members are incompetent to the difficult task of election, all which opinions are fallacious, for the people have exercised their constitutional sovereignty; but have been unable to elect on the collegiate and authorized plan.

Again.—But the house must decide; and there appears reason for believing that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Adams will receive the highest number of votes; and that Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay will obtain about

half the number received by the other two, and be equal or nearly equal to one another. Surely Mr. Senex, you must be possessed of the spirit of prophecy, and like the ancient Oracle of Apollo, can enter the womb of futurity, and bring out the fates of men: but believe me you are not infallible. This is the endowment only of a superior intelligence, and not of you who are mortal and corruptible. Thus you have displayed your talents for illustration and hypothesis. Now you enter boldly upon the broad field of argument; and by a chain of the most sophistical reasoning, have drawn deductions the most absurd, from principles I will venture to say hitherto unheard of. It is by this mode of argumentation that you endeavour to establish your favorite premise, that "on such returns" as mentioned above "the house is bound to choose a president from the two highest on the list, and is not bound, though it has power to choose from the three highest." Your object is most manifest. Messrs. Adams and Jackson are the highest on the return sent to the house, the former of whom you wish to support. Of course you are diametrically opposed to Mr. Crawford, and by compassing your point to fixing this construction, you will wholly exclude the Caucusite from all prospect of success. This is a most ungenerous opposition, which has strongly marked upon it every feature of cabal and injustice. Think not from this, that I am adverse to Mr. Adams, though I have attempted to defend Mr. Crawford. I merely defend him from what I conceive to be a violent wrong. In all our contests, civil as well as political, let us not take an advantage of the debility of our antagonist, who lies nearly prostrate on the earth. Let us never adopt measures unworthy of a generous and noble spirit.

Thus, Mr. Graham, have I waded through the mire of this hotch-potch composition, from which I must confess, although wearied, I have derived much amusement. That Mr. Senex is engaged in a good and meritorious cause, I know; but I disapprove of his argument. That Mr. Adams is a great and shining luminary, and best qualified to act in that dignified station for which he is a candidate, no one will presume to doubt. His enemies may assail him in the violence of their whole consolidated strength, but like the venerable and majestic Ararat, amidst the waters of the deluge, he will stand firm and unshaken. Stable as the rock washed by the ocean's tide, the waves of their wrath will roll, dash and break at his feet.

JUVENIS.

For the Boston Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

There is one subject of vast importance to society at large, and to freeholders in particular, on which there exists the greatest neglect and indifference. I mean the fixing and establishing of the ancient landmarks of the soil, the only tenure by which this free land is possessed, and by the assurance of which it descends from one purchaser to another, and from generation to generation. By reference to the evidences of old surveys, we find, that their boundaries were almost universally forest trees, which were marked and properly authenticated, and handed down by tradition from father to son, as the only memorials by which their possessions could remain secure and undisturbed. These were certainly as lasting as other things of a perishable nature; but the strong hand of time has levelled most of these monuments of antiquity, and their places have been supplied generally by a stone or wooden post. The common assurances of all land-marks, that cannot be proved by their natural situation, exist altogether, I believe, in the testimony of living witnesses. Every man must be assured, from the treacherous nature of the memories of some men, and the shortness and uncertainty of the life of all, that such testimonials are insufficient and unsafe, in a matter of such importance.

I should imagine that on this subject the legislature ought to interfere, and compel the negligent freeholder, to be just to his posterity. Perhaps a law might be passed, to render it necessary, that all lands, before they could be sold or devised, should be bounded by stone or marble properly numbered and marked with the initials of the tract. This would remedy the fatal effects of neglect, and the other inconveniences attending the present plan of proving boundaries, which is often done by witnesses whose characters are worse than suspicious. But should our representatives in their wisdom deem it unnecessary or dangerous to change the established order of things, it would surely be wise in those who wish to convey undisputed titles in lands to their descendants, to fix and identify their lines and land-marks in the best possible manner.

Whilst on this subject it may not be amiss to take some notice of the laws in existence concerning vacant land. Such is the imperfection of human reason, that improvements in all branches of knowledge are slow and progressive; and in none more so than in the science of law. The successive acts of assembly in regard to the taking up of vacant land, is a sufficient proof of this fact. Many years ago, in order to quiet possessions, it was enacted, that any individual might retain land which had been held in quiet possession, and inclosed for twenty years, free from the claims of minors, although this same land might be actually and rightfully inclosed in the lines of his neighbour, but had not been claimed for the above period; by the laches or neglect of himself or his ancestors. At the same time any individual, in the name of the state, might lay a warrant upon any land that was not included in any line; although the same might have been inclosed, and held in quiet possession, for the same length of time; and actually appropriate it to his own use, by paying the state a very

trifling sum. Strange indeed! that there should be a distinction between the rights of the state, and the rights of an individual, as such. The absurdity of such a law was soon apparent, and accordingly it was lately enacted, that peaceable possession of land inclosed for twenty years, clear of minor's claims, should bar the state. Thus stands the law at present.

Now a query seems to arise; whether there can be any good and rational distinction between land inclosed by a fence and land in common or unenclosed? Both wood and arable land are equally held in possession, and equally, and by the same right the property of the man actually seized, and the profits of both are appropriated to his use. And it does often happen, under existing laws, that a parcel of woodland though actually vacant, which, from its relative situation has been included in a field and inclosed for twenty years, remains safe to the person in possession, whilst a continuation of the same parcel of vacant woodland on the opposite side of the fence, is free for any man to take in the name of the state, who first discovers it, or who, from the fleetness of his horse, arrives first at the land-office. Can such a state of things be either reasonable, just or expedient? It is certainly a distinction without a difference, and can not long be tolerated in an enlightened age. It would surely be better to pass a law to grant to the man in possession of any vacant land the exclusive privilege of taking it up, by paying the state a reasonable compensation.

The present system is certainly defective, in as much as it enables those pests of society called land-mongers, who are usually characters that are bankrupt in fortune and in fame, to disturb the peace of whole neighbourhoods, and deprive honest men of their just rights and possessions. For it is in the power of such characters to take up any man's woodland that is unenclosed as vacant, and cut down all the timber. If he should fail in due time, from the causes above hinted at, to prove the land-marks of his tract.

It is therefore humbly submitted to our assembly now in session, whether it would not be wise and expedient, so to amend the existing laws on this subject, as to remedy this very sore grievance to the public. There is another consideration of some weight. For when these land-mongers have put land-holders to the trouble and expense of proving their titles, they are utterly unable to refund the costs and to remedy the mischief they have occasioned. Such is the view which interested motives have induced the writer to take of this subject. Perhaps they are erroneous and unsound. If so, he would be thankful if any correspondent of your's, Sir, would offer to the public more cogent reasons for the opposite conclusion, as his mind is by no means closed against conviction.

A FREEHOLDER.

Talbot county, Dec. 14th, 1824.

To the Editor of the Boston Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In the preceding number of reasons have been assigned to prove that according to the words and meaning of the constitution the House of Representatives, in selecting the President, possessed a discretionary power of choosing from the two or from the three highest on the list of votes returned. It is now proposed to inquire, whether the house ought, under any circumstances which may probably occur, to select the president from more than the two highest candidates? And it is to this question that the doctrine of expedience will be found to be applicable.

It was, as far as our own reflections can enable us to judge, a great fault in the original charter to direct the house, in case no candidate had a majority of all the electoral votes, to choose the president from the five highest on the list. This provision which was designed, like several others, as a compromising measure between the larger and the smaller states, must in its practice have rather tended to create discontent and hazard disunion, than to promote concord and mutual good will. It also tended to reduce the dignity of the office, by inciting too much competition, and thereby increasing the instruments of intrigue and obscuring the prospect of an honourable election. The framers of the amendment were evidently of this opinion, and thought that the absolute specification of even three might in certain circumstances produce extreme embarrassment, open the door to numerous frauds, and eventually defeat the election of a president altogether. The first case in which the house shall be called upon to exercise this discretionary power is that which is approaching. It is probable, but let it be supposed, that Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford shall have received an equal number of votes. If the house were bound, as some partisans allege, to select from the three having the highest number of votes, how could they decide? They cannot touch the votes of more than three. They are not authorized to introduce a third candidate by lot, for this would be intermeddling with a greater number than is permitted, and to receive them both and select from four would be a flagrant violation of the charter. They must then be both rejected; and thus by confining the choice to the two highest on the list they take a number not exceeding three, and keep themselves within the pale of the constitution. As such a return of votes was very possible, it must be presumed to have been foreseen; and therefore it had been really intended by the framers that the selection of a president

Even under the present limitation which does not allow a greater number than three, candidates were at first announced for the presidency; and it has been intimated that one of them submitted to be polled for the station of the vice presidency, only from the hope of attaining the higher office in consequence of divisions which would prevent the choice of a president by the house.

should be absolutely made from the three highest on the list, they would have provided for the case of an equality of votes by the power of excluding one of them by lot.

But let it be supposed that three persons having a large number of votes but less than a majority of the whole, and one of them having only the votes of a single state or even a smaller number—a case which an ambitious man of popular manners and address might easily produce. Can it be believed that the framers of the constitution intended, or that the people could patiently bear, that such an individual should be placed in competition with the two highest, and be permitted by his influence or intrigue to embarrass the election? The canvass of a third person with the two highest must always create difficulties and delay the election, even if his chance of success is obviously the least. If his weight, or the influence of his friends, be requisite, or available in settling the election between the two highest, this can be accomplished with more propriety and solemnity by the votes of the states who may favour his opinions than by retaining him as a candidate. There would be less personality and therefore less danger of corruption.

The case, in which the retention of three candidates by the house would to all appearance be most proper, and perhaps generally expected, would be when the three highest on the list had an equal or nearly an equal number of votes; and yet in reality no case could more require the exclusion of one of them; for in proceeding to ballot for one out of three so circumstanced, there would probably be no election at all. The house would immediately find itself divided into three parties; and being of nearly equal weight and strongly influenced by particular views, the opposing states would combine their local interests and adhere to their respective favourites: and thus the office would devolve upon a person for whom it was not intended by the electors. Even therefore in such a case, which appears to furnish the best reason for retaining three persons on the list, policy and wisdom, joined with a sincere desire to effect the election, would dictate the measure of excluding one of them and confining the choice to the remaining two. A candidate is more easily excluded than chosen: To effect the exclusion of the lowest, the supporters of the other two would readily unite; and the states, whose candidate should be thus excluded, would at once become mediatorial in deciding the election between the candidates retained.

If there be any force in these remarks, they appear to be conclusive, that whether Mr. Clay and Mr. Crawford be returned with equal numbers, or otherwise, the choice of the president should be confined to Mr. Jackson and Mr. Adams only. In the first place it is not very reasonable, and certainly cannot be agreeable to a considerable majority of the citizens throughout the union, to put Mr. Clay or Mr. Crawford in competition with two other candidates, who have more than double the number of votes received by either of them. In the next place such a Resolution will diminish the field of intrigue and corruption which a canvass of this kind, so much to be deprecated, will be ever calculated to open. We remember the feelings of the public mind in a contest of this nature where the competitors were only two and equal in number of votes. It is true that contest was between the two political parties then prevailing; but even there in some particular suspicious of improper influences were currently entertained.

We still more freshly remember the improprieties charged upon several members of the house, during the last session, in arrogating to themselves the privilege of nominating a candidate for the people, and in taking extraordinary means to promote his election: And though the people have disapproved of these proceedings, and rejected the candidate thus palmed upon his choice, his partisans still hoped to force him on the house, and to succeed in his election. As such a result would manifestly be opposed to the wishes of the great body of our citizens, and contrary to the sense of all the states, in the Union except three, it is not easy to conceive upon what reasonable ground they can support their hope. But we trust that this understanding of the public sentiment will be used by the house as an additional reason for exercising their discretionary power, and excluding him from the competition.

The instances in which the house may wisely retain three of the candidates returned appear to be but few, and are fewer more than possible. If one of the highest on the list, after the sessions of the electoral colleges, should by some misfortune be so severely afflicted in body or mind as to be rendered disabled from performing the functions of the office, or by some misconduct should become unworthy to be trusted with it, or in cases of that nature, a third candidate should be then retained, for the party so disabled would be only nominal. The supposition, that the third candidate may be superior in qualifications to the other two, can never be admitted; for though this may be the opinion of his friends and partisans, it cannot be allowed to weigh with the judgment of a much greater number, who by their votes have declared their belief that the other candidates are better entitled to the station.

It would be happy for the people if the choice of a magistrate of such high trust and power could always be accomplished without any interference, officious or seditious, by the members of the house. Every applicant should be considered, and every provision contrived for enabling the electors to determine the election. The adoption of the amendment now proposed for choosing the electors in districts in every state may be considered a useful and valuable assistant. It would tend to connect the people more together, and thus to re-

