

# 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

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## Character of William Cobbett.

From "Babylon the Great."

Foremost and fiercest (among public writers) stands Wm. COBBETT, a very colossus in his way—of so robust a construction and so perennial a constitution, that he alone remains, while the lapse of a few brief years has swept away the others, few asks and nobody answers where. The present times have been productive of marvels beyond all precedent, and of these "Babylon the Great," has possessed a share numerous and wonderful in proportion as she exceeds all other cities? But of all the modern marvels at least in a political and literary sense, William Cobbett is perhaps, the greatest—the one to whom Hobbes and Hunt, and every other person whose names can after the same fashion be named, must succumb; and in whose presence all the polemics and pamphleteers, upon all sides of all modern questions, and all views of all subjects, possible and impossible, must bow down in reverence, and own their superior. Cobbett, is not a man who has had many of the advantages of what the world call education; and his vision seems to be too broad for discerning, not only the metaphysical, but the political and moral causes of the qualities and discriminations of things and events; but Cobbett is, notwithstanding all this, a very wonderful person, and one who, had he husbanded the powers with which nature has endowed him with any thing like even a moderate share of discretion, would have had a good deal of influence in the world. Cobbett has, however, added another to the many instances upon record, that strong natural powers, especially when they incline to the rough and surly cast, and when they are not checked by good education, and kept in order by good sense, may in the end, produce only the exposure of him by whom, if better trained and managed, they might have been turned to good account.

The violence with which Cobbett swung round from one line of political conduct to another which was completely the reverse, might have been taken as an augury of his ultimate fate, and the vehemence of his assertions upon all manner of subjects, whether he happened to understand them or not, might have pointed conclusions the same way. But however ill Cobbett might have grounded the principle of many subjects about which he wrote, there were others, and many others, who were wiser; and these yielded at once, not to the convincing power of his arguments, but to the tone of confidence in which that which served him instead of logical argument was put. There was, perhaps, never a political writer who shifted his positions so often as Cobbett, and there certainly never was a prophet who had at once upon his hands so many unsuccessful predictions: but Cobbett put so very bold a face upon the matter, asserted so roundly in the teeth of experience, and built upon the tumbling fallacies of his soothsaying so very often, and with such an air of confidence in their stability, that a larger portion of disciples shifted their own senses, because he had prophesied the other way, than perhaps ever moved at the beck or echoed the words of any other modern politician who was without power to reward his followers, and probably without will though the power had been given him.

Cobbett was a strong writer certainly, and the stumps of him have a good deal of strength to this day; but his strength was the strength of slang, a happy thought a harsh turn for calling names, and a faculty, not of demonstrating that his views of a matter was right and the opposite view wrong, but of pointing the scorn of the rabble to whatever it suited his interest to dislike. Cobbett was not like a trained warrior of any sort, either with artificial or with natural weapon; he resembled a peasant of uncommon strength half out of temper and half out of his wits, armed with a gigantic flail, with which he so laid about him in all directions, that nobody cared for coming within the wind of it. Even when he was most vigorous at this exercise, he himself used to suffer as much by it as any thing upon which he was thrashing; for the flail was swung with so much clumsiness and vehemence, that it was continually coming rap upon his own head, with such substantial bangs, that if the head itself had not happened to be cudgel proof, it would certainly have been fractured.

The wildness, the ferocity, and, as much perhaps as any thing, the novelty, of a man occupied in his fashion, would of itself have been sufficient to attract the attention of the populace; and when he saw the bent of their humor, and commenced thrashing in the way that they appeared to wish, they began by thinking that there was method in his madness, and ended in believing that it was all method, and without any madness whatever.

From the Calcutta John Bull.

SINGULAR ADVERTISEMENT.  
I Achen, Cinaman, native of Pekin, return his thank to de religious of most wor-

ships in Bengal since his first begin business. He now have to acquaint de worshippers of Idols, that his son Aloo Achen have arrived after his study of sculpture in Italy and London; he have brought wid him, many blocks of that beautiful stielated granite from Kilkenny, he have also brought out a Mr. Bacon's Pentagraph, by which we are now able to reduce to de smallest size, any favourite Idol for domestic worship and in portable compass (exactly resembling de original) for religious travellers by sea or land—We have one block of dis imperishable marble weighing Three Tons, beautifully variegated, dis I propose as de basis of a durable Idol, to supercede de perishable wooden of figure of Juggernaut; I with my son have nearly completed de Idol, we have left one opening behind in de body to contain de dust of de first inventor and de bones of de carver in Wood, we have at de lower extremity of de body leaved room to introduce (from two oval reservoirs of mercury.) Tubes up to de corner of each eye close to de nose, dese filled wid water, de mercury below pressed by de warm hands of de priest, will cause de Idol to shed tears at any time, or any festival, like Peter de Great's Virgin on Good Friday—We have left a cavity in de mouth, between de teeth for phosphorus light; also, in each eye de Idol, to illuminate de enamel and glass pupils in front. We makes figures of any incarnations, Bulls for Egyptian Worship of de same beautiful Irish marble, Boars, Tortoises, Hawks, Spinix, Lion—Any pious person inclined to employ me and son, will by sending a plan or likeness of de favorite Deity, be certain of having it exactly executed according to order.—Should de Wood, Corli, or Clay of any favorite family Idol, be rapidly in decay. We engage to restore de Deity to his original form, in imperishable materials (and if required) improved in de most graceful and natural proportion.—Orders directed to Achen and Son Sculpters, Penang, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

## COPY OF A PETITION.

From the Princess ALI CHAN, in the East Indies, to Governor General Hastings, in behalf of her husband, whom the Governor had sentenced to death.

[This petition is written in the most affecting strain, but was not granted.]  
Most Mighty Sir: May the blessings of thy God ever wait on thee! May the sun of glory shine round thy head; & may the gates of plenty, honor, and happiness, be always open unto thee, and thine. May no sorrow distress thy days, may no grief disturb thy nights, may the pillows of peace kiss thy cheeks, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dream; and when length of years makes thee tired of earthly things, and the curtain of death gently closes the last sleep of existence, may the angels of God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life shall not receive one rude blast to hasten its departure. O hearken then to the voice of distress, and grant the petition of thy servant. Spare, O spare the Father of my children, my husband, my all that is dear.—Consider, O Mighty Sir! that he did not become rich by iniquity, and that what he possessed was the inheritance of a long line of flourishing ancestors, who, in those smiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the plains of Indostan, reaped their harvest in quiet, enjoyed their patrimony unmolested. Think, O think, that the God whom thou worships delights not in the blood of the innocent. Remember thine own commandment: Thou shalt not kill, and obey the orders of Heaven. Give me back my Almas Ali-CHAN, and take all our wealth, strip us of our jewels and precious stones, of our gold and our silver, but take not away the life of my husband. Innocence is sealed on his brow, and the milk of human kindness flows around his heart. Let us go wandering through the deserts, let us become tillers and labourers in those delightful spots, in which we once were Lords and Masters, but spare! O spare, Mighty Sir, his life. Let not the instrument of death be lifted up against him, for he has committed no crime. Accept our treasures with gratitude, thou has them at present by force. We will remember thee in our prayers, and forget them. My children beseech for the author of their existence, by that humanity which we have been told glows in the breast of European loveliness, by the tender mercies of the enlightened souls of Englishmen, by the honour, the virtue, the honesty, and the maternal feeling so dear to her, the miserable wife of this prisoner, who beseeches thee to save her husband's life, and restore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee, thy country will thank thee, and she, now petitioning, will ever pray for thee, if thou grantest the prayers of thy most humble vassal. ALMAS ALI-CHAN.

The following extract from a Rhode Island paper of 1777, we re-publish for the gratification of the curious, presenting it, as nearly as convenient, in its original form. When compared with the extent of our woolen manufactures of the present day, it affords a proud and pleasing contrast.

Boston Patriot.

Newport, Oct. 8.

We are assured that one Gentleman on-

ly, at Barnstable, about 50 Miles from Boston, who has, not long since, set up the woolen Manufacture, receives, from the Spinners he employs, 500 Skeins of Yarn one Day with another, and that he has lately purchased 6,000 lb. of Wool for his Winter's Stock.—By a moderate Calculation, he can't clear less than 3,000 dollars per Year by this Manufacture, which is the most profitable of any Business now carried on in America, according to the Stock invested in it; for the full Knowledge and Proof of which, we are obliged to our consummate politic LORDS and MASTERS, (as they would be called) the Ministry of G—t—n.

From the Baltimore American.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

We have before us the messages of the governors of Georgia and Kentucky, to the legislatures of their respective states, now in session. We follow up our plan heretofore proposed in relation to the messages of the different state executives, by giving an abstract of the various points of the present ones. It will be remarked that the governor of Georgia still indulges in the strain of undignified invective against the general government and its agents, which has marked his course for some time past. Instead, however, of affecting those against whom it has been directed, his violence has recoiled back upon himself, accompanied with that general feeling of contempt and pity from every quarter of the country which never attend such a career of intemperance and forgetfulness of what was due, to himself as the executive of an independent state, and to the elevated character of the general government which he so violently but ineffectually assailed.

Gov. Troup goes over the old grounds of complaint on the subject of the Creek Indians. He states that complaint had been made to the President, that an officer of the general government, resident in Georgia, had abandoned the duties of his appointment to mingle in the strife of election. Against this officer the head of the missionary establishment in the Creek nation had proffered charges to the President, which, as well as those proffered by the Governor of Georgia, were disregarded by the National Executive.

The governor next invites the attention of the legislature to the conferences with the Indians held at the Broken Arrow, where the same agent displayed himself in the same way, but from that period he is to be considered rather as the instrument than the agent, since the general government has approved of his acts. He states that the treaty with the Creeks was as tainted with fraud as Indian treaties generally are, and would have been quietly acceded to, if the agent on his return from Washington had not altered it. M'Intosh thought that the only danger of his non-ratification resulted from that agent. The agent had himself declared, that if ratified, it would produce a horrid state of things. The prediction of this man was fully accomplished in the murder of M'Intosh. The Governor contends that as the Creeks resided within the territorial jurisdiction of Georgia, the general government could only allow to the Indians a right of hunting in that ground; but by changing their characters to that of cultivators of the earth, have been guilty of a palpable wrong to Georgia, in which the essential sovereignty resides. He confidently believes that had not the general government extorted from one portion of the Indians an objection to the survey, there would not have been found amongst them one individual entertaining any. The President, he remarks, grounds his resistance to the survey, on his obligation to execute the eighth article of the treaty. Under that guarantee, M'Intosh and his friends were suffered to be murdered, their property taken, and the United States step forth with an armed force to protect the Indians, all their enemies, and against their best friends, the Georgians. The United States, says this magistrate, were bound under the 8th article of the treaty to avenge the murder of M'Intosh, and restore his property to his relatives—but the United States' agents prescribe the terms under which his murderers will make peace with their enemies, from which his excellency draws the conclusion that the United States' agents, whether commissioned for that purpose or not, must have been intent on vindicating the conduct of the agent for Indian affairs. He states that the President having determined to refer the treaty to Congress for reconsideration, on the ground of its being obtained by intrigue, he had postponed until the meeting of the legislature his determination to cause the lands to be surveyed. When the controversy was confined to the executive of the United States and the executive of Georgia, on the subject of surveying the lands, he was determined that this measure should be done; but as soon as it was made known that Congress were to be made the judges, he had under a strong protest determined to postpone the survey until the meeting of the legislature. In obedience to the will of the legislature, he had appointed commissioners to consult with General Gaines, and who have been denounced by the United States' agents as if they had been chosen from the least worthy and estimable in society. They were denounced by the U-

nited States' agent, treated as private persons, access to the Indians denied them; they suffered likewise various other indignities. The Governor states that pursuant to their resolutions, a copy of the legislative memorial exposing the conduct of the United States' agent was forwarded to the President, who has determined to lay the document before Congress, a determination that offends this Chief Magistrate much—he says it is a transfer of power by a body who has the control to one who has none—the President and not Congress can dismiss an unfaithful officer.

He recommends to the legislature, whether the land of the Creeks be surveyed or not, to order its occupation in the time contemplated by the treaty, and to adopt early measures for the removal of all white persons and others, not Indians, inhabiting that territory, with the exception of such as are employed by the United States to regulate commerce with the Indians. Congress, he contends, have no right by the terms of cession to plant colonists in that country, and it is recommended to expel the Indians by the bayonet if it can be done by no other means. The President, he adds, had indeed appointed a special agent to enquire into the grounds of this controversy, but it appeared from the whole proceedings, that this was a farce got up at Washington—the special agent came to collect testimony in favour of this obnoxious officer, and the governor was compelled by a sense of justice to himself, to hold no correspondence with him.

Another special and military agent had been appointed on the same business by the general government, and had been cordially received. He insulted likewise the authorities of Georgia—disregarding the solemn declaration of M'Intosh that he would consent to a survey of the lands, and relying on the testimony of men of infamous character to prove that he had made a counter declaration. He wrote letter after letter to the executive, in the most insulting terms, evidently with a view to influence an election then going on.

The governor says, he felt himself bound by a just sense of his own dignity to hold no correspondence with this agent also, and he would have been perfectly justified by the example in more than one instance afforded by the United States, to have ordered the offender to depart beyond the limits of Georgia, and to have exercised force in case of refusal. The President has punished Porter for violating an independent territory, and yet when complained to by the executive of Georgia on the subject of the offensive language held to so dignified a character as Governor Troup, he excuses the outrage by the language used by the governor of Georgia; but in this governor Troup declares the President wrong, for he states that General Gaines threw the first stone. He denies that the President has any right to excuse his officer in using language of indignity, merely because the governor of Georgia had done the same thing. He recommends to the people of Georgia to take their stand, and to depend on their own means. By the original treaty with the Creeks, the United States deprived the state of Georgia of a just claim of \$150,000. Georgia did expect that the general government would not have refused their assent to the running of a line between that state and Alabama; but the President declined all co-operation, on the ground that this is a matter purely between Alabama and Georgia. The request to the government to assist in running the line between Florida and Georgia, has, by the President been declined for similar reasons. The governor states that applications have been made to the President to assist in the cutting of two canals; one to connect the waters of the Gulf and the Atlantic, and another to unite the eastern and western waters by a canal turning the base of the Appalachian mountains at their southernmost extremity. Promises were made that this should receive an early attention, but nothing has been done. On the question of slavery, his excellency recommends to receive no communication from the legislatures of other states whatever—it is an indignity offered to Georgia. He concludes with the following remarks:

In our lamented differences with the United States, the constituted authorities of Georgia have been ungenerously reviled. Sentiments and feelings have been adopted for them to which their hearts and understandings are strangers. The charge of hostility to the Union is indignantly repelled—Georgia is not behind the foremost of her sisters in devotion to the union—she is labouring at this moment to cement and perpetuate that union, by bringing it back to the principles of the constitution. We mean a union of definite signification—a constitutional union for all constitutional objects—a union for safety, for security of life, liberty and property—a union to enforce the powers of the general government, as well as to protect and defend the rights and powers of the states. A union which means something, and which we love and cherish as a blessing. But the union which is construed to mean any thing or every thing—a union for absorption and consolidation, which would prescribe no limits to the power of one government, but the general welfare, and which would reduce the powers of all the rest to a sha-

dow of sovereignty, which claims supremacy and exacts obedience—which construes the constitution for itself and issues its mandates to the states, backed by the purse and sword—which threatens to decide for us what is property & what is not property whether we shall hold any property of a certain kind or not; which sends its officers & agents to insult & defy the public functionaries of the states, as if they were subalterns in rank and consequence to themselves. Such an union is not the union adopted by the states, and it is believed is not such a one as the states will support. The Chief Magistrate especially disclaims any other motive as the governing one of his conduct, than the sincerest attachment of the Union, without tincture of prejudice against the persons who compose the councils of the United States; but on the contrary with the strongest predispositions to give every aid and support to those councils to promote the peace, the interest & happiness of the nation.

We have devoted a larger space to this abstract of the message than it is intrinsically worth, that our readers may be in possession of the alleged grounds of controversy on the part of Georgia with the United States, on which Congress will be directed to decide.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The governor of Kentucky, in his message to the legislature, expresses his hostility to the location of a branch of the Bank of the United States in that state. Soon after this was done, the Bank was taxed by the Legislature, and the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States both determined the act of the Legislature void. This act has given new offence, and the governor does not hesitate to assert that the citizens of Kentucky are arrested and imprisoned in direct violation of their own law. The governor argues this question at great length. These wrongs of which the state has complained have not been redressed. The limitation acts are disregarded by the Federal Courts—the houses of the peaceable citizens are sold over their heads, and they are driven to seek a residence elsewhere. The governor recommends a strong remonstrance against the power of the supreme court, and likewise to procure change in the charter of the United States Bank compelling the directors to remove the branches from the limits of a particular state on an address to that effect from the Legislature. The governor after denouncing the Judges usurpers, says he does not mean to express the slightest want of confidence in the general government—reform is all that Kentucky asks for, and his excellency proposes the passage of a legislative act interdicting the use of the jails for the imprisonment of debtors by a power unknown to the constitution of the state. The relief laws of Kentucky the governor next takes in hand. These laws allowed two years for the stay of execution where the plaintiff would not consent to receive in payment the currency of the state.—This law was declared unconstitutional as well by the Federal Court as by their own Court of Appeals. To vindicate the rights of the legislature thus assailed, and to get rid of such obnoxious magistrates, the law was repealed by which that tribunal was created, afterwards re-enacted, and the vacancies thus made, filled by men more disposed to maintain the dignity of the state—the former judges have nevertheless still claimed and exercised jurisdiction.

The executive did not interfere, because they did not attempt to execute their decree: should this be attempted, force will be employed to put them down. The governor candidly confesses that the legislative act re-organizing the Court of Appeals, nor, the new magistracy, nor the old magistrates, enjoy the confidence of the people. He is compelled by the extraordinary temper of the times to recommend a remodification of the law allowing small salaries to the magistrates and to have new individuals invested with judicial office. He recommends a general curtailment of salaries, particularly in the Bank of Kentucky. His excellency next comments on the Transylvania University—he states that the public property has been squandered; that the president of that institution receives directly and indirectly compensation two fold higher than what is paid to the highest offices under the state government. To make up for these the prices of tuition have been unreasonably augmented. But the governor confesses that no reform in the university will reach the object of his solicitude—his plan is to have one general system of common schools extended throughout the state, by which learning and information may become the common right and the common enjoyment of all. Turning from this subject his excellency informs the legislature that the president of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company has given information that the whole stock has been taken up. He proposes to establish two great turnpike roads, one to pass through Frankfort on to Maysville, and the other to pass through the middle district and across the great river country in the direction of Nashville, Tennessee. These with a few remarks of a local character, embracing the system of taxation conclude his excellency's message.



From the National Intelligencer.

At the late annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, Virginia, the President of the Society, Mr. Secretary BARBOUR, though absent from his county, discharging his high official duties in the General Government, was not unmindful of his old friends or of the agricultural interest. He transmitted to them a written Address on the topics most interesting to them, which we have read with much satisfaction. There is one part of it, which, considering the official position of the writer, has so much point in it, that we have copied it entire.

The perusal of it, whilst it will be gratifying to all benevolent minds, will satisfy the people of the South that there is not the slightest foundation for the suspicion, which some have entertained, of a design, on the part of the General Government, to interfere with their peculiar property and rights. It would seem as if Mr. BARBOUR had penned this passage on purpose to dispel whatever misconception may exist, in any quarter, on that subject.

ON SLAVES AND SLAVE LABOUR. Extract from a late Address by JAMES BARBOUR, (Secretary of the Department of War) to the Agricultural Society of Albemarle, Va.

"I pass to another subject of no less interest. The treatment and management of our slaves. They form a large, if not the principal part of our laboring class. Such a class, whether bond or free, white or black, must exist in every community, as they are the indispensable foundation of the social fabric. Every mitigation of their condition consistent with the end of their existence is therefore a solemn obligation on those to whose comfort they contribute. It has pleased Providence to permit with us a large share of this useful class to be slaves. I esteem it fortunate as true that their good treatment is recommended no less by interest than humanity, and that their being subjected to a proper discipline, and made to perform a reasonable share of labour, is equally beneficial to themselves and their owners. When well treated, by which I mean abundantly fed, well clothed, and in sickness, due attention and every comfort their condition requires and in the power of the owner to administer, they are enabled to perform, and do perform in most instances with alacrity, so much more labour than when otherwise used, as most completely to indemnify their employer.

And every day's observation ascertains to us, when proper authority is not exercised, that their owners are unable to provide for them comfortably, that such slaves become entirely insubordinate, and are generally a pest to the neighborhood; and hence permitting them to do nothing, which by some is termed humanity, is attended alike with the injury of the slave, and the speedy ruin of the owner, who surrenders himself to this misguided indulgence. Their diet should be bread without a limit—a daily (if it be a small one) allowance of meat, (bacon if practicable)—milk in the summer and autumn—and cider, with those who have orchards, in the winter and spring, to supply the absence of milk. Add to this on proper occasions a small quantity of whiskey—six or seven gallons to a laboring hand during the year. The advantages is believed to be far beyond the cost. Their clothing should be three suits—a good warm one for winter, and two linen for summer; and there should be on an estate of any extent a hand to cook and wash for the laborers. The humane attention of the master is particularly appealed to in sickness, or when they become old and infirm. In the former situation, they are entitled not only to medical aid, but to the immediate attention of the master. He should give of his stores at that time with no sparing hand. In raising children, one place of rendezvous, under the superintendence of some elderly woman, who unites kindness with authority, and who is responsible for their comfort and safety, is productive of the best results. To this kind of treatment I have added rewards to the most deserving. The cost is trifling, and the effect manifestly beneficial. It inspires gratitude to the master, and becomes a stimulus to good conduct.

The relation of master and slave, thus maintained, is deprived of its otherwise harsh and unfriendly character, produces the consoling reflection, that every thing has been accomplished which the actual posture of our situation admits, leaves no regret, except what results from the uncontrollable circumstances, and in its practical operation on the slaves themselves is attended with content, with comfort, and a degree of happiness far beyond what their countrymen enjoy in their native land, and challenging without fear a comparison with the laboring classes in some of the civilized countries of Europe. Any effort forcibly to disturb their relation with a view to a change of their condition, which can be attempted only by those who do not foresee, or seeing are reckless of the consequences, cannot fail to make worse the condition of the slaves. For our own daily experience teaches us that the condition of the slaves, when well treated, is infinitely preferable to that of free people of color. We know that they are ignorant, insolent, and demoralized, having no ostensible means of acquiring their subsistence, wretched as it is, so as to leave no doubt that it is derived from prostitution, from theft, and from begging, and to be rid of whom is an object of our first desire. Our slaves brought among us by other generations, not only under the sanction, but by the existing sovereign authority—mixed with us in such numbers as to be unmanageable except in their present condition; guaranteed as property to us by the fundamental principles of society, both implied and expressed, they are, and of necessity must so continue exclusively under our control—and such I believe is the settled conviction of a vast proportion of the American people, to whatever section we refer. The croakings of the distempered, who seek to establish a character for philanthropy, at the expense of others; whose speculations are indulged without scruple at the hazard of the future peace and happiness of a great nation, who encounter neither risk nor sacrifice in the projects they propose, will soon be consigned to the oblivion they merit. Every man of observation, is sensible that this is a chord of great sensibility, which, when rudely touched by a strange or unskilful hand, vibrates in terrible discord through a large portion of this Union. He therefore who looks to this Union as the pledge of our future hopes, no matter where accident may have placed him, will unite heart and hand in scowling into contempt those wild or incendiary projects."

From the National Journal, Nov. 26.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, describes a rich, and we are informed, a rapidly improving section of the State of Virginia. The letter is dated

"Middle Fork of Holston River, Wythe County, Virginia, Nov. 9th, 1825. "Though by disposition and will bent on speed, here I must tarry, and delay to resume my journey till the storm be over, and the elements prove more favorable to the object of my pursuit. Meantime, as I have promised you, and my inclination dictates, I will make the best of these hours of leisure, and let the raging rain beat on my roof as much as it pleases, till a new sun sets again in my face, and recalls me to the duty of the field.

I am now 330 miles from you; having travelled out of this 150 miles on the east side of the Blue Ridge, from Washington to Rock fish-Gap, and 200 miles on the west side, in the great lime-stone valley of Virginia. Little can I say that you do not know already about this country, particularly on the east side of the Ridge, its character resembling a great deal the immediate neighborhood of the District; the face of the country, the growth of trees, the staple, as well as the habits of the inhabitants, being the same. West of the Mountains, the character changes materially. The moment I entered the valley, formed by the Blue Ridge and the north mountains, I found myself in a much better country, rich in its own productions, which are various and abundant. I passed through numerous flourishing towns, met with travellers of all descriptions, wagons, and droves of animals from the western states, on their way to the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania; and with many more emigrating to the West. This is, indeed, the great thoroughfare of all the wagoning for produce and goods from Philadelphia and Baltimore to W. Virginia, E. Tennessee, E. Kentucky, Mississippi, &c. The accommodations for travellers are comfortable; and from the state of agriculture, and the fertility of soil, provisions are cheap. The habits and industry of the people, of this valley partake much of the Germans, there having been a considerable emigration of these people from Maryland; the fields are highly improved, and the large lofty barn, well filled with provender, is not the least cheering sight to the weary traveller through this rough, hilly, but productive country.

"This valley possesses a number of valuable iron works, among which stands first the Cloverdale Furnace, the property of your distinguished citizen, Col. Tayloe. It is said to yield a clear income of \$20,000! On the New River, head waters of the great Kenhwa, Wythe county, there is a very rich lead mine, belonging to a Mr. Jackson, an English gentleman. This is an excellent property, it having made rich all those that engaged in the working of it, and yet they have had to contend with the difficulties of transportation, the lead of that mine being sent, by land carriage, to Baltimore for a market."

Mr. Washington's letter to the Executive Government of Greece.

"NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, Aug. 1, 1825.

"GENTLEMEN: I was informed last Friday, from several quarters, that a document, written in Corfu, in the Italian language, translated at Hydra and Spezzia, had been received here in Napoli di Romania, that two members of the Legislative body, almost all the members of the Executive, and many of the Captains of the Morea and Candia, had signed it, and that the real object of this document is to apply to the English Government for assistance against the Turks and Arabs, and to give up to that Government the Sovereignty of Greece. I have considered this step, in the circumstances in which this country is, as quite unnecessary; and I have besides considered it as an extraordinary violation of the rights and privileges belonging to every member of the Greek Republic, which has been committed by the individuals who signed the document. Under the actual circumstances, I have thought it my duty publicly to express my disapprobation of what has been done, and accordingly I signed, together with General Roche, Agent of the Greek Committee at Paris, a protest signed by him. At the urgent request of a number of the Legislative Body, I now attempt to develop more at length the motives which induced me to sign that protest.

"Allow me first to express my ideas on the question, 'What right had the members of the Greek Government or the Greek Government itself, to carry on this negotiation with the English?' As absolute

Governments are in every respect masters of their subjects and their territories, they may have right to dispose, by sale or gift, of a part of their subjects and their territory, as the Virginia planter sells or gives away his slaves and his lands.

"But, according to the notions that prevail among us in America, a Government which proceeds from the people, and governs only by virtue of a delegated authority, can have no powers but such as are expressly given it by the people, and where do we see the right to place Greece or a part of Greece, under the sovereignty of a foreign Power was ever given to the Provisional government of Greece by the Greek nation? And what right had the Primates and the Captains, and the members of the Legislative and the Executive Bodies, all together, to deprive any member of the Greek Republic of the advantages which he possesses, and which he believes himself to possess by virtue of his quality of member of that republic—except in the case that he has committed a crime? And what is still more, what right have they, in any case whatever, to compel a member of the Greek Republic to become the subject of a foreign Power? None whatever. They have no such right; and if it be the object of the document in question to subject Greece to the domination of England whether it be, like Malta, the Ionian islands, Gibraltar, or Canada, I maintain that the persons who have signed the document have been guilty of an usurpation of power, and a violation of the rights of the Greek nation, which cannot be justified in the eyes of the world.

"A member of the Legislative Body has since shown me a document, and endeavored to convince me that it contains nothing to affect the national independence of the country; that the Greeks did not so understand it; and that the English and the whole world could not put such interpretation upon it.

"I remain in doubt upon the subject; for the expressions in the document which has been shown to me, seem to me to be extremely equivocal; and, besides, I place little confidence in the probity of the English Government, which is accustomed, if it can but attain its ends, to violate the laws of nations and the obligations which it has taken on itself.

"At the same time, other interesting questions arise. First, in what manner will the English Government afford assistance to the Greeks? With going to war with the Porte? Or by negotiating a treaty of peace between the two parties? And has the English Commodore who carried on the negotiation received instructions on the subject from his Government? The negotiation is to me covered with a veil, which time will perhaps raise; till then, I say, that if assistance only has been applied for, there is no objection to be made, but if this affair is to end in the national independence of Greece, this is an event which I shall deplore; and I consider it as my duty to declare to the whole world my disapprobation of all measures that may have such a tendency; and I think I may take upon myself the responsibility of expressing to the Greeks, with respect to such measures, the regret and the disapprobation of my nation.

"I had hoped, Gentlemen, to enter into the military service of the Greek Government, and to employ my military talents for the cause of Greece, of liberty and of civilization. But if Greece is to become a province of Great Britain, or of any other Foreign Power, I cannot, consistent with my political principles, remain any longer here after such an event shall have taken place. With grief I shall then leave a country to which I am attached by my best feelings. Accept, gentlemen, &c.

WM. TOWNSEND WASHINGTON."

GEORGIA BANKS.

The following appears, from the report of the Committee of the Georgia Legislature, appointed to examine into the condition of the Banks, to be the result of their investigation, as far as relates to the losses of the Bank of Darien by notes and bills supposed of no value, and losses on real estate and other property held by the Bank: At Darien, the loss is estimated at \$391,016 20; at Milledgeville, \$7,174; at Marion, \$30,486; making an aggregate of \$437,676 20. The banking houses are not included, although it is believed considerable loss will occur on them. In addition to the above losses, the following amounts are considered as doubtfully secured: At Darien, \$49,926; at Milledgeville, \$25,064; at Marion, \$4,240; at Macon, \$14,938 48; making an aggregate of doubtful debts of \$94,168 48. The Macon item relates to the Darien bills in the banking house, before it was burnt, and may have been burnt with it. The estimated actual loss and doubtful debts amount to \$531,844 68; of this there is provision in the surplus fund for \$171,196 31—leaving a balance of actual and probable loss amounting to \$360,648 37. The Committee attribute the losses to the extent of the accommodations granted to persons who would improve the places where the Bank was situated, or to commercial adventurers; and believe that the credit of the bank may yet be restored by the judicious use of the means left, and by compelling its debtors to come to its relief.

The Committee report that the Planters' Bank, the Bank of the State of Georgia and its branches, and the Bank of Augusta, are all in a sound condition, and faithfully and ably conducted.

This report, having been prepared last Summer, has no reference to the state of the Banks since the late failures in Europe and America. The present condition of the Banks will be the subject of a new report, which may be daily expected. By comparing the two our readers will be able to arrive at a correct understanding of the matter.—Nat. Jour.

## FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—The packet ship Columbia, at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d October, brings advices to that date. Our selections are from the New York Post and Commercial.

Permission has been granted to M. Galeza merchant of Bordeaux, to act at that port as Consul or Commercial Agent for Mexico. Three other Agents for the ports of Havre, Cette, and Marseilles, have also been appointed by the Mexican Government, and will in like manner be authorized by the French. Thus is the existence of the new state acknowledged de facto, though not as yet in point of form.

Our readers will peruse with indignation an account of the massacre of several peaceable citizens at Rouen, who had assembled to testify their respect and affection for the recent National Guest of America. We hear of no other disturbances than that of Rouen; and even there, the illustrious General was escorted on his way home by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade on the next morning.

Advices from Corfu of the 17th September and the Greek Chronicle of the 4th, published at Missolonghi, stated that the Greeks had made a sally upon the Turks, who lost 700 men. One of their batteries was also destroyed. Ibrahim Pacha had lost in late engagements 800 Arabs and is said to have abandoned his troops at Tripolizza and taken refuge at Neocastro. Missolonghi had been again supplied with provisions. The Greeks in Candia were gaining fresh votaries, and presented a considerable obstacle in the way of the new Egyptian expedition.

Miaules, with thirty-two vessels, was cruising between the coasts of Albania and those of the Morea to intercept them. One of the frigates at Alexandria was burnt by the expedition under Canaris. Private accounts from Zante, dated 10th Sept. represent Ibrahim to be surrounded at Tripolizza by the Greeks under Colocotroni, who were then more united than they had ever been before. But the news from Constantinople is quite of an opposite nature. It is stated in the paper of that place that Ibrahim Pacha with 2000 men had marched toward the south of the Peninsula, there to wait for the reinforcements from Alexandria, which are said to amount to 8000 men; and that Tripolizza was occupied by 5000 men, and held free communication with the southern fortresses. Ineffectual exertions had been made to release the two ships in the Downs, freighted with arms for the Greeks, on the ground that they cleared before the King's proclamation was issued.—Several vessels lying at Gravesend, among which were an East Indian man that had been lengthened 15 feet and fitted up as a man of war, and a man of war brig belonging to Lord Harbrough had sailed for Greece before the orders for detention from the Secretary of State reached them.

The commissioners from Hayti, had made proposals for a loan of 30,000,000 of francs, to be paid in 25 years, with 6 per cent interest.

The third attempt of Capt. Parry to effect the Northwest passage, has failed in consequence of an unexpected accident, when every thing bore a favorable appearance. It was feared that the failure of this expedition would derange the plan of Capt. Franklin, and the overland expedition. A letter had been received from Capt. F. dated June 2d, when he was 700 miles in advance of Cumberland House.

The King of Bavaria died on the 13th ult. in the 70th year of his age.

Died at Vendermont, in Lorraine, a surgeon, called Palo-Timan, aged 140 years. He, the evening before, with much dexterity and firmness of hand, performed the operation for cancer on an old woman.

A fire broke out on the 14th ult. in a warehouse at Liverpool, and destroyed 800 bales of cotton.—And on the morning of the 16th, an alarming fire took place in Gradwell street, in a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Cropper, Benson, & Co. Twenty seven hundred bags of cotton were consumed. The property consumed by these fires is estimated at 140,000, exclusive of the buildings.

It is stated in the papers, that Mr. Price had offered Madame Catalina a very liberal engagement, and that she would embark for New York, at the close of their concerts and performances in London during the winter.

Numbers of persons were daily going from Southampton to Cowes, to see the frigate Braulwyne.

The Pacha of Egypt had expended a great part of the proceeds of the sales of cotton in England, in the purchase of arms and ammunition. Two ship loads of Congreve rockets had been sent to him from the Thames.

The attention of the Spanish Cabinet was much occupied with the subject of their Colonies in America, and it appears pretty certain that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have called upon Spain to recognize, on certain conditions, the new states of South America. It is also said that the mediation of England was offered. The Spanish minister replied that the King was opposed to all absolute recognition of his former colonies, and the minister Zea submitted a project that each colony should have a native government named by the King, to direct its affairs, impose the taxes, and pay an annual sum to Spain. The King to have a representative in each colony, with the title of Vice Roy; and, finally, the colonies on their part, to continue to pay off the debt of Spain.—This project was rejected by the King.

The Pope was dangerously ill the 28th Sept.

The Urania, has sailed from Hamburg, with settlers for Buenos Ayres.

The London Courier ironically pro-

nounces Mr. Washington, a young man who a year or two since was on the American Army List, as a Lieutenant, "the American Ambassador to the Court of Greece!" This Mr. Washington, it appears, together with General Roche, has proposed an armistice to Ibrahim Pacha, to which no attention was paid by the latter. The Courier with a proper air of irony, anticipates that Mr. Washington will issue a manifesto to the Courts of Europe on the occasion.

A letter from Mexico, Aug. 13, states that the great banker, Baring, has purchased 300,000 square leagues of land, with mines, and 200,000 head of sheep upon it, for \$850,000. One of the London papers says there must be a mistake in this, as 300,000 square leagues would make it equal to 1800 miles long by 1500 miles broad, or 2,700,000 square miles—a trifle larger, we guess, than all Europe. The estate does not seem to be overstocked, as, according to the letter, there are four sheep for six square leagues, or one leg of mutton for 6½ square miles.

The Glasgow Free Press says, in a letter from a private correspondent, that notwithstanding the late orders in council three steamboats are building for Greece, one of which is to have several long cannonades and small guns, and two of Perkin's steam guns, so that she will in fact be a complete floating battery of immense power. Lord Cochrane himself is said to be in direct and close communication with the deputies, but government having made several inquiries respecting him, it has become essential that his place of residence should be as little known as possible.

LAFAYETTE.—Paris, Oct. 10.—The following is a more detailed account of what passed at Rouen during the short stay of General Lafayette in that city, on his way from Havre to his seat of Lagrange, where he is at present:—

"It was on Friday evening that General Lafayette arrived in the ancient capital of Normandy, which the English have called the Manchester of France. It was soon known upon the Exchange and in all the city that the guest of the American nation was to dine with the Hon. M. Cabanon, who had always been elected Deputy of the Lower Seine, whilst his fellow citizens could elect candidates of their own choice.

At Rouen as at Havre, M. Lafayette was accompanied by his family and some friends. At five o'clock they sat down to dinner; one health only was drunk, it was that of the defender, the veteran of liberty in the two worlds. Toward eight in the evening a great number of citizens and females repaired to the rue de Crosse, where the house of M. Cabanon is situated, and notwithstanding the crowd, which increased every minute, above all when they perceived M. Lafayette at the balcony, the greatest tranquilly reigned in the rue de Crosse and its environs, and a serenade given to the General was heard with perfect silence.

Between the symphonies acclamations were raised in honor of Gen. Lafayette; it was then, that unperceived by the crowd, there arrived at the same time, by the two opposite extremities of the rue de Crosse, a detachment of the Garde Royale and a detachment of gendarmes: The Garde Royale in this instance, as in others, conducted itself with a moderation and a prudence which, unfortunately was not imitated by the gendarmes. The latter, in order to disperse peaceable citizens whose meeting had occasioned no disturbance treated them as rioters, and charged. Suddenly the women and the children uttered cries of terror—every one was seized with a panic, but the orders given to the gendarmes were so precise that they nevertheless continued their march. Many females were thrown down and murdered; a manufacturer of the city of Bolbec, an inhabitant of Rouen, 70 years of age, and many other persons, received wounds more or less severe, and the whole assembly was put to flight by the sabres and bayonets of the gendarmes, who arrested many individuals. Before their arrival all had passed at Rouen, as at Havre, but it was thought expedient at Rouen to interpose the police and an armed force: from this all the mischief has arisen. This observation is unanswerable; and, nevertheless, the authorities at Rouen, seeing, as it must be taken, the necessity of justifying measures which had no necessity, inserted in the journal of the Prefecture, a note in which it is said that the "citizens groaned to see the tranquilly menaced by the presence of a man whose sad celebrity connects itself with the most disastrous period of the Revolution."

Notwithstanding the order which had been given to the inn-keepers to let out horses to no one, M. Lafayette left Rouen early the following Saturday, escorted three leagues from the city, by a numerous and brilliant cavalcade, proof of having received his congratulations and farewell. It is thought that M. Lafayette will come to Paris at the end of the week.

Journal de Paris.

The governor of Kentucky, by authority of the Legislature, has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension of a man calling himself John A. Covington, a tall man dressed in dark clothes, suspected of the assassination of Col. Solomon P. Sharp. An additional reward of \$1,000 has been offered by the trustees of the town of Frankfort, and the sum raised by private subscription, it is supposed, will amount to \$1,000 more; making an aggregate of \$5,000.

The murderer called Colonel Sharp out of bed, under the pretext of seeking his hospitality till the morning; and on being admitted into the house, assassinated him near the door of the chamber where his wife and child lay. Mrs. Sharp was delirious for some time after the act was committed. It behooves every man of feeling to be on the alert to detect the criminal.

Journal.

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3.

The National Legislature will convene on Monday next, (the day after to-morrow) when thousands will be on the tip-toe of expectation to see the new President's first Message. That it will be an able one, no man doubts—but the views that may be taken of our own condition and of that of the world, with whom we are in correspondence, are the points to which universal curiosity is directed. We should regard it as a happy omen if we could find in the message, that the President had been turning his attention to the subject of improving our trade with those nations where the chances for the best Grain Markets exist—particularly with Portugal and Spain, though the poverty and distraction of the latter, at this time, almost cause us to consider such an event as hopeless as to her. But as to Portugal, much might be done, and nothing could recommend an administration in this country so strongly as an earnest exertion to improve the prosperity of the bread-growing states, which constitute so large a portion of this great republic.

## MR. CRAWFORD AGAIN.

We find by the last papers that this gentleman appears at the seat of government of Georgia, upon the first return of health, to serve in the train of Governor Troup when he is installed into office after the new election.

That Mr. Crawford should be gratified that his old and hated rival Governor Clark was not elected, is not wonderful, but it is one thing to rejoice at the disappointment of Governor Clark—and another thing to exhibit himself among the sustainers of Governor Troup. If we are to judge from this, and we know not what other conclusion we can draw, that Mr. Crawford approves of Governor Troup's late conduct in relation to the United States' government and the Creek Indians, then indeed the people of this country have double reason to rejoice at their late happy escape from his rule and that of his wretched friends the Caucus Junta. If this is the fact, what would have been the state of things if Mr. Crawford had succeeded, is a matter on which we shudder to anticipate or dwell. We have heard some of the advocates of Mr. Crawford condemn Governor Troup's conduct—what will they say now of Mr. Crawford after they see him not only the avowed supporter of Governor Troup, after all this affair, but attending in the pageantry that accompanies him to his first seat in his new office, from which his first act is to justify himself for all that has passed and to impute all blame to the national administration and its agents? The people of this country will, in all probability, find, in the progress of time, more and more reason to congratulate themselves upon their blessed deliverance from the contemplated designs and awful attempt of the Caucus Party—it was a memorable deliverance—it was a noted blessing—a crisis and an event like that ought never to be forgotten—The dawn of Independence—the anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Republic—the acknowledgment of Independence from abroad, and our Rescue from premeditated National Calamities, are all events worthy to be remembered and regarded—they are the beacon lights for our course—they are the safe and intelligible landmarks, under Heaven, to guide us upon earth.

In consequence of the declining health of Com. M'DONOUGH, he solicited the permission of the Government to resign the command of the frigate Constitution, for the purpose of returning to the United States. The Commodore's request being promptly granted, he and his Son, and Dr. Tuck, his Physician, with Chaplain Greir, Midshipman Ringgold and several United States sailors, embarked at Gibraltar, on the 24th of October, on board the Brig Edgar, bound to New York; but being blown off that port on Tuesday last, the brig put into the Capes of Delaware, and arrived here yesterday about noon.

It appears that Commodore M'DONOUGH departed this life on the 10th inst. of a Pulmonary Consumption, deeply regretted by all who knew him. His body is preserved on board the Edgar, for the purpose of its being interred in the cemetery to be designated by his family.

Immediately after the arrival of the Edgar, as soon as the melancholy information was made known of the deplorable loss the Nation has sustained, by the death of one of its most skillful and estimable Naval Commanders, the vessels in the port of Philadelphia had their colours half mast high.—Poulson's Gazette.

Advices from Havana, to the 10th inst. state that flour was rated at from \$13 to \$13 1/2; the markets were overstocked, and no sales had been made for some days.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.  
Amongst the arrivals of Members of Congress, since our last notice, are Mr. Kane, Senator from Illinois; Mr. Barton, Senator from Missouri; Mr. Hendricks, Senator from Indiana; Messrs. Vinton, Jennings, and Woods, of Ohio; Messrs. Alexander, Marable, Polk, and Blair, of Tennessee; Mr. Cook, of Illinois; Mr. Scott, of Missouri; Mr. Marvin, and Deitz, of New York; Mr. Jennings, of Indiana; Mr. Tamm, of Georgia; Mr. McLean, of Ohio; and Mr. Conway, the Delegate from Arkansas.

The following is a list of the Indian Delegation belonging to the McIntosh party of the Creek Nation, which is on its way to this City. The following Chiefs had reached Charleston on the 18th inst. and waited for the residue to arrive, that they might embark together, on board the ship Florida, for Philadelphia:—Mr. John P. Denny, (Secretary,) Mr. G. Stinson, (Witness,) Haportoe Harjee, Inteliki Tustauggee, Alexander Lassley, Senawaway, Naha Tohosa, and Cawacoehee Emathla.

Those who were expected, to make up the Delegation, are—General Chilly McIntosh, (Principal Chief,) Benj. Dirrizzo, Rolla McIntosh, Alpeaker Tustauggee, and Benjamin Hawkins.

Major General Gaines and his suite arrived in Washington yesterday morning, from Georgia.

Mr. Joseph Barrott, who keeps the Tavern at the Half Way House, between Baltimore and Annapolis, was shot in his own house, on Monday, 21st ult. by a man named Wm. Brown, who had been differing with another person. Mr. Barrott insisted he would have no quarrelling in his house, and induced the parties to go out. Brown, however, returned into the house, and took therefrom a gun, which was loaded, having been used in gunning a short time before. Armed with this, he returned to the yard, and levelling the gun towards the door, fired. Mr. Barrott who had been in a different room for some time happened at this moment to return, and was in the act of passing the bar door as he received the contents of the load in his arm and body. We regret to add that his life is despaired of. Brown was committed to prison in this city on Tuesday.—Md Rep

In our last we noticed the unfortunate occurrence which took place at the Half Way House, between this city and Baltimore. It is lamentable to add, that Mr. Barrott expired of his wounds on Friday evening. His remains were interred in this city on Sunday. He leaves a widow and one or more children to deplore the untimely fate of an affectionate husband and father.—ib.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.  
COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The distress which exists in the money market in New York, exceeds all that has been known for many years past. Within a few days, no less than seven failures have occurred in that city, which are of sufficient importance to hamper and injure, if not to prostrate several commercial houses, hitherto enjoying great confidence and credit. The New York American, a short time since, contradicted our assertion, (erroneously imputing it to an evening paper in this city) which related to failures, and the meagreness of the available funds to meet the claims against the failing merchants. Much as the fact is to be regretted, we may repeat, from information not to be doubted, that our observations were correct. We take no pleasure in stating these facts, but the truth is known, and it is folly and impropriety to conceal it. Failures have taken place in New York, during the week, for immense amounts. The scarcity of money has been increased by the limitation of the circulating medium, caused by the refusal of the banks of that city, to receive the notes of good country banks, so that heavy discounts have been suffered. Nor are we without our failures in Philadelphia, although compared with the foregoing, they are not so many, nor are they for such heavy amounts. But a season of difficulty and pressure has visited us. Our banks, generally distinguished for their prudence and caution, now refuse discounts, where they formerly bestowed their favours, if such they may be called, without the slightest hesitation or apprehension. Not only does this embarrass those who are desirous to meet their engagements already made, but it paralyzes that spirit of adventure, so extensive in its operation, which depended upon bank assistance. As a proof of the latter, and as an incident to this subject, it may be mentioned, that goods are sent from New York to the Philadelphia auctions in order to raise cash, which sell from 15 to 20 per cent less than the usual auction cash prices, because our dealers are unable to obtain funds through the banks, that they may enter upon speculation. Much of this distress is the result of extravagant adventure, and that upon fictitious capital, but we have reason to believe that it is in its worst condition, and that the next change in the posture of affairs will be for the better.—Freeman's Journal.

We are pleased to find the following paragraph in the New York Daily Advertiser of Saturday:—

The Money Market.—It is stated by those who are acquainted with the subject, that the demand for specie has materially lessened, and that the United States' Branch and the city Banks have been more liberal in their discounts, and the pressure for the money market is sensibly relieved.

The Evening Post says:—"As our paper was going to press, we have just learned that the U. S. Branch Bank in New York have extended their discount this forenoon to about \$400,000; an instance of liberality and good sense that deserves and will receive the highest praise."

The following note on this subject is from a merchant of this city.

Baltimore, Monday morning, 28th. I have just returned from New York, and am happy to say the panic has in a great measure subsided and confidence restored. It is supposed there will be very few failures in addition to those that have already taken place, and none for large amounts. Business generally assumes a different aspect, and things are going on in their natural channel. There appears to be great elasticity and enterprise in all classes of that commercial community.

From the Philadelphia Aurora, Nov. 26. POLICE OFFICE.—The outrage upon decency and good order, as exhibited in

the gross conduct of those who promoted the disorder at Bethel Church, on last Sabbath evening, has called forth and merits the indignation of every good citizen. On Monday, the Mayor's office was crowded, and numerous examinations were had, on oath, in relation to the matter, without fixing suspicion on any individual, and a further hearing was fixed for Wednesday. The substance of the matter elicited was nearly as follows. This Bethel is a very large Methodist Church, and it was supposed that nearly 3000 persons were peaceably worshipping within it when the affair occurred. The church was crowded. Three young white men, well dressed, were first observed in the church, and near the door, one of them with a sgar in his mouth, a doorkeeper desired him to put away his sgar, or to leave the church. This he did, after some little grumbling, having been passed out by one of the committee appointed to keep order; after getting out, they threatened to fix the negroes. Presently two or three young men returned into the church, and were politely invited to take seats, but two of them advanced to the stove, and remained some little time around it, when one of them was seen to put a bundle of something into the stove, and then they immediately moved off towards the door and made their escape. A sample of the materials thrown into the stove was produced by bishop Allen, having been spilt on the floor, and on the grates of the stove. It was believed to be pulverized cayenne pepper, salt, and perhaps some other chemical ingredient combined. A large quantity was believed to have been put into the stove. A most powerful and deleterious gas was instantly discharged, and in such quantity as to affect almost the whole congregation; and an universal coughing and sneezing at first took place; the alarm became general, and a rush was made for the doors and windows, which were instantly forced open above and below stairs; the cry of fire was raised, and a most dreadful tumult followed, particularly amongst the women, who screamed and shrieked incessantly; eventually, a portion of the gallery's air gave way in consequence of the pressure of the crowd, who were endeavouring to descend, and numbers were at once precipitated to the floor beneath, were trampled over and trampled upon by those who succeeded, many of whom having fainted, and several being hurt by falling, remained piled upon one another until they were disengaged by the men, after the alarm had subsided; several, it was believed, jumped or fell from the gallery windows to the pavement beneath, and the wonder seems to be that only a single person was found dead, although many were greatly injured; the deceased was a poor widow, an industrious woman that sustained a good character. The life of another black woman was said to be despaired of. Several pocket books and watches were purloined in the immense crowd that assembled in the street, and blooded the doors and passages; it was supposed that in twenty minutes after the affair commenced, there were 5000 people within and around the church. Our worthy mayor and high constable Garrigue, were seen on the ground, and in the church, in a very few minutes after the affair happened, and the only person that showed a riotous disposition was promptly carried to the watch house.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.  
George S. Tyson was yesterday morning brought before the supreme court of Pennsylvania on a writ of habeas corpus. Some weeks ago he was tried in our city court, on a charge of larceny, in having fraudulently obtained from a lady \$1023, under pretext of investing that amount for her, and then converting it to his own use. He was sentenced to several years imprisonment and to restore the money. The Recorder having expressed the opinion that the offence did not amount to larceny, and the attorney general of Pennsylvania having, as we learn, confirmed that opinion, the Governor pardoned Mr. Tyson: But the inspectors of the prison deemed it their duty not to liberate him until he had repaid the money taken from the lady, and paid the costs of prosecution. He was therefore brought before the supreme court yesterday, claiming his liberty under the executive pardon. Judge Duncan decided in the case, that the prisoner was not entitled to his discharge until that part of the sentence of the city court, which required the restoration of the money taken, and the payment of the costs of prosecution, should be complied with; that the right of the executive to pardon extended only so far as respected the offence of the prisoner to the public, and could not affect the rights of individuals. He must therefore be remanded to prison, where he would remain until the money was paid, or until he had obtained the relief provided by law for insolvent debtors.

In the Virginia Legislature, which will meet at Richmond, on Monday, there is much important business to be transacted. This is what is called the "scratching year," when two members of the Executive Council must be displaced, and the vacancies filled. A Governor and United States' Senator are to be appointed; and other officers will have to be filled. The propriety of calling a Convention, to amend the State Constitution, will undergo discussion. It is thought that the business will not be carried through, so as to allow an adjournment, until the beginning of March. Nat. Jour.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—Ex-President Monroe is seriously spoken of as the next Governor of Virginia, and his willingness to accept the office is inferred from his having recently qualified as Justice of the Peace in the County of Loudoun. Burwell Bassett, John Tyler, Peter V. Daniel and Joseph G. Cabell, esqrs. are likewise mentioned as fit persons to succeed, the present incumbent. Richmond Whig.

In the Legislature of Georgia, now in session, there is as far as we can gather from the newspapers, a majority opposed to the present administration of that State. The election of the officers of the two Houses is said to have determined that point. In the House of Representatives, THOMAS W. MURRAY was chosen Speaker by a majority of 67 to 54, over Mr. HUNSON, the opposing candidate. In the Senate, A. B. POWELL received 35 votes for Speaker, and Mr. STOCKS 23 votes. These results are supposed to show the state of parties in the Legislature; though on what points and in what degree the parties differ, we are yet to learn from the course of their proceedings. We think it is probable the Indian question will not be found to be the line of division. For the present, the only measure we have seen proposed, is in the form of resolutions, with a preamble, introduced by Gen. HARDEN, which were ordered to be printed, doubtless that they might be better understood. This was well done before they were acted upon, especially when we find them taking such ground as the following:

"We confidently believe and earnestly insist that an adherence to 'original principles' would strictly confine the action of the General Government to the sphere marked out and limited by the express provisions of the constitution; and that no other powers than those granted in direct terms, and not depending upon the uncertainty of constructive inferences or implied admissions, should be assumed, or exercised by it."

If the confident belief here expressed is not in the very teeth of an express provision of the constitution, we renounce all knowledge of our mother tongue.—The language of that instrument is, explicitly, that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into execution" the powers "granted in direct terms," and also "all other powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." If there are no "other" powers which Congress can legally exercise but those expressly granted, this most effective part of the constitution, which every legislator is sworn to support (and of course make himself familiarly acquainted with,) is a dead letter. We do not, however, intend now to be seduced into the wide field of argument into which a pursuit of this subject would lead us. We only mean to present the conclusion to which the reasoning of the mover of the Preamble has led him, being too resolution with which it concludes:

"It is, therefore, resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of Georgia, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested and advised, to stand firm to the support of the 'Rights of the States,' and to oppose, at the very threshold, every, the least attempt, to encroach upon them by the General Government, always remembering that 'it is against slow and silent attacks that a nation ought to be particularly on its guard'—in which course of conduct they may implicitly rely upon the ardent and steadfast support of the whole body of freemen of Georgia, who are equally and alike disposed to risk all that is dear to them, in the support and defence of the Union and sovereignty of the States."

[This resolution, the reader must recollect, has not been acted on.]—Nat. Int.

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD MINES.  
We have seen and conversed during the week, with a Mr. Rothe, a practical Miner, from the mines of Saxony, who has been in the western part of this State, investigating the gold region. From the examination which he has made, he accords perfectly in the opinion expressed by Mr. Olmsted, that this section of North Carolina is the most extensive deposit of Gold, hitherto discovered in the world.—We were pleased to learn from him, that a company is forming in the counties of Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Montgomery, for the purpose of working these mines systematically. At a mine recently discovered three miles above the narrows of the Yadkin, four penny-weights per day are found by the common mode of washing it. When machinery is practically applied for separating the gold from the sand, there is no doubt but the proceeds will be greatly increased, whilst there will be a vast saving of labor. Raleigh Register.

PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 12 1/2 a 5 25
" City Mills, superior qual."	5 25 a
" Do. standard qual."	4 75 a 4 87 1/2
" Susquehanna, " none	
Wheat—red, per bush.	70 a 90
" white, " "	95 a 96
Corn—white, " "	53 a 54
" yellow, " "	54 a
Rye, per bush.	54 a —Pat.

[COMMUNICATED.]  
OBITUARY.

Departed this life in Somerset county, on Monday afternoon last, Levin R. King, Esq. in the 49th year of his age.—Mr. King, for several years past had been, and was at the time of his death, a member elect of the legislature of Maryland.—His deportment through life had endeared him to a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Maryland.—At the time of his death he was the Master of Somerset Lodge, No. 49.—on the succeeding evening his remains were appropriately interred in the burial ground of the Presbyterian Church, at Princes Anne, by the craft, accompanied with a large concourse of his fellow citizens who attended to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory. H.

DIED  
In this town, on Monday last, Mrs. —

—In this town on Tuesday last, Mrs. —

—In this county, on Thursday last, Mrs. —

—Yesterday evening in this county, Robert Kemp—His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in King's Creek, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

—Yesterday, in this county, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickerson.

## Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with his entire

## Fall and Winter

SUPPLY OF

## GOODS.

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES;

Amongst which are

Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs or long Shawls

Do. do. Mantles

Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.

Do. do. do. for Belts

Do. black and white Lace Veils

Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses

Bobbinet and Thread Laces

Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids

Brown and blue Camblet for Cloaks

Black & colored Bombazettes & Bombazeenes

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. &c.

Also,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools,

Groceries, Liquors, Queens'-Ware, Glass and China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware

—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes

and Falling Axes, of superior quality—Window Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn, Feathers and Country Produce.

Easton, Dec. 3. 4w

## Pavilion Circus.

The Proprietors of the Circus respectfully inform the inhabitants of Easton, that they will give an

EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT

on the Square in front of John L. Kerr's, Esquire,

THIS EVENING, 3d December.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE WITH A

GRAND ENTREE

of eight beautiful Horses. Riding Master, Mr. Sibery—Clown, Mr. Lewis.

RUNNING VAULTING, or Sports of the Ring.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. FOSTER.

GROUND & LOFTY TUMBLING.

HorsemanSHIP, by Master Sergeant, on TWO

Shetland Ponies, who will leap Whip, Hoop, Garters, and conclude by jumping through a Balloon.

Mr. Sibery will introduce a Horse trained in a short space of time, who will partake of a Collocation with the Clown, and leap a number of Bars, &c. &c.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. TURNER,

who, for elegance and perfect balance, ranks among the first Equestrians in America.

Still Vaulting, by the whole Troupe of Flying Phenomena—Clown, Mr. Lewis.

THE PERFORMANCE TO CONCLUDE WITH THE LAUGHABLE FARCE OF THE

Hunted Tailor,

Or, Billy Button's Unfortunate Journey to Brentford.—Billy, Button, Mr. Sibery, Master, Mr. Turner—Clown, Lewis.

\*Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performance will commence at half past 6. Admission, Box 50 cents, Pitt 25 cents—Children under 12 years of age, half price.

The Managers respectfully request that those who intend to honor them with their company this evening, will procure Tickets at the Bar of Mr. Solomon Lowe, as they wish to avoid taking money at the door.

Dec. 3.

MINSON KIRBY.

Talbot county, Md. Dec. 3.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to me directed, at the suit of Perre Spencer, against Rigby Hopkins, will be exposed at public vendue, and sold for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh instant, between the hours of twelve o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Hopkins, of, in and to the farm and plantation, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, on which James Harrison, (of Wm.) now resides, situate on Harris' Creek, and being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck,' 'Hap-Hazard' and 'Harrison's Fortune,' containing 166 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior judgments. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county.

Dec. 3. 4w

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a

HOUSE and LOT, where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the 1st day of January next.

ANTHONY BANNING.

Nov. 26

## A MILL for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the next year, a valuable Mill and Mill seat, known by the name of

LEE'S MILL,

Situate directly on the Post-road from Easton to Hillsborough. The Dwelling House and Mill is in complete repair, and to a good tenant who understands the business, the terms will be made moderate.

Application to be made to the subscriber, living in Tuckahoe.

LEVI LEE.

Nov. 26 3w

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Two Story Dwelling House

situate on West street, at present occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—

For terms apply to William H. Groome or

PHILEMON THOMAS.

Nov. 5



## POETRY.

The following is a selection from *Finckney's Poems*, recently published. "If he who reads it is a lover already (says the North American Review) it will make him love the more, and if he is not, he will determine to become one forthwith. There is a devotion and delicacy about it, an ardent, and at the same time respectful and spiritual passion breathed out in it, which must insure for it a ready admiration."

### A HEALTH.

I fill this cup to one made up  
Of loveliness alone,  
A woman, of her gentle sex  
The seeming paragon;  
To whom the better elements  
And kindly stars have given  
A form so fair, that, like the air,  
'Tis less of earth than heaven:  
Her every tone is music's own,  
Like those of morning birds,  
And something more than melody  
Dwells ever in her words:  
The coinage of her heart are they,  
And from her lips each flow,  
As one may see the burthened bee  
Forth issue from the rose.

Affections are as thoughts to her,  
The measure of her hours;  
Her feelings have the fragrant,  
The freshness of young flowers;  
And lovely passions, changing oft,  
So fill her, she appears  
The image of themselves by turns,  
—The idol of past years!

Other bright face one glance will trace  
A picture on the brain,  
And of her voice in echoing hearts  
A sound must long remain;  
But memory such as mine of her  
So very much endears,  
When death is nigh, my latest sigh  
Will not be life's but her's.

I fill this cup to one made up  
Of loveliness alone,  
A woman, of her gentle sex  
The seeming paragon—  
Her health! and would on earth there stood  
Some more of such a frame,  
That life might be all poetry,  
And weariness a name.

From the *American Statesman*.

### ANOTHER "HEALTH."

I fill this cup to one made up,  
Of ugliness and rant;  
A woman—of her scolding sex  
The peerless termagant:  
To whom the jarring elements,  
And evil stars have given,  
A form so bad, 'twould make me mad  
To think to meet in heaven.  
Her every tone is discord's own,  
The solemn screaming owl,  
Doth never in his surliest mood  
Such ominous screechings howl:  
The out-pourings of an evil heart,  
Rank poisonous—forth they flow,—  
The treacherous cat, and cursed rat  
Are squeaking ever so.

Harsh words are pleasant sounds to her,  
And sweetly soothe her hours—  
Her feelings have the pungency,  
Of nettles washed by showers—  
And furious passions changing oft,  
So fill her, she appears  
Like some old witch, as black as pitch,  
Till comes relief in tears.  
Of her dark face—time can't erase  
The basilisk from my brain,  
And, of her voice—my ringing ears  
The sound will long retain.  
But memory such as mine of her,  
Is like an iron hot;  
It burns and sears, and scalding tears,  
Still cry forget me not.

I fill this cup to one made up  
Of ugliness and rant;  
A woman—of her scolding sex  
A peerless termagant:  
Thank heaven! she has gone at last,  
And never more can vex  
An easy soul, who loves his bowl,  
Sans woman to perplex.

JERRY SNEAK.

## David M. Smith, TAILOR, HAT AND CORSET MAKER,

Respectfully informs the public that he carries on the above business, at his old stand on Washington street, in all its various branches, and that he constantly receives monthly, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the latest fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders in the above line in a neat and fashionable style as they can be executed in either of the above cities, and on as reasonable terms—he solicits a share of the public patronage and pledges himself to use every exertion to render general satisfaction.  
Easton, Nov. 26

N. B. A good and steady Journeyman wanted, to whom constant employ and the highest wages will be given—apply to  
D. M. S.

## House, Sign & Fancy PAINTING.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Easton, and having long experience and attention acquired a competent knowledge of the different branches of painting, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may favour him with their custom. All orders will be thankfully received, at the paint shop of Mr. John Camper and punctually attended to.  
EDWARD S. HOPKINS.  
Easton, Nov. 19

## PUBLIC SALE.

### Corn for Sale.

Will be exposed to Public Vendue on Thursday the 8th day of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of Thomas Valiant, on a credit of four months, from 130 to 150 barrels of good Corn, a parcel of 100 Blades; a fat Cow; a large fat Hog; a Cart, &c. The cash will be required for all purchases of Five Dollars or less. For all sums over Five Dollars notes with approved security must be given by the purchaser before the property can be delivered.  
LUCRETIA VALIANT and  
TENCH TILGHMAN,  
Administrators.

Nov. 26—2w

### Public Sale.

Will be sold at Kent Point, on the 6th day of December next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day,) on a credit of six months, all the personal property of the late Richard Cray, consisting of House and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of different kinds, and a variety of Medical Books and Surgical Instruments. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
WM. GRASON, Adm'r.

Nov. 26 3w

### For Sale,

On a liberal credit, the subscriber's Farm on Quantico Creek, in this county, containing 700 acres, less or more, easily divisible for the convenience of two purchasers, well timbered, and having an excellent range of marsh for hogs and cattle. The soil is admirably adapted, and very certain, for pasture, and for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco.

The buildings are, a spacious two story Dwelling, convenient to the water, a new kitchen, two corn houses, and a granary immediately at the landing, where vessels carrying two thousand bushels can lay, and receive their loads.

Any person disposed to purchase, will inquire for the terms of the subscriber in person, or by letter addressed to him at Princess Anne.

FRANCIS H. WATERS.

Somerset county, Nov. 19 3w

### Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent  
for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5 3w

### To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved masters within the State of Maryland, or District of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SERVANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but none beyond the prime of life. They are to be disposed of merely because the owner has no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it may be practicable, to dispose of each family to one person, or in the same neighborhood—Among them, there are several boys and girls of suitable ages to take into the house, and one very comely and promising girl of 15 or 16, who has been educated as a house-servant, and understands sewing, washing and ironing, &c. Application may be made to the subscriber, near Cambridge.

C GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal-creek, Oct. 29 7w

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of Talbot county Court to me directed against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of Samuel Harrison; also by virtue of an execution against the said Samuel Tenant, for officers fees, due and payable for the year 1825, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court House door in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace; Seized and taken as the goods and chattels of the said Samuel Tenant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned writ of venditioni exponas, and the said execution, and the interest and costs due and to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
THOS. HENRIX, Shff.

Nov. 26 ts

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution for officers fees, against Samuel Tenant, due and payable for the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, and also by virtue of an execution for officers fees against the said Samuel Tenant, for the said years, will be sold at the Court House door on Tuesday the 20th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. one negro boy called Horace; Seized and taken as the property of the said Samuel Tenant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the above mentioned executions and the costs to become due thereon. Attendance given by  
E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.

Nov. 26 ts

### A Tanner & Currier WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Tanner and Currier who is capable of managing a Tannery; to an industrious, attentive and skillful man liberal wages will be given; satisfactory references will be required.  
LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 26

### Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can come well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.  
S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Tickets only \$10!

### Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and by an improved mode of drawing secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, and the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on the 15th of February next

HIGHEST PRIZE,  
100,000 Dollars.

#### SCHEME:

1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 12 is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10 is	105,000

11,280 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000  
As usual at COHEN'S OFFICE, the cash can be had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE DRAWN.

#### Present Price of Tickets.

Tickets, --- \$10 00 | Quarters, --- \$2 50  
Halves, --- 5 00 | Eights, --- 1 25  
To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

### COHEN'S

LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE,  
NO. 114, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE,  
Where more capital prizes have been obtained than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States, or territories, either by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to  
J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,  
BALTIMORE.

Nov. 26 3w

### For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,  
for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to  
JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent  
for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

### To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neall, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton—For terms apply to the subscriber.  
EDWARD ROBERTS.  
Talbot county, Sep. 24.

### CASH, AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH; which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

Aug. 6

### THE STEAM-BOAT



### MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major McKim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.  
The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places 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 Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places,	\$3 00
From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places,	2 50
From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis,	1 50
The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.	
Dinner on board,	50

March 5

CLEMENT VICKARS.

### ALMANACS

For the Year 1826,  
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT  
THIS OFFICE.

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,  
of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.  
Nov. 5.

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin  
has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

### GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.  
Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

## NEW GOODS.

Martin & Hayward  
have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

#### A SUPPLY OF

Seasonable Goods,  
to which they most respectfully solicit the attention of their friends & the public generally.  
Easton, Oct. 15.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey will be received in exchange for Goods.

## New Fall Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE  
Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassines, and Cords; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Gingham, Italian and India Linens; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment) Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,  
FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MORROCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS,  
UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.  
Oct. 15 3w

### Valerius Dukehart,

NO. 1014 BALTIMORE STREET,  
Offers for sale, wholesale and Retail,

Cane suitable for Reed Makers, Round, Square and Oval Butter Prints, neatly lettered; Spigots and Fausetts suitable for Hogsheads, Barrels and Kegs; Lamp and Candle Wick; Weavers' and other Brushes; Cane and Metal Slays or Treeds; Nest of Sugar boxes; Brush Handles, Shuttles, Bread Trays, and Butter Bowls; Baskets, Lime or Lemon Squeezers, Mallets, Spoons, Sugar Mashers, Rolling Pins, Tops, &c.  
Nov. 12 4w

#### WOOL COMMISSION

### WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA,

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of  
DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,  
they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.  
Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

### EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.  
The public's obedient servant,  
SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hacks can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.  
S. L.

#### HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers, in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford.  
H. C.

### PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living at Hillsborough, Caroline county, Maryland, on Saturday the 4th of November instant, my negro woman

### Till Wisher,

Who is twenty eight years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high and stout made, with rather high cheek bones, and when spoken to, is rather fierce in a yawning. She carried with her a negro child, about five or six years old, called FRANCES ANN, who will answer to its name readily when called on. Her clothing was of various descriptions, with a straw bonnet, trimmed with pink ribbon.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above negroes to me, either at my residence or at any jail, so that I get them.  
MARY SETH.  
Hillsborough, Nov. 26.

## \$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 1f

## Notice.

Was committed on Monday the 10th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 and 23 years of age, says he belongs to William Fitzhugh, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult. a negro man named HENRY CLARKE, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult. a negro man named SOLOMON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 years of age, says he belongs to David Duderar, below Liberty, in this county. He had on when committed, a cross-bar cotton doublet, cotton waistcoat, row linen shirt and pantaloons, straw hat and double nailed shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed on the 14th ult. to the jail of Talbot county, as a runaway, a yellow girl by the name of ANN MARIA FOSTER, about twenty-six years old, her clothing when committed, consisted of a common calico frock—says she belongs to a Mr. Jesse Woodards, in Baltimore, who lives near the Marsh Market. The owner of the above negro girl is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.  
THOS. HENRIX, Sheriff.

Easton, Oct. 29

## Notice.

Was committed to Frederick county jail as a runaway, during the month of September last, a negro boy named JOSEPH HOPKINS, about 16 or 17 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, very black, says he has been bound to a Mr. Osborn by his mother, Lilly Hopkins, who lives in the county. He had on when committed a pair of old linen, and a pair of woolen pantaloons, a doublet much worn, an old hat without a rim, and a pair of half worn shoes. The owner of the above described boy is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Oct 15 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county as a runaway, in the month of September last, a negro man named Charles, and says that he belongs to Miles Hart near Charlottesville, Virginia. Charles is of a copper color, 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high and well made in proportion. Had on when committed linen pantaloons and shirt, old fulled cloth coat, old fur hat, and a pair of shoes half worn. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.  
THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

October 15 8w



# 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. VIII.

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## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ORATION delivered by Dr. JOSEPH E. MORGAN, before the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county, Md. at their late Cattle Show, held in Cambridge.

THIS day, gentlemen, will constitute a glorious epoch in the annals of Dorchester county; this day, the first, on which the cultivators of our soil have convened, to receive the honorable badges of successful emulation; and to deliberate on and systematize schemes of agricultural improvement, will establish an anniversary, which will command the respect and admiration of our children; because it will promote their wealth and happiness; and perpetuate their fathers' monument of independence to ages unknown; for, agriculture is the base of national wealth; and national wealth of human liberty; as the arms of our beloved country, united in architectural strength and beauty, they constitute one colossal column. "unum e pluribus" the base of agriculture, the shaft of wealth, and the capital of human liberty.

To trace minutely, the history of agriculture, would be a useless occupation of time; a mere sketch of the veneration in which it has been held, from the earliest ages, through the labyrinth of antiquity, would be a tedious and unavailing labor; it is sufficient to know that at all times, and by all nations, the art of agriculture has been admired as the first and best occupation of man. The earliest history of the eastern nations establishes their knowledge of and respect for this noble art; by which they supplied themselves with the necessities and luxuries of life.

The Chaldeans who inhabited the native country of agriculture, had, by assiduity, attained to considerable perfection in this valuable art. The Egyptians regarded it as a divine blessing, immediately conferred upon them, by their god Osiris, and worshipped in superstitious gratitude their beasts of the plough; and the Persians embraced it among the precepts of their religion; striking instances of its ancient and exalted dignity.

In the darker ages, which obscured and depressed the human mind, agriculture languished with the other arts; as soon as the faculty of reason began to dawn, and by its overpowering rays to dispel the rule and barbarous cloud, the benign genius of agriculture is again conspicuous, exerting her salutary and beneficent energies, for human comfort and happiness; she has flourished in all ages, *pari passu*, with the civilization of man; she has sunk into obscurity with the debased and barbarous mind; with the revival of letters, and the improvement of the human understanding, the tutelary genius of agriculture has again been adored, next only to the great God of nature, who conceded her to fallen man as a pledge of his divine benevolence.

Does it excite astonishment then, that with this established character of agriculture, the present age, with all its mighty and successful efforts to ameliorate the condition of man; with all its rapid strides to perfection in the various departments of art and science, have not neglected this great boon of providence; but have, by unanimous consent, placed it in the first order of human employment in reference to the beauty and extent of the science, and the benefits to mankind, resulting from the practice.

While agriculture was consigned to the charge of sloth and ignorance; while the only principle of action was the custom of forefathers, without adverting to the physical and moral necessity of improvement, or the peculiar circumstances under which those customs were adopted, agriculture, reproach and ignominy, were synonymous epithets; the farmer was despised as a plodding fool, a fit companion; only for the beast, which dragged his reluctant plough; now, that the human mind has expanded above those grovelling notions; when reason is connected with action; when the art is becoming founded in science; and elementary principles becoming developed by observation and experience to guide and instruct the farmer, to render intelligible what he may discern in the sphere of his profession, and conduct him to rational inferences; now, since this happy revolution; since the faculty of reason has acquired the supremacy in this great department of human affairs, the farmer deservedly ranks as a gentleman of the first order in society; his profession is honorable, learned and useful; it peculiarly conduces him, in his studies and reflections to the great and wonderful operations of nature; it inclines him to investigate their causes, and affords him a delight, of which none others can so largely participate.

The theory of agriculture cannot yet be said to be fully established; hence various and opposite theories of vital interest; we must not, therefore, hesitate to examine

new doctrines, to detect errors, or suggest what we consider truths, because of the fallibility of human reason; we should not encourage distaste for the *theoretic inquiry*, because the human mind has been led into error; by those very errors and their consequent detection; by new facts and new theories we arrive at our final purpose, the truth which we have desired.

To attempt the delineation of a system of agriculture preferable to any other, when I am addressing an audience of much eminence and experience, would be presumptuous; yet I shall take the liberty conferred by the office, with which you have been so kind as to honor me, to offer a few concise suggestions on some of the most generally interesting topics in relation to agricultural improvement.

I am aware, gentlemen, of the prejudices existing in the minds of many against *theory* in agriculture; delude not yourselves with this too popular sentiment; *without theory, the life of science*, no art can attain to perfection; anomalous indeed would be the case, were agriculture to grow and flourish in ignorance, without the aid of science, without system, without a knowledge of elementary principles; these enable us to shun the quicksands of error, and lead us through experience to truth; as lighted beacons to the benighted navigator, which preserve him from rocks and shoals, and conduct him in the channel of safety to his destined haven.

I do not contend that every farmer must be a theorist, or every theorist a farmer; but that by the influence of science all arts and professions have flourished; and without it they have languished; they are different departments of the same institution; co-equal and co-essential; as the muscle and the nerve in the human economy, the one directs, the other performs; the one exerts a moral, the other a physical influence.

By means of agricultural science, we understand the constitution of soils, and their various defects; the nature of manures, and the mode of their operation; and necessarily, their peculiar adaptation to supply the defect of an absent substance, or to neutralize, nullify, or perhaps render wholesome and useful to vegetation present substances of the most pernicious quality; has your soil acid? destroy the poison by alkaline matters. Is the acid sulphuric? by lime you convert it into plaster of Paris. Has it a metallic salt, a vegetable poison? by lime you decompose it, and render it innocuous. Has it a cohesive clay? by burning you render it friable and pervious to the extension of the tender radicle; you produce a substance which I have denominated the "deutoxide of aluminum," with new chemical properties, which I have explained on another occasion, highly conducive to vegetable life and growth; one, whose universality and excellence will be recognised at a future day, by the farmer of energy and enterprise, among the greatest favours of God to man.

This subject in general, of the science of agriculture, is one of infinite beauty and interest, but too attractive, and too diffuse, for the bounds of a limited address, and I shall confine my remarks to a few topics, and within as small a compass as the nature of the subjects will admit of.

Next in succession to a view of its dignity, beauty and utility, is naturally associated the correlative idea of the means best adapted to the promotion and perfection of the art and science of agriculture; and upon this subject, though copious, I will venture to ask your patience, but for a few moments.

It is obvious that information is the first pillar of this magnificent edifice, and equally so that it must be derived from the accumulative resources of the many; did this proposition require support, it would be found in the rapid growth of the arts and sciences from the invention of printing; the facilities which this noble art has afforded to mankind for the acquirement of knowledge, it would be idle to dwell upon, and that it has contributed to the knowledge of agriculture, as well as other objects of human attention, history affords us ample testimony; and that books on agricultural subjects, are a fruitful source of this knowledge, seems undeniable. Periodical publications, devoted to agricultural subjects, conducted with talent, and of widely extended circulation, afford boundless means of popular instruction—of this source of knowledge and information, the American Farmer, published in Baltimore by Mr. Skinner, is an instance, which reflects honor on the state; by this medium, for the small price of five dollars per year, the aggregate knowledge, observation and experience of millions are faithfully conveyed every week in the year, to the subscriber's door.

Agricultural associations, such as we have now instituted, affording frequent opportunities of a familiar interchange of hypothetical sentiments, as well as of practical results, and exciting by professed badges of victory, a meritorious emulation to excel in points of the highest local interest; most of necessity operate, as a mean of improvement, as a bond of social harmony, as a fountain of knowledge and information, whose wholesome ethereal waters will refresh and invigorate the body and mind of the *thriving farmer*, who may indulge in the *luxurious potato*.

[To be concluded in our next]

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives.

In taking a general survey of the concerns of our beloved country, with reference to subjects interesting to the common welfare, the first sentiment which impresses itself upon the mind, is of gratitude to the Omnipotent Dispenser of all Good, for the continuance of the signal blessings of his Providence, and especially for that health which, to an unusual extent, has prevailed within our borders; and for that abundance which, in the vicissitudes of the seasons, has been scattered with profusion over our land. Nor ought we less to ascribe to Him the glory, that we are permitted to enjoy the bounties of His hand in peace and tranquility; in peace with all the other nations of the earth, in tranquility among ourselves. There has, indeed, rarely been a period in the history of civilized man, in which the general condition of the Christian Nations has been marked so extensively by peace and prosperity. Europe, with a few partial and unhappy exceptions, has enjoyed ten years of peace, during which all her Governments, whatever the theory of their constitution may have been, are successively taught to feel that the end of their institution is the happiness of the people, and that the exercise of power among men can be justified only by the blessings it confers upon those over whom it is extended.

During the same period, our intercourse with all those nations has been pacific and friendly—it so continues. Since the close of your last session, no material variation has occurred in our relations with any one of them. In the commercial and navigation system of Great Britain, important changes of municipal regulations have recently been sanctioned by acts of Parliament, the effect of which, upon the interests of other nations, and particularly upon ours, has not yet been fully developed. In the recent renewal of the diplomatic missions on both sides, between the two governments, assurances have been given and received of the continuance and increase of that mutual confidence and cordiality by which the adjustment of many points of difference had already been effected, and which affords the sweet pledge for the ultimate satisfactory adjustment of those which still remain open or may hereafter arise.

The policy of the United States, in their commercial intercourse with other nations, has always been of the most liberal character. In the mutual exchange of their respective productions, they have abstained altogether from prohibitions—they have interdicted themselves the power of laying taxes upon exports, and whenever they have favoured their own shipping, by special preferences, or exclusive privileges in their own ports, it has been only with a view to counteract similar favours and exclusions granted by the nations with whom we have been engaged in traffic, to their own people or shipping, and to the disadvantage of ours. Immediately after the close of the last war, a proposal was fairly made by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1815, to all the maritime nations to lay aside the system of retaliating restrictions and exclusions, and to place the shipping of both parties to the common trade, on a footing of equality, in respect to the duties of tonnage and impost. This offer was partially and successively accepted by Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Hanseatic Cities, Prussia, Sardinia, the Duke of Oldenburg and Russia. It was also adopted, under certain modifications, in our late commercial convention with France. And, by the act of Congress of 8th January, 1824, it has received a new confirmation, with all the nations who had acceded to it, and has been offered again to all those who are, or may hereafter be, willing to abide in reciprocity by it. But all these regulations, whether established by treaty, or by municipal enactments, are still subject to one important restriction. The removal of discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, is limited to articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the country to which the vessel belongs, or to such articles as are most usually first shipped from her ports. It will deserve the serious consideration of Congress, whether even this remnant of restriction may not be safely abandoned, and whether the general theory of equal competition made in the act of 8th January, 1824, may not be extended to include all articles of merchandise not prohibited, of what country soever they may be the produce or manufacture. Propositions to this effect have already been made to us by more than one European government, and it is probable, that if once established by legislation or compact with any distinguished maritime State, it would recommend itself by the experience of its advantages, to the general accession of all.

The Convention of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and France, concluded on the 24th June, 1822, was, in the understanding and intent of both parties, as appears upon its face, only a temporary arrangement of the points of difference between them, of the most immediate and pressing urgency. It was limited, in the first instance, to two years,

from the 1st of October, 1822, but with a proviso, that it should further continue in force, till the conclusion of a general and definitive treaty of commerce; unless terminated by a notice six months in advance, of either of the parties to the other. Its operation, so far as it extended, has been mutually advantageous; it still continues in force, by common consent.—But it left unadjusted several objects of great interest to the citizens and subjects of both countries, and particularly a mass of claims, to considerable amount of citizens of the United States upon the Government of France, of indemnity for property taken or destroyed under circumstances of the most aggravated and outrageous character. In the long period during which continual and earnest appeals have been made to the equity and magnanimity of France, in behalf of these claims, their justice has not been, as it could not be, denied. It was hoped that the accession of a new Sovereign to the Throne would have afforded a favorable opportunity of presenting them to the consideration of his Government. They have been presented and urged, hitherto without effect. The repeated and earnest representations of our Minister at the Court of France, remain as yet even without an answer. Were the demands of nations upon the justice of each other susceptible of adjudication by the sentence of an impartial tribunal, those to which I now refer would long since have been settled, and adequate indemnity would have been obtained. There are large amounts of similar claims upon the Netherlands, Naples and Denmark. For those upon Spain, prior to 1819, indemnity was, after many years of patient forbearance, obtained, and those upon Sweden have been lately compromised by a private settlement, in which the claimants themselves have acquiesced. The Governments of Denmark and of Naples have been recently reminded of those yet existing against them; nor will any of them be forgotten, while a hope may be indulged of obtaining justice, by the means within the constitutional power of the Executive, and without resorting to those measures of self-redress, which, as well as the time, circumstances and occasion, which may require them, are within the exclusive competency of the Legislature.

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to bear witness to the liberal spirit with which the Republic of Colombia has made satisfaction for well-established claims of a similar character.—And among the documents now communicated to Congress, will be distinguished a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Republic, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the last recess of the Legislature. The negotiation of similar treaties with all the independent South American States, has been contemplated, and may yet be accomplished. The basis of them all, as proposed by the United States, has been laid in two principles; the one of entire and unqualified reciprocity; the other the mutual obligation of the parties, to place each other permanently upon the footing of the most favored nation. These principles are, indeed, indispensable to the effectual emancipation of the American hemisphere from the thralldom of colonizing monopolies and exclusions; an event rapidly realizing in the progress of human affairs, and which the resistance still opposed in certain parts of Europe to the acknowledgment of the Southern American Republics as independent States, will, it is believed, contribute more effectually to accomplish. The time has been, and that not remote, when some of those States, might, in their anxious desire to obtain a nominal recognition, have accepted of a nominal independence, clogged with burdensome conditions, and exclusive commercial privileges granted to the nation from which they have separated, to the disadvantage of all others. They are now all aware that such concessions to any European nation, would be incompatible with that independence which they have declared and maintained.

Among the measures which have been suggested to them by the new relations with one another resulting from the recent changes of their condition, is that of assembling, at the Isthmus of Panama, a Congress at which each of them should be represented, to deliberate upon objects important to the welfare of all. The Republics of Colombia, of Mexico, and of Central America, have already deputed Plenipotentiaries to such a meeting, and they have invited the United States to be also represented there by their ministers.—The invitation has been accepted, and ministers on the part of the United States will be commissioned to attend to those deliberations, and to take part in them, so far as may be compatible with that neutrality from which it is neither our intention, nor the desire of the other American States, that we should depart.

The Commissioners under the Seventh Article of the Treaty of Ghent have so nearly completed their labors, that, by the Report recently received from the Agent on the part of the United States, there is reason to expect that the commission will be closed at their next session, appointed for the 22d of May of the ensuing year.

The other Commission, appointed to ascertain the indemnities due for slaves car-

ried away from the United States, after the close of the late war, have met with some difficulty, which has delayed their progress in the inquiry. A reference has been made to the British Government on the subject, which, it may be hoped, will lead to hasten the decision of the Commissioners, or serve as a substitute for it.

Among the powers specifically granted to Congress by the Constitution, are those of establishing uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States, and of providing for organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States.—The magnitude and complexity of the interests affected by legislation upon these subjects may, account for the fact, that, long and often as both of them have occupied the attention, and animated the debates of Congress, no systems have yet been devised, for fulfilling, to the satisfaction of the community, the duties prescribed by these grants of power. To conciliate the claim of the individual citizens to the enjoyment of personal liberty, with the effective obligation of private contracts, is the difficult problem to be solved by a law of Bankruptcy. These are objects of the deepest interest to a society; affecting all that is precious in the existence of multitudes; of persons, many of them in the classes essentially dependent and helpless; of the age requiring nurture, and of the sex entitled to protection, from the free agency of the parent and the husband. The organization of the Militia is yet more indispensable to the liberties of the country. It is only by an effective Militia that we can at once enjoy the repose of peace, and bid defiance to foreign aggression; it is by the militia that we are constituted an armed nation, standing in perpetual panoply of defence, in the presence of all other nations of the earth. To this end, it would be necessary so to shape its organization, as to give it a more united and active energy.—There are laws for establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, and for arming and equipping its whole body. But it is a body of dislocated members, without the vigor of unity, and having little of uniformity, but the name.—To infuse into this most important institution the power of which it is susceptible, and to make it available for the defence of the Union, at the shortest notice, and at the smallest expense of time, of life, and of treasure, are among the benefits to be expected from the persevering deliberations of Congress.

Among the unequivocal indications of our national prosperity, is the flourishing state of our finances. The revenues of the present year, from all their principal sources, will exceed the anticipations of the last. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January last, was a little short of two millions of dollars, exclusive of two millions and a half, being the moiety of the loan of five millions, authorized by the Acts of 26th May, 1824. The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, exclusive of the other moiety of the same loan, are estimated at sixteen millions five hundred thousand dollars; and it is expected that those of the current quarter will exceed five millions of dollars; forming an aggregate of receipts of nearly twenty-two millions, independent of the loan. The expenditures of the year will not exceed that sum more than two millions. By those expenditures, nearly eight millions of the principal of the public debt have been discharged. More than a million and a half has been devoted to the debt of gratitude to the warriors of the Revolution; a nearly equal sum to the construction of fortifications, and the acquisition of national defence; half a million to the gradual increase of the Navy; an equal sum for purchases of territory from the Indians, and payment of annuities to them, and upwards of a million for objects of internal improvements authorized by special Acts of the last Congress. If we add to these, four millions of dollars for payment of interest upon the public debt, there remains a sum of about seven millions, which have defrayed the whole expense of the Administration of Government, in its Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments, including the support of the Military & Naval Establishments, & all the occasional contingencies of a Government co-extensive with the Union.

The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported, from the commencement of the year, is about twenty-five millions and a half; and that which will accrue during the current quarter, is estimated at five millions and a half, from these thirty-one millions, deducting the drawback, estimated at less than seven millions, a sum exceeding twenty-four millions will constitute the revenue of the year; and will exceed the whole expenditures of the year. The entire amount of the public debt remaining due on the 1st of January next, will be short of eighty-one millions of dollars.

By an Act of Congress of the 3d of March last, a loan of twelve millions of dollars was authorized at four and a half per cent or an exchange of stock to that amount of four and a half per cent for a stock of six per cent, to create a fund for extinguishing an equal amount of the public debt, bearing an interest of six per cent, redeemable in 1826. An account of measures taken to give effect to this Act will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

As the object which it had in view has been, but partially accomplished, it will be for the consideration of Congress, whether the power with which it clothed the Executive should not be renewed at an early day of the present Session, and under what modifications.

The Act of Congress of the 3d March last, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe in the name and for the use of the United States, for one thousand five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, has been passed.



cuted by the actual subscription for the amount specified, and such other measures have been adopted by that officer, under the Act, as the fulfilment of its intentions requires. The latest accounts received of this important undertaking, authorize the belief that it is in successful progress.

The payment into the Treasury from proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, during the present year, were estimated at one million of dollars. The actual receipts of the first two quarters have fallen very little short of that sum; it is not expected that the second half of the year will be equally productive; but the income of the year from that source may now be safely estimated at a million and a half. The Act of Congress of 18th May, 1824, to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of public land was limited, in its operation of relief to the purchaser, to the 10th of April last. Its effects at the end of the quarter during which it expired, was to reduce that debt from ten to seven millions. By the operation of similar prior laws of relief, from and since that of 2d March, 1821, the debt had been reduced, from upwards of twenty two millions to ten. It is exceedingly desirable that it should be extinguished altogether; and to facilitate that consummation, I recommend to Congress the revival, for one year more, of the Act of 18th May, 1824, with such provisional modification as may be necessary to guard the public interests against fraudulent practices in the resale of the relinquished land. The purchasers of public lands are among the most useful of our fellow citizens, and, since the system of sales for cash alone has been introduced, great indulgence has been justly extended to those who had previously purchased upon credit. The debt which had been contracted under the credit sales had become unwieldy, and its extinction was alike advantageous to the purchaser and the public. Under the system of sales, matured, as it has been, by experience, and adapted to the exigencies of the times, the lands will continue, as they have become, an abundant source of revenue and when the pledge of them to the public creditor shall have been redeemed by the entire discharge of the national debt, the swelling tide of wealth with which they replenish the common Treasury may be made to reflow in unaltered streams of improvement from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The condition of the various branches of the public service resorting from the Department of War, and their administration during the current year, will be exhibited in the Report from the Secretary of War, and the accompanying documents herewith communicated. The organization and discipline of the army are effective and satisfactory. To counteract the prevalence of desertion among the troops, it has been suggested to withhold from the men a small portion of their monthly pay, until the period of their discharge; and some expedient appears to be necessary, to preserve and maintain among the officers so much of the art of horsemanship as could scarcely fail to be found wanting, on the possible sudden eruption of a war, which should overtake us unprovided with a single corps of cavalry. The Military Academy at West Point, under the restrictions of a severe but paternal superintendence, recommends itself more and more to the patronage of the Nation; and the number of meritorious officers which it forms and introduces to the public service furnishes the means of multiplying the undertakings of public improvements to which their acquirements at that institution are peculiarly adapted. The school of Artillery practice established at Fortress Monroe is well suited to the same purpose, and may need the aid of further legislative provisions to the same end. The Reports from the various officers at the head of the administrative branches of the military service, connected with the quartering, clothing subsistence, health and pay, of the Army, exhibit the assiduous vigilance of those officers in the performance of their respective duties, and the faithful accountability which has pervaded every part of the system.

Our relations with the numerous tribes of aboriginal natives of this country, scattered over its extensive surface, and so dependent, even for their existence, upon our power, have been, during the present year, highly interesting. An act of Congress of 25th May, 1824, made an appropriation to defray the expenses of making Treaties of trade and friendship with the Indian Tribes beyond the Mississippi. An act of 3d March, 1825, authorized Treaties to be made with the Indians for their consent to the making of a road from the frontier of Missouri to that of New Mexico. And another act of the same date, provided for defraying the expenses of holding Treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomonees, Sanks, Foxes, &c. for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace between the said Tribes. The first and the last objects of these Acts have been accomplished, and the second is yet in a process of execution. The Treaties which, since the last Session of Congress, have been concluded with the several Tribes, will be laid before the Senate for their consideration, conformably to the Constitution. They comprise large and valuable acquisitions of Territory; and they secure an adjustment of boundaries, and give pledges of permanent peace between several Tribes which had been long waging bloody wars against each other.

On the 12th of February last, a Treaty was signed at the Indian Springs, between Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and individuals of the Creek Nation of Indians, which was received at the Seat of Government only a few days before the close of the last Session of Congress and of the late Administration. The advice and consent of the Senate was given to it, on the 3d

of March too late for it to receive the ratification of the then President of the United States; it was ratified on the 7th of March, under the unsuspecting impression that it had been negotiated in good faith, and in the confidence inspired by the recommendation of the Senate. The subsequent transactions in relation to this Treaty will form the subject of a separate Message.

The appropriations made by Congress, for public works, as well in the construction of fortifications, as for purposes of internal improvement, so far as they have been expended, have been faithfully applied. Their progress has been delayed by the want of suitable officers for superintending them. An increase of both the Corps of Engineers, Military and Topographical, was recommended by my predecessor at the last Session of Congress. The reasons upon which that recommendation was founded, subsist in all their force, and have acquired additional urgency since that time. It may also be expedient to organize the Topographical Engineers into a Corps similar to the present establishment of the Corps of Engineers. The Military Academy at West Point, will furnish, from the Cadets annually graduated there, officers well qualified for carrying this measure into effect.

The Board of Engineers for Internal Improvement, appointed for carrying into execution the Act of Congress of 30th of April, 1824, "to procure the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals," have been actively engaged in that service from the close of the last Session of Congress. They have completed the surveys necessary for ascertaining the practicability of a Canal from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and are preparing a full Report on that subject; which, when completed, will be laid before you. The same observation is to be made with regard to the two other objects of national importance, upon which the Board have been occupied; namely, the accomplishment of a National Road from this City to New Orleans, and the practicability of uniting the waters of Lake Memphramog with Connecticut River, and the improvement of the navigation of that River. The surveys have been made and are nearly completed. The Report may be expected at an early period during the present Session of Congress.

The Acts of Congress of the last Session relative to the surveying, marking, or laying out roads in the Territories of Florida, Arkansas, and Michigan, from Missouri to Mexico, and for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, are some of them, fully executed, and others in the process of execution. Those for completing or commencing fortifications, have been delayed only so far as the Corps of Engineers has been inadequate to furnish officers for the necessary superintendence of the works. Under the Act confirming the statutes of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company three Commissioners on the part of the United States have been appointed for opening books and receiving subscriptions, in concert with a like number of Commissioners appointed on the part of each of those States. A meeting of the Commissioners has been postponed to await the definite Report of the Board of Engineers.—The light-houses and monuments for the safety of our commerce and mariners; the works for the security of Plymouth Beach, and for the preservation of the islands in Boston Harbour, have received the attention required by the laws relating to those objects respectively. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, the most important of them all, after surmounting no inconsiderable difficulty in fixing upon the direction of the road has commenced under the most promising auspices, with the improvements of recent invention in the mode of construction, and with the advantage of a great reduction in the comparative cost of the work.

The operation of the laws relating to the Revolutionary Pensioners may deserve the renewed consideration of Congress. The Act of 18th March, 1818, while it made provision for many meritorious and indigent citizens, who had served in the War of Independence, opened a door to numerous abuses and impositions. To remedy this, the Act of 1st May, 1820, exacted proofs of absolute indigence, which many really in want were unable, and all, susceptible of that delicacy which is allied to many virtues, must be deeply reluctant to give. The result has been, that some among the least deserving have been retained, and some in whom the requisites both of worth and want were combined, have been stricken from the list. As the numbers of these venerable relics of an age gone by diminish; as the decays of body and mind, and estate, of those that survive, must in the common course of nature increase, should not a more liberal portion of indulgence be dealt out to them? May not the want, in most instances, be inferred from the demand, when the service can be duly proved, and may not the last days of human infirmity be spared the mortification of purchasing a pittance of relief only by exposure of its own necessities? I submit to Congress the expediency either of providing for individual cases of this description by special enactment, or of revising the Act of 1st May, 1820, with a view to mitigate the rigour of its exclusions, in favour of persons to whom charity now bestowed can scarcely discharge the debt of justice.

The portion of the Naval force of the Union in actual service, has been chiefly employed on three stations: The Mediterranean, the coast of South America bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the West Indies. An occasional cruiser has been sent to range along the African shores most polluted by the traffic of slaves; one armed vessel has been stationed on the coast of our eastern boundary, to cruise along the fishing grounds in Hudson's Bay, and on the coast of Labrador; and the first service of a new frigate has been per-

formed in restoring to his native soil, and domestic enjoyments, the veteran hero whose youthful blood and treasure had freely flowed in the cause of our Country's Independence, and whose whole life had been a series of services and sacrifices to the improvement of his fellow-men. The visit of General La Fayette, alike honourable to himself and to our Country, closed, as it had commenced with the most affecting testimonials of devoted attachment on his part, and of unbounded gratitude on the part of the People to him in return. It will for me, hereafter, a pleasing incident in the annals of our Union, giving to real history the intense interest of romance, and signally marking the unpurchasable tribute of a great Nation's social affections to the disinterested champion of the liberties of human kind.

The constant maintenance of a small squadron in the Mediterranean is a necessary substitute for the humiliating alternative of paying tribute for the security of our commerce in that sea, and for a precarious peace, at the mercy of every caprice of the Barbary States, by whom it was liable to be violated. An additional motive for keeping a respectable force stationed there at this time, is found in the maritime war raging between the Greeks and Turks; and in which the neutral navigation of this Union is always in danger of outrage and depredation. A few instances have occurred of such depredations upon our merchant vessels by privateers and pirates wearing the Grecian flag, but without real authority from the Greek or any other government. The heroic struggles of the Greeks themselves, in which our warmest sympathies as freemen and Christians have been engaged have continued to be maintained with vicissitudes of success adverse and favorable.

Similar motives have rendered expedient the keeping of a like force on the coasts of Peru and Chili on the Pacific. The irregular and convulsive character of the war upon the shores, has been extended to the conflicts upon the ocean. An active warfare has been kept up for years, with alternate success, though generally to the advantage of the American Patriots. But their naval forces have not always been under the control of their own governments. Blockades, unjustifiable upon any acknowledged principles of international law, have been proclaimed by officers in command, and though disavowed by the proper authorities, the protection of our own commerce against them has been made a cause of complaint and of erroneous imputations upon some of the most gallant officers of our Navy. Complaints equally groundless have been made by the commanders of the Spanish Royal forces in those seas; but the most effective protection to our commerce has been the flag and the firmness of our own commanding officers. The cessation of the war, by the complete triumph of the Patriot cause, has removed, it is hoped all cause of dissent with one party, and all vantage of force of the other. But an unsettled coast of many degrees of latitude, forming a part of our own Territory, and a flourishing commerce of fishery, extending to the islands of the Pacific and to China, still require that the protecting power of the Union should be displayed under its flag as well upon the ocean as upon the land.

The objects of the West Indian squadron have been, to carry into execution the laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, for the protection of our commerce against vessels of piratical character, though bearing commissions from either of the belligerent parties, for its protection against open and unequivocal pirates. These objects during the present year have been accomplished more effectually than at any former period. The African Slave Trade has long been excluded from the use of our flag, and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the union as well as those of nature & humanity, at defiance, by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations, less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours. The irregular pirates have, within the last year, been in a great measure banished from those seas; and the pirates for months past appear to have been almost entirely swept away from the borders and the shores of the two Spanish islands in those regions. The active, persevering and unremitting energy of Capt. Warrington, and of the officers & men under his command, on that trying and perilous service, have been crowned with signal success, and are entitled to the approbation of their country. But experience has shown that not even a temporary suspension or relaxation from assiduity can be indulged on that station without re-producing piracy and murder in all their horrors; nor is it probable that for years to come our immense valuable commerce in those seas can navigate in security, without the steady continuance of an armed force devoted to its protection.

If we indeed a vain & dangerous delusion to believe, that in the present or probable condition of human society, a commerce so extensive and so rich as ours could exist and be pursued in safety, without the continual support of a military marine; the only arm by which the power of this confederacy can be estimated or felt by foreign nations, and the only standing military force which can never be dangerous to our own liberties at home. A permanent naval peace establishment, therefore, adapted to our present condition, and adapted to that gigantic growth with which the nation is advancing its career, is among the subjects which have already occupied the foresight of the last Congress, & which will deserve your serious deliberations. Our navy, commenced at an early period of our present political organization upon a scale commensurate with the incipient energies, the scanty resources, and the comparative indigence of our infancy, was even then found adequate to cope with all the powers of Barbary save the first; and with one of the principal maritime powers of Europe. At a period of further advancement but with little accession of strength, it not only sustained with honor the most unequal of conflicts, but covered itself and our country with un fading glory. But it is only since the close of the late war; that by the number and force of the ships of which it was composed, it could deserve the name of a navy. Yet it retains nearly the same organization as when it consisted only of five frigates. The rules and regulations by which it is governed urgently call for revision, and the want of a naval school of instruction, corresponding with the military academy at West Point, for the formation of scientific and accomplished officers, is felt with daily increasing aggravation.

The act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, authorizing an examination and survey of the harbour of Charleston, in South Carolina, of St. Mary's in Georgia, and of the Coast of Florida, and for other purposes, has been executed so far as the appropriation would admit. Those of the 3d of March last, authorizing the establishment of a Navy Yard and Depot on the Coast of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico, and authorizing the building of ten sloops of war, and for other purposes, are in the course of execution; for the particulars of which, and other objects

connected with this Department, I refer to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, herewith communicated.

A report from the Postmaster General is also submitted, exhibiting the present flourishing condition of that Department. For the first time for many years, the receipts for the year ending on the first of July last, exceeded the expenditures during the same period, to the amount of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Other facts equally creditable to the administration of the Department are, that in two years from the first of July, 1823, an improvement of more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars in its pecuniary affairs has been realized; that in the same interval the increase of the transportation of the mail has exceeded one million five hundred thousand miles, annually; and that one thousand and forty new post-offices have been established. It hence appears, that under judicious management, the income from this establishment may be relied on as fully adequate to defray its expenses; and that by the discontinuance of post-roads, altogether unproductive, others of more useful character may be opened, till the circulation of the mail shall keep pace with the spread of our population; and the comforts of friendly correspondence, the exchanges of internal traffic, and the lights of the periodical press, shall be distributed to the remotest corners of the Union, at a charge scarcely perceptible to any individual, and without the cost of a dollar to the public treasury.

Upon this first occasion of addressing the legislature of the union, with which I have been honoured in presenting to their view the execution, so far as it has been effected, of the measures sanctioned by them, for promoting the internal improvement of our country, I cannot close the communication without recommending to their calm and persevering consideration, the general principal in a more enlarged extent. The great object of the institution of civil government, is the improvement of the condition of those who are parties to the social compact and no government, in whatever form constituted, can recompense the lawful ends of its institution, but in proportion as it improves the condition of those over whom it is established. Roads and Canals, by multiplying and facilitating the communications and intercourse between distant regions, and multitudes of men are among the most important means of improvement. But moral, political, intellectual improvement are duties assigned, by the author of our existence, to social no less than to individual man. For the fulfilment of those duties governments are invested with power and to the attainment of the end, the progressive improvement of the condition of the governed the exercise of delegated power is a duty as sacred and indispensable as the usurpation of power not granted is criminal and odious. Among the first perhaps the very first instrument for improvement of the condition of men is knowledge; and to the acquisition of much of the knowledge adapted to the wants the comforts and enjoyments of human life, public institutions and seminaries of learning are essential.

So convinced of this was the first of my predecessors in this office, now first in the memory, as living, he was first in the hearts of our country, that once and again in his addresses to the Congresses, with whom he co-operated in the public service, he earnestly recommended the establishment of seminaries of learning, to prepare for all the emergencies of peace and war—a national university, and a military academy. With respect to the latter, had he lived to the present day, in turning his eyes to the institution at West Point, he would have enjoyed the gratification of his most earnest wishes. But, in surveying the city which has been honored with his name, he would have seen the spot of earth which he had destined and bequeathed to the use and benefit of his country, as the site for an university, still bare and barren.

In assuming her station among the civilized nations of the earth, it would seem that our country had contracted the engagement to contribute her share of mind, of labour and of expense, to the improvement of those parts of knowledge which lie beyond the reach of individual acquisition; and particularly to geographical and astronomical science. Looking back to the history only of the half century since the declaration of our independence, and observing the generous emulation with which the government of France, Great Britain and Russia, have devoted the genius, the intelligence, the treasures of their respective nations, to the common improvement of the species in these branches of science, is it not incumbent upon us to inquire, whether we are not bound by obligations of a high and honorable character, to contribute our portion of energy and exertion, to the common stock? The voyages of discovery, prosecuted in the course of that time, at the expense of those nations, have not only rounded to their glory, but to the improvement of human knowledge. We have been partakers of that improvement, and owe for it a sacred debt, not only of gratitude, but of equal or proportional exertion in the same common cause. Of the cost of these undertakings, if the mere expenditures of outfit, equipment and completion of the expeditions, were to be considered the only charges it would be unworthy of a great and generous nation; to take a second thought. One hundred expeditions of circumnavigation, like those of Cook and La Perouse, would not burden the exchequer of the nation fitting them out, so much as the ways and means of defraying a single campaign in war. But if we take into the account the lives of those benefactors of mankind, of which their services in the cause of their species were the purchase, how shall the cost of those heroic enterprises be estimated? And what compensation can be made to them, or to their coun-

tries, for them? Is it not by bearing them in affectionate remembrance? Is it not still more, by imitating their example by enabling countrymen of our own to pursue the same career, and to hazard their lives in the same cause?

In inviting the attention of Congress to the subject of internal improvements, upon a view thus enlarged, it is not my design to recommend the equipment of an expedition for circumnavigating the globe for purposes of scientific research and inquiry. We have objects of useful investigation nearer home, and to which our cares may be more beneficially applied. The interior of our own territories has yet been very imperfectly explored. Our coasts along many degrees of latitude upon the shore of the Pacific ocean, though much frequented by our spirited commercial navigators, have been barely visited by our public ships. The River of the West, first fully discovered and navigated by a countryman of our own, still bears the name of the ship in which he ascended its waters, and claims the protection of our armed national flag at its mouth. With the establishment of a military post there, or at some other point of that coast recommended by my predecessor, and already matured, in the deliberations of the last Congress, I would suggest the expediency of connecting the equipment of a public ship for the exploration of the whole north-west coast of this continent.

The establishment of a uniform standard of weights and measures was one of the specific objects contemplated in the formation of our Constitution, and to fix that standard was one of the powers delegated by express terms, in that instrument, to Congress. The governments of Great Britain and France have scarcely ceased to be occupied with inquiries and speculations on the same subject, since the existence of our constitution, and with them it has expanded into profound, laborious, and expensive researches into the figure of the earth, and the comparative length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in various latitudes from the Equator to the Pole. These researches have resulted in the composition and publication of several works highly interesting to the cause of science. The experiments are yet in the process of performance.

Some of them have recently been made on our own shores, within the walls of one of our own Colleges, and partly by one of our own fellow citizens. It would be honorable to our country if the sequel of the same experiments should be countenanced by the patronage of our government, as they have hitherto been by those of France and Britain.

Connected with the establishment of an university, or separate from it, might be undertaken the erection of an astronomical observatory, with provision for the support of an astronomer, to be in constant attendance of observation upon the phenomena of the heavens; and for the periodical publication of his observations. It is with no feeling of pride, as an American, that the remark may be made, that on the comparatively small territorial surface of Europe, there are existing upwards of one hundred and thirty of these light-houses of the skies; while throughout the whole American hemisphere, there is not one. If we reflect a moment upon the discoveries, which, in the last four centuries, have been made in the physical constitution of the universe, by the means of these buildings, and of observatories stationed in them, shall we doubt of their usefulness to every nation? And while scarcely a year passes over our heads without bringing some new astronomical discovery to light, which we must find receive at second hand from Europe, are we not cutting ourselves off from the means of returning light for light, while we have neither observatory or observer upon our half of the globe, and the earth revolves in perpetual darkness to our unsearching eyes?

When, on the 25th of October, 1791, the first president of the United States announced to congress the result of the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this union, he informed them that the returns gave the pleasing assurance that the population of the United States bordered on four millions of persons. At the distance of 30 years, from that time, the last enumeration, five years since completed, presented a population bordering upon ten millions. Perhaps, of all the evidences of a prosperous and happy condition of human society, the rapidity of the increase of population is the most unequivocal. But the demonstration of our prosperity rests not alone upon this indication.

Our commerce, our wealth, and the extent of our territories; have increased in corresponding proportions, and the number of independent communities associated in our Federal Union, has since that time nearly doubled. The legislative representation of the states and people, in the two Houses of Congress, has grown with the growth of their constituent bodies. The house which then consisted of 65 members, now numbers upwards of 200. The Senate which consisted of twenty-six members, has now forty-eight. But the Executive, and still more the Judiciary Departments, are yet in a great measure confined to their primitive organization, and are now not adequate to the urgent wants of a still growing community.

The naval armaments which at an early period forced themselves upon the necessities of the Union, soon led to the establishment of a department of the navy. But the departments of foreign affairs, and of the interior, which, early after the formation of the government had been united in one, continue so united at this time, to the unquestionable detriment of the public service. The multiplication of our relations with the nations and governments of the old world, has kept pace with that of our population and commerce, while within the last ten years a new family of nations, in our own



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hemisphere, has arisen among the inhabitants of the earth, with whom our intercourse, commercial and political, would itself furnish occupation to an active and industrious department. The constitution of the judiciary, experimental and imperfect as it was, even in the infancy of our existing government, is yet more inadequate to the administration of national justice at our present maturity. Nine years have elapsed since a predecessor in this office, now not the last, the citizen who perhaps of all others throughout the Union, contributed most to the formation and establishment of our constitution, in his valedictory address to Congress immediately preceding his retirement from public life, urgently recommended the revision of the Judiciary, and the establishment of an additional Executive Department. The exigencies of the public service, and its unavoidable deficiencies, as now in exercise, have added yearly cumulative weight to the considerations presented by him as persuasive to the measures; and in recommending it to your deliberations, I am happy to have the influence of his high authority, in aid of the undoubted convictions of my own experience.

The laws relating to the administration of the Patent Office are deserving of much consideration, and, perhaps, susceptible of some improvement.—The grant of power to regulate the action of Congress on this subject, has specified both the end to be attained, and the means by which it is to be effected. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries. If an honest pride might be indulged in the reflection, that on the records of that office are already found inventions the usefulness of which has scarcely been transcended in the annals of human ingenuity, would not its exultation be allayed by the enquiry, whether the laws have effectively insured to the inventors the reward destined to them by the Constitution, even a limited term of exclusive right to their discoveries?

On the 24th of Dec. 1799, it was resolved by Congress that a marble monument should be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the city of Washington; that the family of General Washington should be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life. In reminding Congress of this resolution, and that the monument contemplated by it remains yet without execution, I shall indulge only the remarks, that the works in the Capitol are approaching to completion; that the consent of the family desired by the resolution was requested and obtained; that a monument has been recently erected in this city, at the expense of the nation, over the remains of another distinguished patriot of the Revolution; and that a spot has been reserved within the walls where you are deliberating for the benefit of this and future ages, in which the mortal remains may be deposited of him whose spirit hovers over you, and listens with delight to every act of the Representatives of his Nation which can tend to exalt and adorn his and their country.

The Constitution under which you are assembled is a charter of limited powers; after full and solemn deliberation upon all or any of the objects, which, urged by an irresistible sense of my own duty, I have recommended to your attention, should you come to the conclusion; that, however desirable in themselves, the enactment of laws for effecting them, would transcend the powers committed to you by that venerable instrument which we are all bound to support; let no consideration induce you to assume the exercise of powers not granted to you by the People. But if the power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over the District of Columbia; if the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; if the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes; to fix the standard of weights and measures; to raise and support armies; to establish post offices and post roads; to declare war; to raise and support a Navy; to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other property belonging to the United States, and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution. If these powers and others enumerated in the Constitution may be effectually brought into action by laws promoting the improvement of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, the cultivation of the elegant Arts, the advancement of Literature, and the progress of the Sciences, ornamental and profound, to refrain from exercising them for the benefit of the People themselves, would be to hide in the earth the talent committed to our charge—would be treachery to the most sacred of trusts.

The spirit of improvement is abroad upon the earth. It stimulates the heart, and sharpens the faculties not of our fellow citizens alone, but of the nations of Europe and of their rulers. While dwelling upon the pleasing satisfaction upon the superior excellence of our political institutions, let us not be unmindful that liberty is power; that the nation blessed with the largest portion of liberty, must, in proportion to its numbers, be the most powerful nation upon earth; and that the tenure of power by man, is in the moral purposes of his creator upon condition that it shall be exercised to ends of beneficence to improve the condition of himself and his fellow men.—While foreign nations, less blessed with that freedom which is power, than ourselves, are advancing with gigantic strides in the

career of public improvement, were we to slumber in indolence; or fold up our arms and proclaim to the world that we are palsied by the will of our constituents, would it not be to cast away the bounties of Providence, and doom ourselves to perpetual inferiority? In the course of the year now drawing to its close, we have beheld, under the auspices, and at the expense of one state of this union, a new university unfolding its portals to the sons of science, and holding up the torch of human improvement to eyes that seek the light. We have seen under the persevering and enlightened enterprise of another state, the waters of our western lakes mingled with those of the ocean. If undertakings like these have been accomplished in the compass of a few years, by the authority of single members of our confederation, can we, the representative authorities of the whole union, fall behind our fellow servants in the exercise of the trust committed to us for the benefit of our common sovereign, by the accomplishment of works important to the whole, and to which neither the authority nor the resources of any one state can be adequate?

Finally, fellow-citizens, I shall await with cheering hope, and faithful co-operation, the result of your deliberations; assured that, without encroaching upon the powers reserved to the authorities of the respective States, or to the People, you will, with a due sense of your obligations to your country, & of the high responsibilities weighing upon yourselves, give efficacy to the means committed to you for the common good. And may He who searches the hearts of the children of men prosper your exertions to secure the blessings of peace, and promote the highest welfare of our country.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, December 5, 1825.

Agreeably to the provision of the Constitution, fixing the period for the meeting of Congress, the two Houses assembled in their respective Chambers, in the Capitol, this day, and commenced the First Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

### IN SENATE.

At twelve o'clock, the VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ex-officio PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE, took the Chair, and called the Senate to order.

The roll of the members being then called over, it appeared that thirty nine Senators were present.

The following Members, being newly elected, took the oath required by the Constitution, and took their seats, viz. Mr. Barton, of Missouri; Mr. Chambers, of Alabama; Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island; Mr. Willey, of Connecticut; and Mr. Woodbury of New Hampshire.

On motion, a Committee was ordered to be appointed, jointly, with such Committee as should be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses of Congress are assembled, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make; and Mr. SMITH, of Md. and Mr. LLOYD, of Mass. were appointed the Committee on the part of the Senate.

The usual orders, for furnishing the Members with a certain number of newspapers, &c. &c. were adopted, and the Senate adjourned to 12 o'clock to-morrow.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A quorum of the House assembled in the Representative Chamber at 12 o'clock, when, the roll being called over by the Clerk, one hundred and ninety three members answered to their names.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and on the first balloting, there were,

For John W. Taylor, of N. York, 89 votes.  
John W. Campbell, of Ohio, 41  
Louis McLane, of Delaware, 36  
Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, 17  
Lewis Condict, of N. Jersey, 6  
Scattering, 5

Neither of the candidates having received the requisite number of votes to constitute an election, a second ballot was taken; when the votes stood as follows:

John W. Taylor 99  
John W. Campbell 42  
Louis McLane 44  
A. Stevenson 5  
Scattering 3

John W. Taylor, having the constitutional number of votes, was accordingly announced to have been elected speaker of the House, and was conducted by Mr. Newton, (the father of the House) to the Chair, whence he delivered the following address:

"Gentlemen: When I see around me so many Representatives whose virtues & talents adorn our country; whose services at home and abroad, in the cabinet and in the field, in Halls of Legislation and Judicial tribunals, have largely contributed to our national prosperity; I am penetrated with gratitude for the favorable opinion which has recalled me to this distinguished station. My brief experience has served rather to assure me that its duties are arduous, than to create confidence in my ability to discharge them to your satisfaction. Every effort, however, of which I am capable, shall be faithfully directed to merit your support.

In the complex questions frequently presented to the chair for prompt decision, unerring accuracy is scarcely attainable. When mistakes occur, my best endeavor shall not be wanting to correct them and to repair whatever injury they may have occasioned.

With an anxious desire that your countenance and advice will not be withheld, and that the just expectations of your constituents may be fulfilled, in our Legislative labors, I enter upon the duties of this important trust."

The Members having respectively taken the oath of office,  
On motion of Mr. Lathrop, Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq. former clerk of the House, was appointed Clerk for the present Congress; John Oswald Dunn, Sergeant at Arms; Benjamin Burch, Door Keeper; and Overton Carr, Assistant Door Keeper.

These officers having been sworn—  
The usual resolutions were adopted, continuing the Rules of Order adopted by the last Congress; appointing 12 o'clock as the stated hour of meeting, and directing the Clerk to furnish the Members with newspapers.

A message was received from the Senate, that they were assembled, and ready to proceed to business; when—  
Messrs. Trimble and Lathrop were appointed a Committee of the House, to join such Committee as should be appointed for that purpose by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses were met, and ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A further message was received from the Senate, that they had appointed a similar committee, consisting of Messrs. Smith and Lloyd, of Massachusetts.

And then the House adjourned.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, this highly interesting document, to the exclusion of almost every thing else.—It was received in Baltimore on Tuesday afternoon by express from Washington in two hours—printed in that city in two hours and fifteen minutes, and forwarded to us by the Steam Boat Maryland, which arrived here the following evening.

It is contemplated to establish an Episcopal Journal in the city of Philadelphia, for the propagation of sound theological views, and for the dissemination of useful information, connected with the progress of the Gospel. The subscription is not to exceed three dollars per annum, nor is the work to be undertaken until a reasonable prospect of patronage is obtained, and competent editorial talents and responsibility secured.—a subscription paper is left at this office for signatures.

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.—The Philadelphia Aurora states that this work is proceeding with increased rapidity and vigor; that there is a force now employed exceeding 1500 men; and that of these upwards of 600 are at work on the low grounds between the Delaware and St. George's.

The Orphans' Court will meet on Tuesday next, the 13th instant.

Internal Improvement Convention.—According to a resolution adopted at the recent town meeting for appointing delegates to the state convention, the Mayor was requested to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of that body upon its assemblage in this city. We are happy to add that the Mayor has promptly complied with the call, and has made such arrangements in the chamber of the First Branch of the City Council, located in the Exchange, as will afford, without expense, comfortable accommodations to the Convention during its sittings. We are authorized to state that the meeting of the Convention will, therefore, take place in the chamber just named, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant.—Amer.

For the Easton Gazette.

### TO FARMERS.

I was obliged to beat off one hundred barrels of corn to send to market to pay my rent—and I have now the fine green, fresh corn cobs all remaining.—It is a shame to lose so much good food, but the difficulty is to prepare it so as to get it broken up fine enough to be ground or chopped in a Grist Mill with corn—now the question I put to the farmers or the mechanics is this, *How shall I break up and prepare these corn cobs so as to make them fit for the mill?* It answers no good end to tell me of a very expensive, tedious, or laborious way to do this, for what is my interest in this matter is every farmer's interest—therefore I want a method to prepare these cobs for the mill, that every farmer can use, it must be simple, cheap and expeditious, and within the means of small landholders and good tenants.

The cobs may be boiled and made food for milch cows, but if they are broken up and ground into what is called "cob meal" (composed of two bushels of broken up corn cobs ground into meal or chop with one bushel of corn) they will make a much better food and will be useful for feeding horses, cows, hogs, oxen, bees, and every other animal the farmer has upon his plantation. The value of the corn cob is known to but very few—the few who have used it fairly have all experienced the benefit of it—some laugh at it—but a great many more never thought about it. I can assure the farmers that a continued and exclusive use of cob meal in feeding every thing upon a farm, is a saving of one half the common consumption of Indian corn, and that the stock on the farm are improved by it instead of falling off.

The answer can be given through the Easton Gazette as Mr. Graham will no doubt take pleasure in publishing it. Who ever gives the best answer to this inquiry,

so that it is cheap, simple, expeditious and effective, shall be presented with a silver cup at the next Easton Cattle Show of the value of ten dollars.

A FARMER.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.

Extract of a letter from York, (Pa.) dated November, 21, 1825.

The Sheet Iron Steam Boat Codorus, was put in to the river (the Susquehanna) on Monday the 14th inst. She commenced running on Saturday last, and both Boat and Engine answered the expectation of the makers fully. The Engine being new and rough, with half the steam applied, the Boat went at the rate of 5 or 6 miles an hour against the current. The boat without the machinery, drew three and one quarter inches in the water—with her machinery (which weighs three tons) on board she drew six and one quarter inches, and with forty passengers on board, she drew between eight and nine inches.

The Engine, made by Mr. Davis, answers his expectation fully.

A farmer in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. digging for water for his cattle, at the depth of six feet came to a limestone rock—he drilled through this three feet, and salt water spouted through the hole to the height of 20 or 30 feet! He plugged up the hole, and returned in the evening with a lantern, to obtain some of the water, that he might test its quality. On pulling out the plug a strong current of air rushed forth, it came in contact with his candle in the lantern, and he was instantly enveloped in flames, and not a little alarmed thereat—but the water soon followed, thrown up with as great force as before, & extinguished the fire. Five buckets full yielded three quarts of salt. A gallon of this water is nine ounces heavier than common water. It is not so strong as that at Salina, but, as it is very abundant, it is supposed that salt may be profitably made of it, and the premises have been hired for the purpose of establishing works. These facts are abstracted from the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Statesman Office, Boston, Nov. 19.

DEATH OF GEN. HULL.—We learn from good authority that Brigadier Gen. William Hull, died this morning at Newton.

### FROM EUROPE.

The ship Tallyho, arrived at Charleston on the 24th ult. in the short passage of 28 days from London, bringing the Southampton Herald of the 24th October, containing London articles one day later than those received at New York.

The Charleston editors say that the papers they have received contain scarcely any thing of importance; but it is rumoured that private letters announce the failure of another extensive house, having connections in New York and Boston.

In the price of cotton there was little or no variation.

One of the London papers mentions that the curiosity of the naval circles at Portsmouth had been strongly excited by the arrival there of the American frigate Brandywine. "They speak of her as a ship of a force and description hitherto unknown in any naval service. Her stern is an improvement on the round sterns of Sir Robert Seppings' introduction."

New York, Dec. 3.

### BUENOS AYRES.

By the Wm. Tell, in 67 days from Buenos Ayres we have received files of papers to the 24th of September.

The following law, which was presented by the executive on the 1st of July, passed the House of Representatives of Buenos Ayres about the middle of September.

"Only article.—The right which man has to worship God according to his conscience, is inviolable in the Territory of this Province." This privilege which is secured to the natives of Great Britain by treaty, is now general, and of course a free toleration of Religion is granted.

The English residents had procured a suitable room in a building erected by the Jesuits, and occupied by them long since as a place of worship, and the Protestant Divine service is to be performed in it for the first time on Sunday the 25th (the day the Wm. Tell sailed) by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

### PRICES CURRENT—BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl. \$5 25 a 5 37  
" City Mills, superior qual. " 5 12 a 5 25  
Do. standard qual. " 4 75 a  
" Susquehanna, " none  
Wheat—red, per bush. 60 a 85  
" white, " 90 a  
Corn—white, " 53 a 55  
" yellow, " 54 a  
Rye, per bush. 54 a —Pat.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Thomas Parsons, to Miss Elizabeth Keene, all of this county.

ERRATA.—In noticing the death of Levin Kimo, Esq. in our paper of last week, we stated that he was in the forty-ninth year of his age—it should have been thirty-eight.

### CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh Instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock will be due and payable on Tuesday, 13th of December 1825.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.  
Canal Office, Philadelphia,  
1st December, 1825.  
Dec. 10 5w

### PRIME ENGLISH DUCKING AND SPORTING POWDER.

A SMALL supply of English Ducking and Sporting POWDER, received and for sale by GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE.  
No. 1, Light st. wharf, Baltimore.  
12th mo. 2. Dec. 10 4w

## WINTER GOODS.

### Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive

### Supply of Goods,

adapted to the season, which with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and comprises almost every article in the Dry-Goods line.

ALSO.

Liquors, Groceries, Caddings, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear, Country Kersey or Feathers.

Easton, Dec. 10, 1825: 6w

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a new and elegant assortment of materials, necessary for carrying on the above business; all of which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH. He still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by his father, (Jonathan N. Benny) where by the exertions of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he feels confident he can render general satisfaction to all those who may be kind enough to favor him with their custom. He also has on hand a handsome assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Dec. 10. 3w.

## TANNING.

GEORGE TOWNSEND & SON

Have commenced the Tanning & Currying business, at the yard lately occupied by Townsend & Hughes, where they intend carrying on the above business in its various branches and invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares can have them done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Dec. 10. 3w

## Public Sale.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, 27th inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Easton, all his household and Kitchen Furniture; two or three Horses, one Cow, a first rate Horse- Cart, nearly new, some Farming Utensils, &c. TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums of and over five dollars a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by SAMUEL JACKSON.

Easton, Dec. 10 3w

## For Sale,

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plated Harness complete. Apply to WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Dec. 10

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Tall's Tavern, in the town of Vienna, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, part of the Real Estate of the said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situate near Jones' Mills, and late in the occupancy of Major John Mitchell; the lands formerly owned by the Mr. Trippes, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, laying below the Draw bridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's Store.—Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three and four years, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale—On payment of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the trustee will convey the same, by a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

CLEMENT STANFORD, Trustee.

Dec. 10. 3w

## THE FREEMAN'S BANNER.

With the next year I propose to commence a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title; devoted generally to the arts and sciences; but particularly to the topics of political economy.

I shall endeavour to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal, the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population; and extending to every meritorious correspondent the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary notice, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity, or apocynancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access.

I have heard, and I believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

### TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the City of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at three dollars per annum; delivered on the day of publication to subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons, by mail on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.

## A Tanner & Currier WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ a Tanner and Currier who is capable of managing a Tannery; to an industrious, attentive and skillful man liberal wages will be given; satisfactory references will be required.

LAMBERT REARDON.

Easton, Nov. 26.



## POETRY.

### THE FARM-HOUSE.

Is there one lot in human life, which Heaven  
Has blessed with perfect happiness, and is  
There ought of joy unmingled, felt on earth?  
Oh, there is one; one happy spot, I ween,  
Where bliss and plenty reign both free from  
care;  
One too, which many mean, ungenerous minds  
Would fain look down upon, as far beneath  
That mountain-grandeur they themselves have  
reached,  
But little souls are they, and little worth!  
I would not give for such an one so much  
As e'en the button price of Willie's wife.

Come now ye friends of city life, who've  
heaped  
The treasures to the skies, which you have  
gained  
From the two feet of ground ye stand upon:  
Come ye, who oft have ploughed the ocean  
o'er,  
And lived, whole years, in Neptune's dwell-  
ing place,  
Ye men of war, who by ambition led,  
Have stained your hands and hearts with hu-  
man blood.

Come ye, who have almost worn out your  
eyes,  
By constant bending over classic lore,  
Who've trimmed, with lengthened face, your  
midnight lamps,  
Ye too, who talk so high on Politics,  
And think ye know more than the world be-  
side:

Ye men who boast a noble birth; and last of  
all,  
Ye idle ones, who've nothing else to do,  
Come and find out this heavenly spot on earth.

Behold there lives in yonder humble cot,  
A plain, but honest Farmer! And 'tis he,  
'Tis he, who envieth not your wealth nor  
power,

Nor fame; nor your ill-gotten Poverty.  
Yes, there, where from amidst autumnal pines,  
Echoes the busy sound of industry,

And where the busy traveller hath seen  
The curling smoke rising so slowly off,  
There, is the home of happiness and peace.

But could you see the Farmer's noblest hours,  
Go spend a winter month; and taste the joys  
That flow around a winter's evening fire.

Go e'en when snow and storm confine him  
there,  
That snow, and storm, and freezing cold which  
make

You, mariners, cast back a wishful look  
Upon the fire-side of your younger years,  
The home you long have loved, and long have  
left.

You'll find contentment pictured in the scene.  
See here the good old man, the lord of all!  
He's reached, at last, the winter of his days:

Already have its storms, perhaps, worn deep  
The furrows round his brow; yet by his side,  
There sits the solace of his weary age,

His virtuous wife. She too, is full of years,  
Yet thought of future ills perplexes now,  
Look farther yet: a daughter's blushing face!

And there a neig'ring swain's, who oft comes  
in,  
Just "for acquaintance sake," perchance, he'll  
say,

To bear the tidings of the passing day.  
Even the domestic cat, that sits and sleeps  
Before the blazing hearth, seems well to know  
Its happy state; and the old hunting dog,  
That oft hath tracked the wild deer through  
the woods,

Lies by himself, regardless of the storm,  
Nor cares for aught, save them who care for  
him.

The patch-work cushion in the great arm  
chair;  
The ancient varnished stand, which sacred  
holds

The sacred Treasure, often used with care,  
Whose neat green wrapper tells you of its  
friend.

These, although hard to number out in verse,  
Mean more than tongue can tell in plainest  
prose.

All here is social glee; and now I'd ask,  
Shew me one man in any other lot  
Of human life, who half so happy is.

Here then I'd live my three score years and  
ten,  
Yea, gladly four score years, (would Heaven  
permit.)

And yield my life up, happy to the last.  
For if there be a Paradise on earth,  
And God e'er meant, that in it man should  
dwell,

It is a Farmer's cot—a Farmer's home.

"'Tis a wife as Willie had  
I would nae gie a button for her."—Burns.

**CHESNUT BARK.**—The bark of the  
chestnut tree contains twice as much tan-  
ning matter as oak bark, and nearly twice  
as much colouring matter as logwood. The  
colouring substance of chestnut bark is to  
that of Campeachy logwood exactly as 1857  
to 1. Leather prepared with this substance  
is more firm and solid and yet more supple.

This bark is the best substance for making  
ink; mixed with iron, it becomes a bluish  
black. The liquor drawn from this bark  
appears blue at the outside like indigo; but  
it gives on paper the finest black. In dye-  
ing it has a greater affinity for wool than  
sumach, and in other respects it differs very  
little from sumach and gallnuts. The col-  
our obtained from this substance is un-  
changeable by air and light.

[From *Annales de l'Industrie Nationale*]

**MAGISTRATES' BLANKS**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes  
of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot  
county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.**  
That the said negroes are for sale; among  
them are several women who are good cooks  
and house servants, and valuable men accus-  
tomed to farming; also some likely girls.  
They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-  
resident of the State, or to any person who  
will not treat them well. For terms apply to  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent  
for the Adm. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

## To be disposed of,

for terms of years, (or for life to approved mas-  
ters within the State of Maryland, or District  
of Columbia) about Twenty valuable SER-  
VANTS of both sexes, and various ages, but  
none beyond the prime of life. They are to  
be disposed of merely because the owner has  
no use for them; and it is wished, as far as it  
may be practicable, to dispose of each family  
to one person, or in the same neighborhood—  
Among them, there are several boys and girls  
of suitable ages to take into the house, and  
one very comely and promising girl of 15 or  
16, who has been educated as a house-servant,  
and understands sewing, washing and ironing,  
&c. Application may be made to the subscri-  
ber, near Cambridge.

**C. GOLDSBOROUGH.**

Shoal-creek, Oct. 29 7w

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,  
issued out of Talbot county Court to me di-  
rected against Samuel Tenant, at the suit of  
Samuel Harrison; also by virtue of an execu-  
tion against the said Samuel Tenant, for offi-  
cers fees, due and payable for the year 1825,  
will be sold at public vendue, at the Court  
House door in the town of Easton, on Tues-  
day the 20th day of December next, between the  
hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
one negro boy called Horace: Seized  
and taken as the goods and chattels of the  
said Samuel Tenant, and will be sold to pay  
and satisfy the above mentioned writ of ven-  
ditioni exponas, and the said execution, and  
the interest and costs due and to become due  
thereon. Attendance given by

**THOS. HENRICH, Shff.**

Nov. 26 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution for officers fees,  
against Samuel Tenant, due and payable for  
the years 1822, 1823 and 1824, and also by  
virtue of an execution for officers fees against  
the said Samuel Tenant, as the administrator  
of William Tenant, due for the said years, will  
be sold at the Court House door on Tuesday  
the 20th day of December next, between the  
hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 4 o'clock, P. M.  
one negro boy called Horace: Seized and  
taken as the property of the said Samuel Ten-  
ant, and will be sold to pay and satisfy the  
above mentioned executions and the costs to  
become due thereon. Attendance given by

**E. N. HAMBLETON, late Shff.**

Nov. 26 ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas,  
issued out of the Court of Appeals for the  
Eastern Shore of Maryland, to me directed, at  
the suit of Perre Spencer, against Rigby Hopkins,  
will be exposed at public vendue, and sold for  
cash, at the front door of the Court House,  
in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-  
seventh instant, between the hours of twelve  
o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. all the  
right, title, interest and claim of him, the said  
Hopkins, of, in and to the farm and plantation,  
with the premises and appurtenances to the  
same belonging, on which James Harrison, (of  
Wm.) now resides, situate on Harris' Creek,  
and being part of several tracts of land, to wit:  
'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck,' 'Hap-Hazard'  
'and Harrison's Fortune,' containing 166 acres  
of land, more or less, subject to prior judg-  
ments. Attendance given by

**E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff**

of Talbot county.

Dec. 3 4w

## To Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**

The Brick Dwelling House and  
large Garden, formerly occupied by  
Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at  
present in the occupancy of Mr. James  
Neall, situate on Washington street, in the  
town of Easton—For terms apply to the sub-  
scriber.

**EDWARD ROBERTS.**

Talbot county, Sep. 24.

## To Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**

at the Royal Oak, where Mr. William  
Willson now keeps Store, and a  
**HOUSE and LOT**, where Mr. Tho-  
mas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession  
given on or before the 1st day of January next.

**ANTHONY BANNING.**

Nov. 26

## A MILL for Rent.

The subscriber will rent for the next year,  
that valuable Mill and Mill seat, known by the  
name of

**'LEE'S MILL.'**

Situate directly on the Post-road from Easton  
to Hillsborough. The Dwelling House and  
Mill is in complete repair, and to a good ten-  
ant who understands the business, the term  
will be made moderate.

Application to be made to the subscriber  
living in Tuckahoe.

**LEVI LEE.**

Nov. 26 3w

## To Rent

**FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**

The Two Story Dwelling House  
situate on West street, at present  
occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—  
For terms apply to William H.

Grooms or

**PHILEMON THOMAS.**

Nov. 5

## For Rent,

**THE POUNTAIN INN TAVERN,**

for the next ensuing year, now occu-  
pied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The  
rent will be very low to an approved  
tenant. Apply to

**JAMES WILSON, Es. Agent**

for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

## Tickets only \$10!

### Grand State Lottery

of Maryland—under the superintendence of  
the Commissioners appointed by the Governor  
and Council, and by an improved mode of  
drawing secured by letters patent under the  
seal of the United States.

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, and  
the whole to be completed IN ONE DAY, on  
the 15th of February next.

**HIGHEST PRIZE,  
100,000 Dollars.**

### S C H E M E:

1 prize of \$100,000 is	\$100,000
1 prize of 30,000 is	30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is	10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is	5,000
15 prizes of 1,000 is	15,000
10 prizes of 500 is	5,000
50 prizes of 100 is	5,000
100 prizes of 50 is	5,000
100 prizes of 20 is	2,000
500 prizes of 12 is	6,000
10,500 prizes of 10 is	105,000

11,380 Prizes, amounting to \$308,000  
As usual at Courts' Office, the cash can be  
had for all prizes the MOMENT THEY ARE  
DRAWN.

**Present Price of Tickets.**

Tickets, -- \$10 00 Quarters, -- \$2 50

Halves, -- 5 00 Eights, -- 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers at

## COHENS'

**LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.**  
NO. 114, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.  
Where more capital prizes have been obtained  
than at any other office in America.

Orders from any part of the United States,  
or territories, either by mail, post paid, or by  
private conveyance, enclosing the cash or pri-  
zes in any of the lotteries, will meet the same  
prompt and punctual attention as if on person-  
al application, addressed to

**J. I. COHEN, JR. & BROTHERS,**

BALTIMORE.

Nov. 26 3w

## David M. Smith,

**TAILOR, HAT & CORSET**

**MAKER.**

Respectfully informs the public that he car-  
ries on the above business, at his old stand on  
Washington street, in all its various branches,  
and that he constantly receives monthly, from  
New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the  
latest fashions, and is prepared to execute all  
orders in the above line in a neat and fash-  
ionable style as they can be executed in  
either of the above cities, and on as reason-  
able terms—he solicits a share of the public  
patronage and pledges himself to use every  
effort to render general satisfaction.

Easton, Nov. 26

N. B. A good and steady Journeyman is  
wanted, to whom constant employ and the  
highest wages will be given—apply to

**D. M. S.**

## CASH,

**AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR**

## NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in  
addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of  
that much wished for article **CASH**, which he  
is willing to change for Slaves, on the most  
favourable terms to the owners.

**JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,**

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

## THE STEAM-BOAT



## MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wed-  
nesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the  
lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately  
adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's  
wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of  
Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March,  
will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at  
the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore,  
leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing  
to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's  
wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Sat-  
urdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays  
at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadel-  
phia will be put on board the Union Line of  
steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive  
there by 3 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from  
Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on  
Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf  
at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown  
every Tuesday at the same hour for Queens-  
town 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 ar-  
rives, pay freight and take them away. Cap-  
tain Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep  
horses and carriages for the conveyance of pas-  
sengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle  
Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance  
with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing  
season the rates to be charged for passage  
money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to either of these  
places, -- \$3 00

From Annapolis and from Castle-Haven to  
Annapolis, and from Annapolis to  
either of these places, -- 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from  
Baltimore to Annapolis, -- 1 50

The fare between Baltimore and Ches-  
tertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, -- 50

March 5

**CLEMENT VICKARS.**

## ALMANACS

**For the Year 1826,**

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

**THIS OFFICE.**

## Wm. H. Groome

has just returned from Philadelphia and Bal-  
timore with his entire

## Fall and Winter

**SUPPLY OF**

## GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF

**PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES;**

Amongst which are

Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs  
or long Shawls

Do. do. Mantles

Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.

Do. do. do. for Belts

Do. black and white Lace Veils

Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses

Bobbinet and Thread Laces

Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids

Brown and blue Camblet for Cloaks

Black & colored Bombazettes & Bombazeenes

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vest-  
ings, &c. &c.

Also,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools,  
Groceries, Liquors, Queens'-Ware, Glass and  
China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware  
—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes  
and Felling Axes, of superior quality—Win-  
dow Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some  
very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.

All of which will be sold at the most re-  
duced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn,  
Feathers and Country Kersey.

Easton, Dec. 3. 4w

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Bal-  
timore, and is now opening

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

**FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,**

of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap  
for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey,  
Linsey, &c. His friends and the public gener-  
ally are respectfully invited to give him a call  
and view the assortment.

Nov. 5.

## NEW GOODS.

### James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of sea-  
sonable and desirable

## GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers  
at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for  
Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His  
friends and the public are invited to give him a  
call.

Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a  
lot of superior British Gun Powder.

## NEW GOODS.

### Martin & Hayward

have just received from Philadelphia and Bal-  
timore,

A SUPPLY OF

## Seasonable Goods,

to which they most respectfully solicit the at-  
tention of their friends & the public generally.

Easton, Oct. 15.

N. B. Wool, Feathers and Country Kersey  
will be received in exchange for Goods.

## New Fall Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assort-  
ment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cas-  
simeres, Cassinets, and Cords; Chintz, Calli-  
coes, and Gingham, Italian and India Lute-  
strings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment)  
Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curls, Corsets, and  
Bones.

**NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,  
FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MO-  
ROCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS,  
UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.**

Together with a general assortment of  
**HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA,  
GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GRO-  
CERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.**

All of which will be offered at a reasonable  
advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Linsey.  
Oct. 15 w

## WOOL COMMISSION



# 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. 17.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1825.

NO. 1.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Two Dollars and Five Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ORATION delivered by Dr. JOSEPH E. MUSE, before the Agricultural Society of Dorchester county, Md. at their late Cal. Show, held in Cambridge.—(Concluded.)

In regard to particular objects, I shall perform my duty by noticing chiefly, such as especially concern our local interests; the improvement of our soil, manures, and their application, are topics so trite that to name them is almost superfluous. Yet I will take the occasion to state a fact within the sphere of my own private observation, viz. That upon the careful analysis of several fields of my own, of different characters, with argil and silice in various proportions, some possessing lime, and others not a particle of it, I have found, that, *ceteris paribus*, those containing lime, though in minute quantities, are most disproportionately productive; yet, one containing an excessive portion of it, was obviously impaired by it, and did not discover the effect of usual manuring, so gloriously as the rest. And though this result is in contradiction of the sentiments of an English farmer of much celebrity, (Mr. Anderson,) who has used from seven hundred to a thousand bushels of lime, and pronounced its effect, in promoting the fertility of a soil, to be almost infinitely *pro rata*, with the quantity employed; yet the result of my experiments leads to doubt on my mind, that the use of lime in unlimited indefinite quantities, will be highly injurious.

Our resources for lime and other calcareous matters, are unfortunately small. We have found in Dorchester, no more nor have we limestone, yet we see many banks of shells, *periphras*, *ostrea*, *Mytilus*, the annual demands which, from our experiments, satisfactory at least to me, have made me feel.

With respect to marl, hope should not vanish; our exertions to discover this hidden treasure, should not be abandoned. In Talbot, beds of this substance have been found, only within a few years; and new discoveries, since, frequently made, where it was not conjectured to exist, have added considerably to the wealth of that county. I earnestly conjure you to devote a small portion of your time to this important subject; with a view to it myself, I have constructed an instrument, (an auger with a long shaft,) to bore for marl, which I confess I have, as yet used without success; I have now lengthened the shaft, by additional bars to be attached by screws, *ad libitum* of infinitum, and I have no doubt will succeed in future attempts; though, at the points of discovery, the marl may be deposited too deep in the earth for convenient use; yet if my theory, be traced to more superficial and accessible strata.

In regard to the application of farm-yard manures, whether in a recent or rotted state, I presume that, in due decorum and respect for the worthy advocates of the latter doctrine, it must still be classed among the most points of agriculture; yet in a country like ours, where the fallow crop possesses sturdy powers of digestion, with a capacity to assimilate the coarser food for its nutriment, and to leave the finely elaborated and more delicate particles for the support of a more tender and more luxurious family, I do not hesitate to adopt the doctrine and practice of recent manures, whereby the medium and process of preparation becomes an object of profit. The work is well done, the climate and timely preparation of the manure, for wheat, or other small grain, is as well accomplished; and you receive for your trouble an immediate and valuable compensation, which is otherwise totally lost. In support of this doctrine, which I have long appreciated, chemistry offers her strong and helping hand; but I will not, upon this subject at present, trespass longer on your patience.

Auxiliary to those of a calcareous nature, and the large class of decomposing animal and vegetable matters, are many others, which the enterprising farmer may discover perhaps in the vicinity of his fields. The rich black loam of swamps, marshes and bottoms, abounding in carbonaceous matter, whose strong affinity for the oxygen of the atmosphere, results in a solution, (carbonic acid,) the most powerful agent of vegetation; the beds of oysters, to the mud bottoms of ponds, which have served as receptacles of the richest principles of the neighbouring lands, for ages, are available sources of manure; yet I am frequently vitiated by the presence of sulphuric acid, which can be extracted by the application of lime, and by the use of the same, will be rendered available.

The murate of soda (common salt) has had its encomiasts; with what propriety, my experience has not instructed me, or rather contradicts it; from four to eight bushels per acre is said to have produced fine effects, and particularly on grasses; it is highly septic, in small quantities, and may operate by converting coarse vegetable matter into digestible food; so small are the mouths of the absorbent vessels of plants, that they can imbibe no nutriment, except it be in a state of solution; the particles of impalpable powder are too large to be admitted by them; salt in many instances promotes this solution; salt is also, deliquescent; it attracts the moisture of the atmosphere, which property may be easily conceived as contributive to the growth of vegetables; to this substance (salt) may perhaps, chiefly, be referred the benefits derived by some from sea-weed, which by the experiments of Dr. Davy, gave about four fifths of its weight of water, and should therefore be spread and ploughed, in a recent state.

Vegetable substances of a ligneous nature, applied to the purposes of manure, require before use a partial decomposition, which may be produced speedily by quick lime, or, more slowly, but equally well, in compost; but animal substances are converted by time, into an insoluble mass, therefore lime will prove pernicious to a compost containing much animal matter.

Next in order, as a feeble disciple of the Marston farmer, who is worthy of our studies and imitation, and an accomplished prototype, the planting of fruit trees should occupy a share of our attention; our orchards are neglected; the fruit propagated in the country, is generally so infamous, as to demand extermination, and the substitution of new trees of choice sorts, or, the budding and engrafting of the best fruits of our climate, upon the old stalks of worthless kinds; in three years the transformation may be effected, by the latter method. In place of the present growth of the sickly, insipid fruits of our country, we may, with little exertion, find ourselves, as if magically, possessed of delicious fruits, a source of health, luxury and profit.

In regard to the condition of our flocks, I am conscious I shall receive the universal consent of my audience; my local observations, most imperiously demand relief in this important and neglected article. We should procure new breeds and improve their progeny by careful and generous treatment; fallacious and narrow is the judgment which would exclude from premium a high blooded animal of fine points and valuable character, because it has been imported; because it has been obtained for the benefit of the country at great cost and trouble. The end in view is not individual gratification, but the public good; and this end is better attained by the importation of superior (if anxious) than by our own inferior breeds; and therefore it should be encouraged by the utmost abilities of the Society.

While on this subject, I must advert to a seemingly interesting question, agitated for some years, and still unsettled, viz: the comparative value of the horse and ox for the plough and wagon. The question may be one of interest to other climates, but in ours, I fancy, no doubt can exist; the ox may perform a portion of tardy and rugged labour in cool weather; but in our long and hot summers, the farmer will, from my experience, find himself compelled to resort to horses. The ox is not designed by nature for violent exercise in hot weather; he is deficient in that "vis medicatrix naturae," that "heat counteracting power," of sweating, which horses possess in an eminent degree; his skin is not constructed for this refrigerant action. When overheated, he lolls out his tongue and slavers, and shortly succumbs to the overpowering effects of heat. The ox, too, is placed naturally among the slow-footed animals. The horse has a quick step, and will perform more work at the plough than the ox at any season, and vastly more in hot and sultry weather; and where labour is dear, and time precious, the surplus of his performance above that of the ox, will be found to be much more than equal to the value of the meat and hide of the antiquated beef, and will fairly justify his master, to allow him in his old age, the "attum cum dignitate."

"In peace I enjoy his former pains and pains; And gratefully be kind to his remains!"

The mule, I conceive, to be totally unworthy of notice, except for detestation. He is with few exceptions, vicious, and comparatively worthless; in the plough he is unable to compete with the horse, and in the chambers with the ox; he is neither fit for the one purpose, nor the other.

The subject of crops, the great object of our inquiries and our labours, is too copious to be embraced within the narrow limits of a short address, and too important to remain wholly unnoticed. The many disasters incident to our wheat crop, the great staple of our country, the reliance of the landlord and the tenant; and moreover the national value, when by chance it may be raised above its ordinary price, the injury to the State of Indian corn, as an article of food, and the general abundance of our crops, and the great period of our year, will be the subject of our next address.

a new series of crops, which may be less precarious and more profitable.

After as full an inquiry, and research into the subject, as perhaps it admits of, without experience, I have determined to make the ensuing year, a large experimental crop of fifty acres of cotton, which, from my small experiment the present season, will afford an abundant and profitable crop, before the accession of frost; which period is becoming, annually, later, from the draining, clearing, and other physical causes operating a vast revolution in the general climate of our country—having made a difference, of at least three weeks, within the last ten years; and thereby affording fair prospects of a successful growth of cotton.

Palma Christi will form another member of the new series of crops, which I contemplate an experiment upon, the next season, and will, I anticipate, be a productive and profitable one.

Independent of other advantages, which the introduction of these and other crops may possess over the limited number that we now cultivate, that of *multiplying the varieties*, is one of considerable importance; by these means, the principles of rotation, the most unequivocally essential discovery, grown out of the science of modern agriculture, will necessarily be more extensively and usefully applied; the selection of soils and subsoils in reference to their peculiar adaptations to their favorite plants, will be proportionately facilitated.

The boundless growth of vegetables designed for the use of man, and other animals, are comprised in two opposite and distinctly characterized families; the one having small leaves and few in number, which dry and wither before the crop is matured, derive their nourishment chiefly from the soil, and render it hard and dry—these are called *calamiferous*, and are great exhausters of the soil; to this family, belong wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, &c.; the other, having broad and abundant leaves, which continue green, succulent, and growing, till the crop is cut down, and bespeak the continued agency of the foliage, in the sustenance of the plant, renders the soil soft, mellow, and open—these are called *leguminous*, and operate to correct the hard, compact, and cohesive soils. Of these two families the members, though possessing the general character, may be presumed to vary in their respective powers, and in many important and specific points; some delighting in clay, others in sandy soils; some in upland, others to be immersed in water.

"Plumibus salices, crassis que paludibus alis!" Hence inevitably, the advantages accruing to the agricultural community, from the introduction of, as many new and valuable crops, as our climate and soil may be found capable of producing.

From the established principles, upon which rotation is founded, it must be inferred that each plant has its respective habit; that though this may be constituted of the same elements, yet it must consist of different proportions of those elements, and of different chemical arrangements; otherwise the different products would be totally unaccountable; the *acidulous* plant, for instance, must abound in oxygen, the *acidifying* principle; the *oleaginous* will claim an excess of hydrogen; the *saccharine* of carbon, &c.; because, these elements are, respectively, the chief agents in the production of those results, which those plants are known to afford; and a *poisonous* or, the pabulum requisite for their physiological functions must have been constituted of a large proportion of these respective elements.

It is repugnant to reason and analogy, to suppose that the deadly *Upar*, and the fragrant *Magnolia*, the poisonous *Lobelia*, and the healthful *Cabbage*, should derive from the same soil such opposite qualities; the conclusion is irresistible, that they have respectively their favorite elements, on which they more heavily draw for their sustenance, and from a continued annual demand, by the same plant, of the same element, from the same soil, exhaustion, *quoad hoc*, must be the inevitable consequence; whereas, other plants, needing other elements, may find an ample supply; hence the necessity of rotation; of a varied succession of crops, beyond the contracted sphere of our present practice.

One other subject demands our serious attention; the reclamation of our marshes and cripples, capable of becoming the most valuable lands we possess.

An example has been offered to us by those enterprising gentlemen of South Carolina, who have commenced this meritorious and inestimable work on the Nanseokes. On a late visit to one of those gentlemen, who has built his dwelling house in the midst of an infinite marsh, late the dwelling of rats, and others; where rushes, sedges, flags, and other worthless marsh grasses only grew, I found him comfortably established in the centre of a two hundred and thirty acres of reclaimed marsh; dry, well drained, growing a crop of Indian corn which is estimated at forty bushels per acre; a garden of many fine and luxuriant vegetables, cabbage, turneps, and roots of many of the usual kinds, and a small parcel of wheat, &c. &c. The soil is a rich, deep, black, loam, and the water is pure and sweet.

preparing by a drag, with nine heavy incise teeth, without previous ploughing. The whole plot was not in cultivation, yet there was not a vestige of *marsh growth* to be seen any where upon it; the parts not in crop were richly clothed with the *anthemis cotula*, *hypericum*, and other upland weeds, indicating a thorough physical revolution in the constitution of the soil, and the mystic conversion of worthless mire and bog, the haunt of noxious animals, into the abode of man; a noble example, which if adopted in regard to our marshes on the *Black-water* and *Transquakin* rivers, would render the interior of Dorchester the most beautiful, the most healthful, and the most valuable portion of the county.

Finally, a subject remains, but little regarded, yet closely connected with that of crops; and deeply interesting to the farmer; because the knowledge of it may be essential to their preservation, when his labor and money have been expended on their production; I mean the hazard of their destruction by spontaneous combustion, when housed or stacked, too recently, in a green and succulent state; an instance this season has occurred in my farm yard, where many large stacks of top-fodder were discovered by accident to be strongly heated; upon examination, I found in the centre of each of them, and near the earth, bushels of carbonized stalks and blades, in different grades of ignition, which, when exposed to the atmosphere, was with difficulty prevented, by the active efforts of all the laborers on the farm, who happened to be near at hand, from burning into a furious inflammation. A majority of these stacks had received no rain in the curing, yet were as much affected as those which had been wet; a strong instance of the fallacy of the opinion, "that water more than the juices of plants, promotes spontaneous combustion;" the oxygen of either is copiously and readily separated and absorbed by the carbonaceous matter of the plant; heat and hydrogen are developed; and the consequences are fatal and the same; which I truly hope, gentlemen, none of you may ever experience.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Of the late Gen. THOMAS M'DONOUGH.

Captain Thomas M'Donough was the son of an eminent physician, of the same name, who resided in the county of New Castle, in the state of Delaware. He was appointed a Major in the Revolutionary army, in 1775, but retired early from the service. After the peace he held several responsible offices, and died in 1796. He had several children, among whom were three sons. The eldest James, was a midshipman under Commodore Truxton, when he took the *Isarant*, in which action he was so severely wounded as to be obliged to have a leg amputated, and leave the service. After the death of his father, the lamented subject of this article obtained a midshipman's warrant, and commenced his career with many other gallant young men, ardently desiring an opportunity to distinguish themselves. He accompanied our little fleet to the Mediterranean, and was frequently engaged in the conflicts which tested the relative prowess of Christian and Mahomedan, in the Tripolitan war. Though at this time grave, reserved, and circumspect in a remarkable degree, we are told (by the *Analectic Magazine*) he was then remarkable for a daring impetuosity, an invincible chivalrous sort of perseverance in every sort of adventure.

In 1806 he was first Lieutenant of the *Siren*, then lying in the harbour of Gibraltar, under the late Capt. John Smith. While here young M'Donough signalized himself in the absence of the Capt. who was on shore, by rescuing an American seaman who was impressed from one of our merchantmen, lying near the *Siren*. M'Donough, hearing the fact, ordered his gig to be manned and armed, pursued the boat of the pressgang, and rescued the seaman when alongside of the British frigate. The Captain of the frigate went on board of the *Siren*, in a great rage, to demand how he dared to take a man from one of his majesty's boats? And he even threatened to haul the frigate alongside of the *Siren* and retake the man by force.—To this M'Donough replied, "he supposed his ship could sink the *Siren*, but as long as she could swim, he would keep the man." The British was in a great passion, & after leaving the *Siren*, made a demonstration as though he would board the American merchantman, and seize the seaman; but the prompt preparations of M'Donough induced him to relinquish the object.

In the interval between the Tripolitan war and the late war with Great Britain, which commenced in 1812, there were no opportunities for our naval commanders to signalize themselves; and the life of M'Donough like those of his contemporaries in arms, furnished no incident of sufficient public importance to be interesting to the reader. It was during these years of repose, that he settled in Middletown, Connecticut, formed an acquaintance with Miss Staler, and married her. Soon after the declaration of the war of 1812, however, a small naval force was created on Lake Champlain, for the purpose of opposing the invasion of our frontier, and facilitating the retreat of our army, and facilitating the retreat of our army, and facilitating the retreat of our army.

the Lake, and both nations continued to augment their forces from year to year, until 1814; when each had four vessels of war; the Americans had ten galleys, mounting 16 guns in all, and the British thirteen galleys, mounting 18 guns. The largest American ship, the *Saratoga*, mounted 26 guns. The *Confiance*, the largest English ship, mounted thirty six guns. The total number of American guns was 88; the total number of British, 95.—The American squadron carried two thousand and twenty three pounds weight of metal and eight hundred and twenty men; that of the British sixteen hundred and fifty weight of metal, and one thousand and fifty men. Lieutenant Macdonough commanded the American squadron, and Captain Downie the British.

This was the darkest period of that memorable contest. Perry it is true, had been gloriously victorious upon Erie, and *Clarence* kept the powerful naval force of the enemy upon Lake Ontario, at bay. But in other respects, our plains along the whole Canadian frontier, excepting at the single point of Niagara, had failed. Buffalo and Washington were in ruins; the storm of war howled along our sea-coast; New York was threatened by a powerful fleet, and Wellington's invincibles were preparing for a descent upon New Orleans.—Such was the moment seized upon by Sir George Prevost, at the head of an army of 14,000 men, to dislodge Gen. Macomb from Plattsburgh, and ravage our country far and wide. But he deemed the destruction of our armament upon the lake as essential to his success, and Captain Downie bore down to attack Macdonough at the same time that Sir George was to storm the intrenchments at Plattsburgh. The result was a brilliant action of two hours and twenty minutes, fought with the greatest bravery on both sides, and terminating in a glorious victory to the American arms. For a most in either squadron could stand to make sail on. The *Confiance* had one hundred and five shot in her hull, and the *Saratoga* fifty-nine. She was, moreover, twice set on fire by the hot shot of the enemy. Never was victory more complete, decisive, or in its effects of so great importance; for it was no sooner known than the opposing land forces made a precipitate and inglorious retreat, and thus relieved the northern coast from the horrors of a desolating invasion. This was the second American Naval victory, achieved fleet to fleet.—Perry and Macdonough names associated in glory—and in death.

The state of New York, which derived the most immediate benefit from this victory, was not backward in testifying its gratitude. The legislature granted him 1000 acres of land, on the bay where he acquired his laurels; and the cities of New York and Albany each granted him a lot, and the freedom of the respective cities. Macdonough was promoted, and after leaving the lake service, he was placed in command of the naval station at Portsmouth, N. H. By his long services on the lake, and the anxiety and arduous duties of the memorable 10th of September, his health became much impaired and he has never entirely regained it since. So that in acquiring his glory, he contracted his death. Leaving the Navy Yard in Portsmouth, Lieutenant (now Captain) Macdonough proceeded to the Mediterranean, to protect our commerce in those seas. He returned to his family in Middletown, (Conn.) early in 1824, and after spending the summer there, he repaired to that station in the autumn of the same year. His health was then very feeble; but it was hoped that his favorite element would effect a favourable change. He left Mrs. Macdonough in perfect health; but a liver complaint carried her off in August last. Nor could one suffice the insatiable ache. The health of the Commodore continued to decline, until it became necessary for him to leave his command, and he embarked for his native country, for which he has done so much, and which he loved so well, a few days after hearing of the death of his wife. From the time of his embarkation on board of the *Edwin*, he gradually sunk away, until the 10th ultimo, when his breath departed without producing a struggle.

But it is not as an officer alone, that the character of Macdonough is to be judged. His virtues in all the relations of private life, were no less worthy of imitation, than his conduct during his public career. In the days of his prosperity, "his steady mind remained the same it was before, and neither by his words, his looks, or his actions, could it be discovered that he ever varied from that self-balanced consciousness, which is never either palpably depressed, or exalted by the opinions of others. Though a soldier, he was strict in his department, and exemplary in his private life. He had a fine head, light hair, complexion and eyes; and his person was tall and dignified."

How sleep the brave who sink to rest, With all their country's wishes blest!

ALMANAC  
For the Year 1826.



# CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. Edwards submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to Congress, during the present session—one by each House—who shall interchange weekly.

Mr. Dickerson submitted the following motion for consideration:

*Resolved*, That the 30th rule for conducting the business of the Senate, be so amended, that, instead of a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, there be two standing Committees—one of Commerce and one of Manufactures.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, reported, from the Joint Committee, that they had waited on the President of the United States, agreeably to order, and that the President informed the Committee that he would make a communication to the two Houses this day.

Soon after which,

The Message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. Adams, Jr. his private Secretary; which was read, and 3,000 copies ordered to be printed, together with 1,500 of the accompanying documents.

Mr. Van Buren gave notice that he should on Tuesday next, submit a resolution to amend the Constitution in relation to Roads and Canals; and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

Mr. Ruggles submitted the following motion for consideration:

*Resolved*, That there be added to the 30th Rule for conducting the business of the Senate, the following:—“And a Committee, to consist of five members, on Roads and Canals.”

The resolution submitted yesterday, relating to the appointment of two Chaplains to Congress during the present session, was taken up and agreed to.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Dickerson, was then taken up:

*Resolved*, That the 30th Rule for conducting the business of the Senate be so amended, that, instead of a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, there be two Standing Committees, one of Commerce, and one of Manufactures.

Mr. Findlay, of Penn. thought the subject of Agriculture of as much importance as either Commerce or Manufactures, and proposed so to modify the resolution that it should read one of Commerce and one of Manufactures and Agriculture.

Mr. Rowan observed that an Agricultural Society might be necessary for the ten miles square, as the soil was decidedly capable of great improvement. He thought they had better leave Agriculture as it is—it was not within the scope of the powers of this body. The power to regulate Commerce was expressly given, and the connection between that and Manufactures led to the establishment of a Committee of Commerce and Manufactures—but he should always vote against any proposition tending to regulate Agriculture.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, said the duties of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures were well understood, because they had been defined by practice, but, as regarded the duties of a Committee on Agriculture, he could not imagine what they could be, and he thought they ought to be defined before such a committee was established.

Mr. Findlay said there were several cases in which such a committee could act; it was impossible to tell what business might arise, and he thought the duties of that committee as well defined as those of any of the Standing Committees.

The question was then taken on Mr. Findlay's amendment, and lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. Dickerson's motion to create two committees, and carried; Yeas 20. Nays 9.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing Imprisonment for Debt.

Mr. Edwards submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Senate will, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees of this House.

Mr. Findlay submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the 30th rule of the Senate be amended, by adding thereto a committee of Agriculture.

And then, the Senate adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

In the Senate, a Committee of agriculture was appointed, and some discussion took place on the resolution offered by Colonel R. M. Johnson, on the subject of the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The discussion was eventually postponed until Tuesday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Hendricks submitted the following resolution for consideration:

*Resolved*, That a Select Committee of five members be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The following Standing Committees were announced as having been appointed by the Chair, viz:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Macon, Tazewell, Gaillard, Mills, White.

On Finance—Messrs. Smith, Berrien, Holmes, Hayne, Woodbury.

On Commerce—Messrs. Lloyd, of Mass. Van Dyke, Johnson, of Lou. Williams, Edwards.

Ruggles, Findlay, Lloyd, of Mass. Clayton.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Findlay, Lloyd, of Md. Branch, Woodbury, Boulogny.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Harrison, Benton, Chandler, Hendricks, Johnson, of Ky.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Hayne, Williams, Seymour, Robin, Kane.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Eaton, King, Van Dyke.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Benton, White, King, Edwards, Cobb.

On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Bell, Chase, McLaine, Clayton.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, Rowan, Berrien, Mills.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Johnson of Lou. Thomas, McLaine, Wiley.

On the Militia—Messrs. Chandler, Branch, Knight, Harrison, Bell.

On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Chase, Marks, Cobb, Ellis.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lloyd, of Md. Rowan, Noble, Eaton, Boulogny.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Seymour, Kane, Hendricks.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Marks, Wiley, Ellis.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted on Friday last by Mr. Hayne:

*Resolved*, That uniform laws throughout the United States on the subject of Bankruptcy, ought to be established.

Which, on motion of Mr. Hayne, was ordered to lie on the table.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Edwards of Conn. rose, and stated that, two years ago, the Senate had adopted a resolution making the election of its officers biennially—he wished the resolution might now be read. The resolution was read: when Mr. Edwards moved that the Senate do now proceed to the election of a Secretary—when on the 3d ballot, Mr. Walter Lowrie, of Penn. received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was declared by the Vice-President to be elected the Secretary of the Senate for the ensuing two years.

The Senate then proceeded to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms; when Gen. Mountjoy Bailey was declared to be re-elected.

The Senate next proceeded to the election of an assistant door-keeper—Mr. Henry Sims was declared to be re-elected.

The officers elected were then sworn in, and entered upon the duties of their respective offices.

The Rev. Dr. Staughton was then elected Chaplain to the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 6.

Messrs. Govan, of S. Carolina, Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and Moore, of Alabama, appeared, were qualified, and took their seats.

Mr. Trimble, from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had replied that, at 12 o'clock this day, he would send to each House a message in writing.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members be appointed, who, with three members of the Senate, to be appointed by that body, shall have the direction of money appropriated to the purchase of books and maps for the use of the two Houses of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, it was

*Resolved*, That two Chaplains, of different denominations be elected by Congress the present Session, one by each House, who shall interchange weekly.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was

*Resolved*, That the House will proceed, on Friday next, at 1 o'clock, to elect a Chaplain on their part.

At twenty minutes past 12, the Message was brought in by the President's Secretary, (Mr. John Adams, Jr.) and read at the Clerk's table. The reading occupied one hour.—The message was accompanied by reports to the President from the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and Post Master General, with other documents.

The message and reports, &c. were ordered to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7.

A report was received from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, containing an inventory of the Furniture in the President's House; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Little, of Md. after a few prefatory remarks, proposed the following Rule of Order, which lies on the table for one day:

*Resolved*, That the following be added to the 53d Rule of the House: “A Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, whose duty it shall be to report on all subjects coming under the several acts granting pensions to the officers and soldiers of the Revolution.”

Mr. Condict moved that the standing Committees of the House be now appointed, pursuant to the Rules of the House—which was carried.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, the House went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, in the Chair.

The President's Message having been taken up, for consideration—

Mr. Lathrop moved the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That so much of the Message of the President as respects the political relations of the United States with other nations, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

*Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Army and to Fortifications, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as relates to the arming and disciplining of the Militia, be referred to a Select Committee.

Message as relates to the Navy and to the means of instruction for the Naval service, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

*Resolved*, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Revenue and the Public Debt, be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as respects roads and Canals, and other objects of internal improvement, be referred to a select committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of the said Message as respects the Judicial Department, a Uniform System of Bankruptcy, and the Laws regulating the Patent Office, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

*Resolved*, That so much of the said Message as respects the Establishment of a Military Post at the mouth of Columbia River, and the expediency of making provision for the more perfectly exploring of the Northwest Coast of America, be referred to a Select committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of said message as relates to the Public Lands, be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

*Resolved*, That so much of said message as respects a National University, and an Astronomical Observatory, be referred to a Select committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as relates to commerce, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

*Resolved*, That so much of the said Message as relates to Revolutionary Pensions, and the various laws on that subject, be referred to a Select Committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as relates to Weights and Measures, be referred to a Select Committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as respects the organization of the Executive Department, be referred to a Select Committee.

*Resolved*, That so much of said Message as relates to the Resolution of Congress of 1799, for the erection in the Capitol of a monument to General Washington, be referred to a Select Committee.

*Resolved*, That the said Select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

No amendments having been proposed, the committee rose, and reported the resolutions to the House; where they were all adopted, with the exception of that in relation to Revolutionary Pensions—which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, the House then adjourned to Friday next.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.

The list of Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives will be found below. The memorial of the Delegates who assembled at Philadelphia to represent the surviving revolutionary officers of several States, was presented in the House by Mr. Hemphill; and on his motion, referred to a select Committee, to whom also was referred a petition from Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, similar in its import, which was presented by Mr. Condict. Mr. McDuffie offered a resolution on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution, as far as relates to the election of President and Vice President. Mr. Ingham offered a resolution calling for the documents and report of proceedings on the Courts Martial which tried Captain Stewart, and Lieutenants Sands and Hunter. A select Committee was asked for by Mr. Sawyer, on that part of the President's Message which relates to the exploration of our interior, with a view to geological researches; but the resolution offered on this subject was laid on the table for further consideration. The alteration in the 53d rule, moved by Mr. Little, so as to authorize the appointment of a new standing Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, was adopted. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain of the House for the present session.

The following is a list of Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Elections.—Messrs. Sloan, Hayden, Tucker of S. C. Phelps, Hoffman, Powell, and Bryan.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. M'Lane of Del. Cook, Stevenson, M'Duffie, Dwight, Marvin, and Brent.

Claims.—Messrs. Williams, M'Coy, Whittlesey, James Wilson, Barber of Ct. Martindale, and Owen.

Public Lands.—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Jennings of Indiana, Strong, Vinton, Whipple, and Estill.

Commerce.—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Cambreleng, Reed, Thompson of Ga. Maugum, and Wurtz.

Post Office.—Messrs. Ingham, Bartley, Alexander of Ten. M'Kean, Merriwether, Porter, and Baldwin.

District of Columbia.—Messrs. Kent, Alexander of Va. Blair, Thompson of Pa. Lathrop, Martin, and Humphrey.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Webster, Livingston, Buchanan, Wright, Clarke, Dayton, and Dorsey.

Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Little, Allen of Ten. Smith, Plumer, Hasbrouck, Tucker of N. J. & Sprague.

Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Edwards of N. C. Gist, Hobart, Kidder, Markell, Wales, and Van Horne.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Campbell, Moore of Ala. Garrison, Locke, Test, Fosdick, and Armstrong.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Condict, Conner, Wickliffe, Davis, White, and Burgess.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Harris, Hallack, Meach, Merwin, Wilson of S. C. and Taylor of Va.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cooke, M'Kee, M'Lea of Oh. Buckner, Tainferro, M'Manus, and Miner.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forsyth, Crowninshield, Archer, Wor-

Military Affairs.—Messrs. Hamilton, Mitchell of Md. Houston, Tattall, Vance, Lincoln, and Ward.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Storrs, Holcombe, Bartlett, Saunders, Markley, Fr. Johnson, and Sands.

Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Moore of Ky. J. S. Mitchell, and Herrick.

Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, of Mass. Peter, and McNeill.

Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. Bailey, Cassidy, and Ashley.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Burleigh, Ross, and Davenport.

Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Mattocks, Kremer, and Badger.

Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell of S. C. and Miller of N. Y.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Wilson of S. C. Findlay of Pa. Deitz.

Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Johnson of Va. Swan and Orr.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Isaacks and Garnsey.

On the Library.—Messrs. Everett, Bradley, and Wood of N. Y.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Militia.—Messrs. Metcalfe, Holmes, Barney, Findlay, of O. Govan, Ten Eyck, and Mitchell of Ten.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hemphill, Butler, Stewart, Adams of N. Y. Henry, Haynes, and Ingersoll.

Columbia River.—Messrs. Baylies, Barbour of Va. Lawrence, Angel, Carson, Folk, and Thompson of O.

National University and Observatory.—Messrs. Mercer, Carter, Verplank, Edwards of Pa. Letcher, Sawyer, and Woods of O.

Weights and Measures.—Messrs. Bradley, Johnson, of N. Y. Miller of Pa. James Johnson, Trezvant, Kellogg, and Brown.

Executive Departments.—Messrs. Webster, M'Lean of Del. Forsyth, Hemphill, Crowninshield, Livingston, and Frs. Johnson.

Monument to General Washington.—Messrs. Basset Alston, Rose, H. Wilson, Kerr, Boor, Boon, and Wolf.

The House adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Dec. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House two communications from the Comptroller of the Treasury; the first, transmitting lists of unsettled accounts with the following officers, viz: Collectors of Customs, Collectors of old Internal Revenue and Direct Tax. Receivers at the Land Offices, & on the Books of Receipts and Expenditures; the other transmitting a list of unsettled accounts on the books of the office of the Second Auditor; which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The following Committees were announced as having been appointed by the Speaker.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Burgess, Wood of N. Y. Garnett, Cary, Varnum, Thompson of Ohio, and Harvey.

On Petitions of Revolutionary Officers.—Messrs. Hemphill, Condict, Anderson, Lecompte, John Mitchell, Marable, and Claiborne.

The following resolution, offered on Friday by Mr. Wickliffe, was taken up and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be instructed to ascertain from the President and Directors and Company of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company in Kentucky, upon what terms they will furnish the United States with a site and sufficient water power for an Armory, and that he lay such information as he may obtain before this House when obtained.

On motion of Mr. M'Coy, it was

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law imposing a duty on imported salt.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered the following:

*Resolved*, That a law ought to pass repealing the 25th section of the act, entitled “An act to establish Judicial Courts of the United States” and to prescribe the mode by which the question referred to in the said section, when brought into judicial controversy in any of the Courts of the United States, may upon the application of either party, be removed from the State Tribunals holding original jurisdiction thereof, to the Circuit or District Courts of the U. States, at any time before a trial upon the merits.

*Resolved*, That the provisions of the 2d section of the act of Congress, entitled “An act for regulating the processes in the Courts of the United States, and providing compensation for the officers of the said Courts and for jurors and witnesses, do not confer upon the said Courts the power, by rules and orders of Court, to subject to execution and sale, on final process, property and estate of the defendant, which has not been made subject to execution by the laws of the United States, or the laws of the state in which the judgment was pronounced; which laws of the state, to be made applicable to Courts of the United States, must have been adopted by the Congress of the United States: And as that power has been claimed and exercised by some of the Courts of the United States.

*Resolved*, That a law ought to pass prescribing more specifically what processes ought to be used in said Courts.

In offering these resolutions, Mr. W. said, that it was not his intention, at this time, to press the discussion and decision of the subjects embraced by the Resolution he had just submitted. He would only occupy so much of the time of the house as would be necessary, briefly to explain the objects which he designed to effect. He said, it would be recollected by a portion of the members of this house, that during the first session of the last Congress, he had submitted to the consideration of the Committee on the Judiciary a resolution, nearly similar to the first resolution now presented; that committee then thought it inexpedient to interfere with the subject, and he had not, therefore, pressed it farther at that time. He felt it his duty to present the propositions directly for the decision of the house, under a belief that, if sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, it would be

The 25th section of the act referred to was familiar, he presumed, to the members of the bar. It is that section which confers upon the Supreme Court the jurisdiction of revising the decisions of the Supreme Court of a State, in any of those cases wherein is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or wherein is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or wherein is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a Treaty or statute of, or a Commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party. This section is inserted in its provisions. It denies to one of the parties, a right which it guarantees to the other. He who claimed the protection of the statute of his state, after having hazarded a contest in Courts of the State, if he were successful, was subject to be dragged before the Supreme Court of the nation; but if he were unsuccessful before the tribunals of the State, he was denied the privilege of supervising that decision, before the appellate court of the nation. He did not wish to deny to the courts of the nation the exercise of any of those constitutional powers which appertained to them, and the exercise of which was necessary to a sound administration of the General Government. He thought if the contest in any of the cases enumerated, was commenced in the courts of the State, they should end there. If, however, any litigant in cases so peculiarly situated, was unwilling to risk, and abide by the decisions of the State tribunals, he was willing, under proper modifications, to secure to him that right. This would prevent those unpleasant, not to say dangerous collisions, which have arisen, and might again arise, between the courts of the nation and of a State. The second resolution invited the attention of Congress to the provisions of another statute pertaining to the Federal Judiciary. The power to pass a general execution law by Congress, is one of a very delicate character, and he had no wish to see it exercised. But, if he had rightfully considered and understood the effects and consequences of the decision of the Supreme Court in a recent case, (he alluded to the case of *Wayman & Clark vs. Southard & Star*), at least as far as they operated upon the State which he had the honor in part to represent, he would infinitely prefer the exercise of that power by Congress than leave it to the discretion of the Judges, to be exercised under the power of “making rules and orders;” under which power they have subjected real estate to sale in a mode different from that which it was thought expedient to do by the Legislature of the State in which the land was situated.—Uniformity and stability were very desirable in all laws; and especially those which appertain to the administration of justice among the same people. He had said enough to invite the attention of the House to the objects embraced by the resolutions. He hoped that attention would be given the subject which its importance demanded. He would ask that the resolutions, for the present, lie on the table, and that they be printed.

The resolutions were accordingly ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

On motion of Mr. Little, the resolution passed by a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, referring so much of the President's message as relates to Revolutionary Pensions, and the various laws on that subject, to a select committee, was so amended as to refer it to the standing committee since appointed, and entitled the committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

On motion of Mr. McLane of Del. the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Allen, of Mass. in the chair, on the bill “making appropriation for the compensation of members and officers of the House of Representatives.”

The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

## The New Republic of Upper Peru.

It has been already stated in this paper, that the Provinces of Upper Peru, had made a formal declaration of independence, and thus constituted themselves a Republic. The National Journal of yesterday supplies us with the following translation of this important document, by which, to adopt the language of its editor, “a new star is added to the bright southern constellation, under the benign influence of which the withering principles and maxims of despotic away are rapidly giving place to juster conceptions of the relations between people and their government.”—*Balt. Amer.*

Translated from the Argus of Buenos Ayres.

Act of Independence of the provinces of Upper Peru.

DECLARATION.

The sovereign representation of the provinces of Upper Peru, deeply penetrated with the magnitude and weight of their responsibility to Heaven and the world, in deciding the destinies of their constituents, have divested themselves of all partiality and private feelings at the altar of justice, and have ardently implored the aid of the Great Architect of the Universe in forming a just decision. Conscious of good faith, justice, moderation and careful deliberation on their present resolution, they declare, in the name and with authority of their Representatives, that the happy day has arrived, when Upper Peru has become liberated from unjust power, from the tyrannic and wretched Ferdinand VII. and that this fertile region has escaped the debasing relation of a colony of Spain; that it is important to its welfare, not to incorporate itself with any of the coterminous Republics, but to erect itself into a sovereign and independent state in relation to the new as well as the old world; that the provinces of Upper Peru, firm and unanimous in their resolution, proclaim to the whole earth, that they will govern themselves, under their own constitution, laws and authorities, that they may think most conducive to the prosperity of the nation, the invaluable support of the Catholic religion, and the maintenance of the sacred rights of honor, life, liberty, equality, property and security. To carry into effect this determination, they bind themselves, through this sovereign representation, by their lives, property and sacred honor.

Hall of Representatives, August 6, 1825.

Signed by Jose Mariano Saravia, President, and by 47 other Representatives.

# East

SATURDAY

NE

Whilst the Maryland and in the true who will useful Govern there are, lieved, certain countenance old King Calatent, though for Governor—and if they elected, they sidered as a resolutions, Jackson up is the end of his does right o

The truth disappointed administration, ted to, to give vigor and eff our most w were oppose many of thos —they wait gress of his it be good o oppose. Bu course does of party m flection and —they there at once, and flat all reason yency to the tuous and th public good calm reflecti tion of the who they m party is pleac is displeased

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# Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.  
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17.

## NEXT GOVERNOR.

Whilst the great body of the people of Maryland are consulting and considering, in the true spirit of friends and patriots, who will make the most respectable and useful Governor for the State of Maryland, there are, it is reported and credibly believed, certain anxious, managing and discountenanced party men, the disciples of old King Caucus, who are endeavoring by latent, though very active means to get up for Governor a very strong "Jackson man"—and if they can succeed in having him elected, they mean that it should be considered as a response to the Tennessee resolutions, which have already put Gen. Jackson up in opposition to Mr. Adams, at the end of his first four years, whether he does right or whether he does wrong.

The truth is, an opposition is forming by disappointed men against Mr. Adams' administration, and every means will be resorted to, to give that opposition system and vigor and effect. That there are many of our most worthy and valuable men who were opposed to Mr. Adams, is true, and many of those are not yet reconciled to him—they wait, like rational men, the progress of his administration, to see whether it be good or bad, before they approve or oppose. But this slow, this reasonable course does not suit the plans and purpose of party men, of disappointed men—Reflection and delay may be ruin to their hopes—they therefore wish to rally opposition at once, and gather a storm that will lay flat all reason and reflection, and give currency to the most restless, the most tumultuous and the most ambitious spirits. The public good and the people's welfare require calm reflection, sober discretion, the selection of the ablest and best men, be them who they may, without considering what party is pleased or promoted, or what party is displeased or discomfited.

The persons here alluded to, although some of them profess to be satisfied with Mr. Adams and his administration so far as it has gone, and have even said they were willing to support him; yet seeing a spirited opposition forming, (to which this session of Congress will probably give form and existence) they have some doubt about the result, and they wish to take both chances to get uppermost to rule the roost.—They will talk quite smoothly with Mr. Adams and his friends, and act most industriously but cautiously with Gen. Jackson's friends.—They wish a "Jackson" man made Governor, as it will seem to shew that Maryland is in favour of Jackson, and then if Jackson can make good head way after that, they will be ready to say to his friends, *this was our scheme*. Should Jackson not make head way, they will remain silent, and by the means of their smooth talk with Mr. Adams' friends, they hope to work in there, in case Mr. Adams' administration is approved.

The gentleman spoken of as the candidate for Governor, who is so strong a friend of Jackson, is, as we are told, a very respectable and worthy man, who probably is unconscious of the secret designs intended to be effected by his election, if he should be elected. If he has consented to serve as Governor, no doubt he has done so without a word being said, or a moment's consideration had, as to its possible effect upon the course of opposition or support of Mr. Adams' administration, and that his views extend, as they ought, solely and entirely to the general concerns of the State of Maryland—at least, from the character we have of the gentleman, such would be our expectations, and such liberal opinions we shall entertain of him until convinced to the contrary.

Our hope is, that in the election of next Governor, the dignity and welfare of Maryland will be the object, not the promotion of party.—That the people's representatives will elect the man they think most fit, not give themselves up to the dictation of a party leader to put in who he pleases, and who will serve his purposes.—That they (the Legislature) will make no cat's-paw Governor, who is to be wielded as the jugglers behind the scene may think best, but act with high intelligence, and pure regard to the dignity of the state and the welfare of the people.

John Tyler has been elected Governor of the State of Virginia, without serious opposition. It turns out to have been untrue that Mr. Monroe (the late President) had consented to be a candidate for the station of Governor of Virginia.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Richmond,

under date of Dec. 9th says:—"John Randolph of Roanoke, was to-day, (or rather to-night, for the legislature have been all day discussing the pretensions of the various candidates), elected to the U. S. Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Barbour to the War Department. The other candidates were Judge St. George Tucker, W. B. Giles and Judge Floyd.

	1st ballot	2d ballot	3d ballot
Tucker	65	87	80
Randolph	63	79	104 elected
Giles	58	60	dropped
Floyd	40	dropped	

We learn from the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the New-York Canal tolls this season will amount to at least \$500,000. Last year the amount of tolls was \$289,320, thus giving an increase to this year of \$210,670 42.

The New York American says, "if we are correctly informed, the French government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer."

HAVANA.—In the New York Gazette of the 9th we find the following paragraph: "Important from Havana.—A whisper by the ship Fabius, induces us to believe that something of a very serious nature occurred at Havana on the night of the 22d of last month. At the moment of explosion, 19 of the principal revolutionists were seized and secured, and it was supposed they would be executed in a day or two."

It was stated some months since, that Gen. BARTON, the officer of the revolution, who captured Prescott on Long Island, was then, and had been for many years, the tenant of a jail, in Danville, in the state of Vermont.

We learn by the Danville, Vermont Star, of Dec. 6, that while on board the Brandywine, Gen. Lafayette wrote to Gen. Fletcher, of Vermont, enclosing a draft, with a request that the sums for which Gen. Barton was confined should be paid.—This request was complied with in a most delicate manner, and Barton now enjoys freedom. How is the name of Lafayette connected with all that is really great in public and good in private life.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.

**Internal Improvement Convention.**  
The Convention of the state of Maryland, called "for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting its Internal Improvement," will assemble this day at 11 o'clock, in the City Council Chamber, on the second floor of the Exchange Buildings. At the suggestion of a member, we publish the names of the delegates from the several counties and cities, as far as they have been ascertained.

### List of Delegates.

**Frederick county.**—John McPherson, William Tyler, Grafton Duvall, Richard Potts, John Nelson, John Thomas, John Lee.

**Baltimore city.**—Col. John E. Howard, R. B. Taney, Thomas Ellicott, Isaac McKim, George Hoffman, William Lorman, John P. Kennedy.

**City of Annapolis.**—Dr. Dennis Claude, Col. Henry Maynard, Alexander Magruder, Addison Ridout, J. J. Speed, Thomas H. Carroll, Jeremiah Hughes.

**Alleghany county.**—John McMahon, Upton Bruce, John McHenry, John Hoyer, John Templeman, Samuel Jamison, Thomas Greenwell.

**Charles county.**—Nicholas Stonestreet, Daniel Jenifer, William D. Merriock, Gwinn Harris, Ignatius Semmes, Henry Brawner, John Ferguson.

**Montgomery county.**—Geo. C. Washington, William Darne, Ephraim Gaither, Richard Holmes, Archibald Lee, Benjamin S. Forrest, Dr. Horace Wilson.

**Ann Arundel county.**—Rezin Estep, Thomas Snowden, Horace Ridout, Daniel Murray, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, George Howard of Waverly, Hon. T. B. Dorsey.

**Harford county.**—Israel D. Maulsby, John Forwood, Wm. M. Lansdale, Peca Smith, Geo. M. Gill, Alexander Norris, Charles S. Sewall.

**Baltimore county.**—Gen. T. E. Stanbury, Capt. R. T. Spence, Elias Brown, James Howard, Gen. J. S. Smith, George Harryman, Joseph M. Foard.

**Washington county.**—William Gabby, Thomas Buchanan, William Fitzguth, Col. John Blackford, William Price, Thomas C. Brent, Franklin Anderson.

**Prince Georges county.**—Samuel Sprigg, John R. Magruder, Robert W. Bowie, Major John C. Herbert, Major Wm. T. Wootton, William Bowie of Walter, George Semmes.

**St. Mary's county.**—John R. Plater, Clement Dorsey, Peter Gough, Gerard N. Cavin, Joseph Stone, Enoch J. Millard, H. G. S. Key.

**GEORGIA.**—The following Preamble and Resolutions have been unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives of this State:

"Whereas, in the heat and effervescence of party feelings and political dissensions, the character and standing of two of our most worthy and distinguished fellow-citizens, lately appointed by the General Government to negotiate a Treaty with the Creek nation of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the limits of the State of Georgia, have been improperly aspersed, and their uprightness and integrity called into question; and whereas, great benefits have resulted to the good citizens of this state, by the exertions of our fellow-citizens aforesaid, in obtaining for the State of Georgia an extensive, fertile, and important territory, within the limits thereof:

"Resolved unanimously, therefore, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, That they feel deeply and gratefully impressed with the important services of the Honorable Duncan G. Campbell and James Merriweather, in obtaining the late cession of lands from the Creek nation of Indians; and that their confidence remains unimpaired in the honor, uprightness, and integrity of those gentlemen.

"Resolved further, That the General Assembly, representing the feelings and wishes of the good citizens of this State, do not hesitate in saying, that they conceive that the treaty contains itself intrinsic evidence of its own fairness in the liberal and extended provisions which it contains for the removal, preservation, and perpetuity of the Creek nation—such Treaty, so beneficial to the United States, the State of Georgia, and the Indians themselves, having been negotiated under circumstances requiring the most devoted zeal and persevering industry.

"Resolved, further, That the General Assembly, in pronouncing upon the conduct of the Commissioners our most cordial approbation; and that a copy thereof be transmitted to each of said Commissioners, and also a copy to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

## FOREIGN.

### VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Manchester has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 6th and Liverpool to the 8th of November.

The advices by this arrival, we regret to state, confirm the report of the failure of the extensive commercial house of Samuel Williams of London. It is a happy circumstance for the very numerous correspondents of that gentleman in this country (informs the New York American) that "Mr. Timothy Wiggins, of Boston, was on the spot, and being a man of very large property, and intimately acquainted with American merchants, and the American trade, had stepped at once into Mr. Williams' place, and would protect the engagements of that gentleman to a very large extent. Mr. Williams had been made a bankrupt "in order to insure a fair and speedy distribution of the property." From these arrangements, and the very considerable assets in the hands of the assignees, added to the large means of Mr. Wiggins, comparatively little effect will be produced in the pecuniary affairs of the merchants of this country by this heavy, and in every sense much lamented failure. In New York, in particular, it will hardly be felt—in Boston there will be more sensation, but chiefly among men of large property. The amount of the failure was ascertained to be \$185,000 sterling, of which \$157,000 was for acceptances. The assets, as before stated, were very considerable. We cannot pass from this subject without mingling the expression of our deep regret, with that of the thousands of his countrymen, who at various times, for thirty years past, have shared the hospitality, and been enabled to appreciate the manliness, the integrity, the high sense of honor & just patriotism of Samuel Williams, that at this late period of his life, he should have been overwhelmed by the storm which has passed, over the commercial world. He will, we trust, find that the good and kind acts of his prosperous days will not have been performed in vain."

In the political world we see nothing new. Spain has changed her ministry, but not her condition. The Duke del Infantado has succeeded M. de Ziza, but the country is still disturbed, wretched and penurious.

Of the Greeks, we only have rumors of new successes, which we are willing to hope are true. Much attention is given in the English papers to the marriage of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Wellesley, with Mrs. Robert Patterson, widow of the late Mr. R. Patterson of Baltimore. We have copied into our column the details of the wedding, and some preliminary exaggerations of the news caterers respecting the lady's fortune, &c. Mrs. Patterson is the grand-daughter of the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the three surviving signers of the declaration of independence. She is a lady of rare personal charms, and will do honor to any station.

A heart-rending calamity had occurred in the vicinity of Greenock, from the running against each other of two steamboats under full way, whereby one of them, the Comet, was sunk so immediately, that, it being moreover night, 17 only out of it is supposed 80 persons, were saved.

### FROM FRANCE.

The ship Cadmus, Allyn, has arrived at New York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 4th ult.

A Haver paper of the 4th ult. asserts that a convention was signed at Paris on the 31st of October between the French government and the Deputies from Hayti, by which the privilege of the half duties on imports and exports in French vessels, is extended to the whole Island of St. Domingo, instead of being confined to the old French part. It is also agreed, that the discriminating duties on the imports into France, shall extend to all the products of Hayti with the exception of sugar—that is to say, these productions are to pay one half the duties in France as are imposed on productions of the same kind from French Colonies and other countries.

It is said in the Paris Etoile that a telegraphic despatch announces the Duke del Infantado as the successor of M. Ziza. —Some doubt seemed previously to exist, as to this change.

The Quotidienne has the following characteristic remark on the failure of M. Williams.—"The divinity that doth hedge a King" is certainly losing much of its inspiration and awfulness every day:—

"A singular state of things! Curious change of manners! The bankruptcy of a merchant produces now, more sensation than the death of a King; and the English house which has just failed, will occupy Europe more than the house of Bavaria, which has lost a Prince."

In the time of Philip 5th, an English squadron attacked off the port of Vigo a Spanish fleet, coming from America, having on board 14 millions of dollars, and so successful was the attack, that all the vessels having on board the money sunk, almost, at the entrance of the harbor. An English company lately found in the public offices of London a report of the British admiral commanding on that occasion, furnishing details in a manner to preclude all mistake, as to the spot where the vessels foundered. They immediately offered through the Spanish minister in London to undertake the recovery of this treasure on condition of re-

turning one half, and paying over the other half to the Spanish government. The proposal has been accepted by Spain, a contract entered into, and the work is to be commenced forthwith.

The Berlin Maritime Commercial Society has built, equipped, and laden, two large vessels for the New States of South America. One of them, the Princess Louisa, sailed from Swinemunde, on the 13th.

A letter from Vienna states that the Captains of Austrian merchant vessels have received orders from the Government not to allow their ships to be visited by Greek armed vessels.

The vines planted in the Crimea have been productive beyond the most sanguine expectations. The average quantity of wine yearly is computed at 6,750,000 French pints.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The five per cents have improved in price. The three per cents, on the contrary, for the end of the month have gone down. The cause of the fall is by some said to be the inaction of the great capitalists, who are waiting for the opening of the legislative session of France to make offers for the new loan destined to reimburse the five per cents. By others it is attributed to the scarcity of money, on account of the great number of houses now constructing.

### PRICES CURRENT.—BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Flour—Sup. Howard st. per bbl.	\$5 25 a
"City Mills, superior qual."	5 12 a
Do. standard qual."	4 75 a
"Susquehanna,"	none
Wheat—red, per bush.	70 a 85
white, "	85 a 100
Corn—white, "	55 a
yellow, "	54 a
Rye, per bush.	54 a —Pat.

## For Sale.

A number of fine HOGS, consisting of Sows and Shoars of all sizes, in good order; white Corn, a quantity of Corn Blades and Hay; milch Cows; Farming Utensils, &c. will be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at the Farm near Easton, on which Mr. John Norris resides.—A Credit of four months will be given on all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving note and approved security, before the removal of the property. Attendance given at 10 o'clock by

TENCH TILGHMAN.

December 17 1w

## Public Sale.

The subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday, 26th day of December, next, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at her residence near Bennett's Mill; a good stock of horses, cattle and hogs, one cart and oxen, and some household and kitchen furniture, with other articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums over six dollars, for which amount and under, the cash must be paid, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, the terms of which must be complied with before the removal of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

ELIZABETH KIRBY.

Dec. 17

## Valuable Horses

### FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on Wednesday the 22d inst. at Transquakin Farm, the late residence of Mr. James Eccleston, deceased, all his personal property, among which are some of the finest horses, suited for carriage, saddle and farm; also oxen, cows, steers, calves, sheep, hogs, (some fatted) carts, ploughs, and farming utensils. persons wanting first rate horses, will do well to attend this sale.

JNO. DONOVAN, Adm'r.

Dorchester county, Dec. 17

## Public Sale.

Will be sold on TUESDAY, 27th inst. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Easton, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture; two or three Horses, one Cow, a first rate Horse-Cart, nearly new, some Farming Utensils, &c. TERMS OF SALE.—On all sums of and over five dollars a credit of eight months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—on all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

SAMUEL JACKSON.

Easton, Dec. 10 3w

## For Sale,

A first rate Philadelphia-built GIG, with plated Harness complete. Apply to

WILLIAM CLARK.

Easton, Dec. 10

## Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Dorchester county Court, and in pursuance of the will of the late Robert Dennis, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 3d day of January next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, at Mr. Thomas Tall's Tavern, in the town of Vienna, between the hours of ten and four o'clock, part of the Real Estate of said Robert Dennis, deceased, viz: all the lands situated near Jones' Mills, and late in the occupancy of Major John Mitchell; the lands formerly owned by the Mr. Trippa, and purchased under a decree of the Chancellor of this state, laying below the Draw-bridge, and a water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Jeremiah Colston's Store.—Terms of sale are three-fourths of the purchase money to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, and the remaining fourth on a credit of two, three and four years, in equal instalments, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, with interest from the day of sale.—On payment of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, the trustee will convey the same, by a good and sufficient deed of bargain and sale to the purchaser or purchasers.

CLEMENT STANFORD, Trustee.

Dec. 10 3w

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Joseph Scull

Has just received from Baltimore, a fresh supply of the best materials for making

## BOOTS & SHOES,

which he will sell on the lowest terms for cash. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that in future, he will sell for CASH ONLY—and he hopes that none of his customers will be offended, as he finds it necessary to pursue this course.

Those indebted to him are requested to call and settle their accounts without delay; and those whose accounts have been long standing, must not expect any further indulgence.

Easton, Dec. 17, 1825.

## Notice.

The Officers and Managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot county, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th day of December inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. on business of importance.

By order of the President,

JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y.

Dec. 17 1w

## Cotillon Party.

The second Cotillon Party, will take place at Mr. Lowe's Assembly Room, on Thursday evening, the 29th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.—Subscribers and other Gentlemen, are respectfully invited to attend.—The company of Ladies will be solicited by special invitation.

MANAGERS.

Dec. 17

## Joseph Chain

Has received from Baltimore and is now opening at his store, nearly opposite the Bank, the following articles, which he will sell very low for cash, viz:

Dried Reef and Brevers' Tongues  
Bologna Sausages and Mutton Hams  
Cheese first and second quality  
Firklin Butter and Buck-wheat Flour  
Hominy and Soup Beans  
Water and Butter Crackers  
Pilot Bread  
Beer, by the keg  
Scotch and Susquehanna Herrings  
Mackerel  
Best large twist Tobacco  
Second quality do.  
Almonds, Raisins, first, second & third quality, Figs, Prunes, Dates, Shell-Barks Ground Nuts, Filberts, Palm-Nuts and English Walnuts.

Easton, Dec. 17

## CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Eleventh instalment of fifteen dollars on every share of stock will be due and payable on Tuesday, 13th of December 1825.

H. D. GILPIN, Treasurer.  
Canal Office, Philadelphia, {  
1st December, 1825.  
Dec. 10 5w

## Negroes for Sale.

It being found necessary to sell the negroes of the late Charles Goldsborough, of Talbot county, deceased, in order to pay his debts—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the said negroes are for sale; among them are several women who are good cooks and house servants, and valuable men accustomed to farming; also some likely Girls.

They will not be sold to a foreigner, or non-resident of the State, or to any person who will not treat them well. For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Agent for the Adm'r. of C. G. dec'd.

Easton, Nov. 5

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, THE HOUSE AND LOT, at the Royal-Oak, where Mr. William Willson now keeps Store, and a HOUSE and LOT where Mr. Thomas Townsend, Jr. now lives, and possession given on or before the 1st day of January next.

ANTHONY BANNING.

Nov. 26

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Two Story Dwelling House, situate on West street, at present occupied by Mr. David M. Smith—For terms apply to William H. Grooms or

PHILEMON THOMAS.

Nov. 5

## To Rent

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The Brick Dwelling House and large Garden, formerly occupied by Peter Denny, Esq. deceased, and at present in the occupancy of Mr. James Neely, situate on Washington street, in the town of Easton.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

Talbot county, Sep. 24.

## For Rent,

THE FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, for the next ensuing year, now occupied by Mr. Richard Sherwood. The rent will be very low to an approved tenant. Apply to

JAMES WILLSON, Jr. Agent for Mary I. Willson.

Easton, July 23 1f

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to me directed, at the suit of Peter Spencer, against Rigby Hopkins, will be exposed at public vendue, and sold for cash, at the front door of the Court House, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the twenty-seventh instant, between the hours of twelve o'clock, M. and four o'clock, P. M. all the right, title, interest and claim of him, the said Hopkins, of, in and to the farm and plantation, with the premises and appurtenances to the same belonging, on which James Harrison, (cf Wm.) now resides, situate on Harris' Creek, and being part of several tracts of land, to wit: 'Mount Misery,' 'Poplar Neck,' 'Hap-Hazard' and 'Harrison's Fortune,' containing 166 acres of land, more or less, subject to prior judgments. Attendance given by

E. N. HAMBLETON, late Sheriff of Talbot county



## POETRY.

### HEAVEN.

"This world is all a fleeting show."  
There is an hour of peaceful rest,  
To mourning wand'ers given,  
There is a tear for souls distressed,  
A balm for every wounded breast;  
'Tis found above—in Heaven!

There is a soft, a downy bed—  
'Tis fair as breath of even;  
A couch for weary mortals spread,  
Where they may rest the aching head,  
And find repose—in Heaven!

There is a home for weeping souls,  
By sin and sorrow driven;  
When tost on life's tempestuous shoals,  
Where storms arise and ocean rolls,  
And all is dear—but Heaven!

There faith lifts up the tearful eye,  
The heart with anguish riven;  
And views the tempest passing by,  
The evening shadows quickly fly,  
And all serene—in Heaven!

There fragrant flowers immortal bloom,  
And joys supreme are given;  
There rays divine disperse the gloom,  
Beyond the confines of the tomb,  
Appears—the dawn of Heaven!

From the London Courier.

**BERGAMI.**—The following account of the present residence and mode of living of this person, in Russia, is extracted from the Portfolio of Literature of Saturday last:—

"Capt. Price, of the Ramlies trader, was at St. Petersburg in June last, and having business with a merchant at Volsky, a village about sixty wersts up the banks of the Neva, he rode there on a fine English blood horse.

"Having transacted his affairs, he mentioned to the merchant his desire to dispose of his horse, and intention of returning by a boat down the Neva. The merchant gave him a note to Count Leonovich, a Hungarian nobleman, who had a seat in the neighborhood, and was a great sportsman, and, moreover, a member of that new racing club at St. Petersburg, and very likely to become a purchaser of his horse. Captain Price was introduced to him in his garden, and instantly knew him to be the far famed Baron Bergami.

"Captain Price formerly commanded a vessel that traded to the port of Trieste, and there he knew Bergami intimately, from having sold him several times ale and porter for the use of the princess, who then resided at Pesaro. He went to dine with Bergami whenever he used to the house. He now addressed him in the Italian language, and after a little equivocation on Bergami's part, he acknowledged his old acquaintance, and invited him into his house; but cautioned him not to make known who he was to any of the Russians, who all took him for a Hungarian, which his great size and strength made appear very plausible. Captain Price remained with him to dinner, which consisted of two courses, served up on silver plate, and cooked after the Italian fashion. His wife and daughter dined with them; the latter was on the eve of being married to a Swedish nobleman. The wife appeared 60 years of age, whilst Bergami did not look more than fifty. Captain P. thought the daughter very handsome. Their dinner was splendidly luxurious, though it was evidently his common mode of living, as no preparations were made for one they did not expect. The house was elegantly furnished, but not a book was to be seen in it. Whilst they drank their claret and hock, the young lady played several airs upon the harp, and sang with a tolerable voice.

"Bergami said he had sold the Barony, near Milan, for 13,000*l.* and purchased the estate where he then resided, and also the title of Count. He wore the star, and also another German Order—not that of St. Caroline. The house was full of guns, fishing nets, and sporting materials of every description. In the hall lay several pointers and greyhounds, and on perches were a large assortment of hawks. He had a kennel of fine fox-hounds and a stud of twelve horses. Upon a heap of stones near the chateau, was a staff bearing the Russian flag—a distinguishing mark to show he was an officer of justice; for he held a situation similar to that of an English Justice of the Peace, to which there is a salary attached of two hundred roubles. Captain Price saw him exercise his authority over a drunken fellow, who was making a noise in the streets of Volsky. He ordered him to be gagged and put in the stocks, which was done in a most savage manner. Bergami wore the Russian uniform, green and gold—a gold lace cap and feather—a sword by his side and pistols in his belt. He appeared to have 12 or more domestics, and in the lawn before his door four females were employed milking cows.

"He was much pleased with the horse for which he paid more than was demanded. His estate appeared well cultivated, and thickly wooded; he had several fish ponds, or small lakes, on the borders of which were little wooden huts, filled with nets and lines. He appeared like a little prince, but with quite unostentatious. He said he would have liked to see England, had he not been afraid of his life by venturing thither. Captain Price assured him no one there would injure him; but he shook his head in doubt, and smiled. He attended the Captain to a passage boat and saw him embark on the Neva, bidding him a most cordial farewell. When they had

sailed some hours the Captain observed his name upon a large hamper, and upon opening it, found it to contain six fine large bear hams, and several rein-deer tongues, he remembered praising those things at dinner, and Bergami took this handsome way of gratifying his appetite. He asked Captain Price if the people of England ever said any thing about him; for he had heard, it was believed he had left his wife and family in Italy to starve, and gone himself with all his fortune to America."

### NEWSPAPERS

#### AS THEY WERE, & AS THEY ARE.

"In England, Newspapers are said to have originated in the policy of Lord Burleigh, who, when his country, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was threatened by an invasion by Spain, availed himself of them, to inform the people of the designs of their enemy, and of the measures necessary to be adopted in order to frustrate those designs.

But it was during the wars between King Charles the First and his Parliament, that the importance of these daily or weekly sheets was first thoroughly understood. Then it was that the partizans of the monarch, and their adversaries, looked to the Newspapers to promote their designs, by telling their story in their own way, and refuting what they treated as misrepresentations, and then began that competition among news-writers which has since been carried to a most astonishing length.

The sudden and extensive publicity given to whatever was printed in those sheets, soon suggested to individuals, who wished to make their wants or talents known, or to offer their merchandise for sale, the expediency of getting their wishes fashioned into advertisements. The duties of an Editor became very different from what they had been, and not less different from what they are now. In peaceable times, the conductor of a Newspaper, at the close of the seventeenth century, bore no resemblance to the military partizan of Oliver Cromwell's time, or to the literary chief of a modern establishment. The Editor of a Journal, who was also generally its printer and publisher, must have been more like a broker or auctioneer of the present day, than any character now known in connection with the diurnal or weekly press.

This assertion is made out by the production of a string of advertisements, from a newspaper published in 1697. They prove that the Editor, who was, also, generally its printer and publisher, was then a sort of general voucher for the accuracy of his advertising customers.

If any Hamburg or other merchant, who shall deserve 200*l.* with an apprentice, wants one I can help.

One has a pert boy about 10 years old, can write, read, and be very well recommended; she is willing he should serve some lady or gentleman.

I want a cook-maid for a merchant.

I sell chocolate made of the best nuts, without spice or perfume, and with vineloss and spice, from four to ten shillings the pound, and I know them to be a great helper of bad stomachs, and restorative to weak people, and I'll insure for their goodness.

If any will sell a free estate within 30 miles of London, with or without a house, to the value of 100*l.* the year, or thereabout, I can help to a customer.

If any have a place belonging to the law, or otherwise, that is worth 1000*l.* or 2000*l.* I can help to a customer.

If any divine or their relics, have complete sets of Manuscript Sermons upon the Epistles and Gospels, the Church-catechism, or Festivals, I can help to a customer.

A fair house in Eastcheap, next to the flower-de-liz, now in the tenure of a smith, with a fair yard, laid with free stone, and a vault underneath, with a cellar under the shop, done with the same stone, is to be sold, I have the disposal of it.

I believe I could furnish all the nobility and gentry in England with valuable servants, and such as can have very good recommendation.

Mr. David Rose, chirurgeon and man-mid-wife, lives at the first brick house on the right hand in Gun-Yard, Houndsditch, near Aldgate, London. I have known him these twenty years.

I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow chandler.

If any want all kinds of necessaries for corps, or funerals, I can help to one who does assure me he will use them kindly, and whoever can keep their corps till they can send to London, and have a ready made coffin sent down, may afterwards have them kept any reasonable time.

About 40 miles from London is a school-master, has had such success with boys, as there are almost 40 miniaters and school-masters that were his scholars. His wife also teaches girls lace making, plainwork, raising paste, sauces and cookery, to the degree of exactness. His price is 19*l.* or 11*l.* the year, with a pair of sheets and 1 spoon; to be returned, if desired: coaches and other conveniences pass every day within half a mile of the house; and 'tis but an easy days journey to or from London.

I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them match'd; which I'll endeavour to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and I'll assure such as come to me, it shall be done with all the honour and secrecy imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction; and the more comes to me, the better I shall be able to serve 'em.

**PRIME ENGLISH DUCKING AND SPORTING POWDER.**

A SMALL supply of English Ducking and Sporting Powder, received and for sale by GERARD T. HOPKINS & MOORE.

No. 1, Light-street, wharf, Baltimore.

12th mo. 27, Dec. 1825.

## WINTER GOODS.

### Samuel Groome

Has the pleasure to announce his return from Philadelphia and Baltimore with an extensive

### Supply of Goods,

adapted to the season, which with his former purchases makes his assortment general and complete, and comprises almost every article in the Dry-Goods line.

ALSO.

Liquors, Groceries, Castings, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Queens' Ware, Tin Ware, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware, China, Glass, &c.

All which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, or exchanged for Corn in the ear, Country Kersey or Feathers.

Easton, Dec. 10, 1825. 6w

### Wm. H. Groome

Has just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with his entire

### Fall and Winter

#### SUPPLY OF

### GOODS,

CONSISTING OF A GREAT VARIETY OF PLAIN AND FANCY ARTICLES; Amongst which are

Elegant black, white & crimson Merino Scarfs or long Shawls

Do. do. Mantles

Do. new style Ribbons for Bonnets, &c.

Do. do. do. for Belts

Do. black and white Lace Veils

Do. do. figured Silks for Dresses and Pelisses

Bobbinet and Thread Laces

Tartan, Scotch and Circassian Plaids

Brown and blue Camblet for Cloaks

Black & colored Bombazines & Bombazeens

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Vestings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Carpenters' Tools, Groceries, Liquors, Queens'-Ware, Glass and China—Stone, Earthen, Tin & Wooden Ware—Castings, Nails, Spades, Shovels, Broad Axes and Felling Axes, of superior quality—Window Glass, Lamp-Oils, Cotton-Yarn—and some very nice BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR and TEA.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced rates for Cash, or exchanged for Corn, Feathers and Country Kersey.

Easton, Dec. 3. 4w

## NEW GOODS.

### William Clark

has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,

of all descriptions, which will be offered cheap for cash, or in exchange for Feathers, Kersey, Linsey, &c. His friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give him a call and view the assortment.

Nov. 5.

## NEW GOODS.

### James M. Lambdin

has just received a general assortment of seasonable and desirable

### GOODS,

of almost every description, which he offers at reduced prices for Cash, or in barter for Wool, Feathers and Corn in the ear. His friends and the public are invited to give him a call.

Easton, Oct. 22.

P. S. He will also receive in a few days a lot of superior British Gun Powder.

## New Fall Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Are now opening a new and elegant assortment of GOODS adapted to the season,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Sup. middle and second quality Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Cordis; Chintzes, Calicoes, and Ginghams, Italian and India Lute-stings; Fancy Silks (a handsome assortment)

Fancy Handkerchiefs, Curis, Corsets, and Bones.

NOVELS AND SCHOOL BOOKS, FINE AND COARSE SHOES, MOCCO, ROANS & SKIVERS, UPPER & SOAL LEATHER.

Together with a general assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CHINA, GLASS & QUEENS-WARE, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which will be offered at a reasonable advance for Cash, Wool, Feathers or Hides.

Oct. 15

#### WOOL COMMISSION

### WAREHOUSE.

J. & M. BROWN, & M. D. LEWIS,

No. 159 MARKET ST. PHILADELPHIA.

Receive on consignment, WOOL of all descriptions. Being the Agents of a large number of Manufacturers, for the sale of

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS,

they possess superior facilities for its disposal. Liberal advances made when required.

Refer in Easton to WILLIAM CLARK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.

#### CASH,

AND THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN FOR

### NEGROES,

by the Subscriber, who has just received in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of that much wished for article CASH, which he is willing to change for Slaves, on the most favourable terms to the owners.

JOSEPH B. WOOLFOLK,

at S. Lowe's Tavern.

Aug. 6

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS.

## Clock and Watch MAKING.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with a new and elegant assortment of materials, necessary for carrying on the above business; all of which he will manufacture at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms for CASH. He still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand, formerly occupied by his father, (Jonathan N. Benny) where by the exertions of his skill and the most assiduous attention to business, he feels confident he can render general satisfaction to all those who may be kind enough to favor him with their custom. He also has on hand a handsome assortment of Chains, Seals, Keys, &c.

JAMES BENNY.

Easton, Dec. 10. 5w.

## TANNING.

### GEORGE TOWNSEND & SON

Have commenced the Tanning & Currying business, at the yard lately occupied by Townsend & Hughes, where they intend carrying on the above business in its various branches and invite their friends and the public generally to give them a call.

Persons wishing their hides tanned on shares can have them done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Easton, Dec. 10. 3w

## EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber informs his

friends and the public, from whom he has for so many years received the most flattering patronage, that he will continue to keep the Easton Hotel—where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing, in season, afforded by the markets of the place—where they will receive, not only his sincere thanks, but the utmost and most diligent endeavours to please—and an assurance that their past kindness shall stimulate him to still greater exertions. The above establishment is large and very spacious with twenty one lodging rooms.

The public's obedient servant,

SOLOMON LOWE.

Easton, Dec 25

N. B. Horses, Gigs and Hackes can be furnished to any part of the Peninsula at the shortest notice.

S. L.

#### THE STEAM-BOAT



### MARYLAND

Will commence her regular route on Wednesday next, 2d March, at 7 o'clock, from the lower end of Buchanan's wharf, (immediately adjoining Major M'Kim's steam mill on Smith's wharf) for Annapolis and Easton, by way of Castle Haven; and on Thursday, 3d March, will leave Easton by way of Castle Haven, at the same hour for Annapolis and Baltimore, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock, and continuing to leave the above places as follows: Buchanan's wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Easton on Sundays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock during the season.

Passengers wishing to proceed to Philadelphia will be put on board the Union Line of steam-boats in the Patuxent river, and arrive there by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Maryland will commence her route from Baltimore to Queenstown and Chestertown on Monday, 7th March, leaving Buchanan's wharf at 9 o'clock every Monday and Chestertown every Tuesday at the same hour for Queenstown and Baltimore during the season. Horses and Carriages will be taken on board from either of the above places 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 Levin Jones, at Castle Haven will keep horses and carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from Cambridge.

Passengers between Cambridge and Castle-Haven will settle the fare for their conveyance with Captain Jones.

From the commencement of the ensuing season the rates to be charged for passage money to be as follows:

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Baltimore—and from Baltimore to either of these places, - - - - - \$3 00

From Easton and from Castle-Haven to Annapolis—and from Annapolis to either of these places, - - - - - 2 50

From Annapolis to Baltimore and from Baltimore to Annapolis, - - - - - 1 50

The Fare between Baltimore and Chestertown the same as heretofore.

Dinner on board, - - - - - 50

CLEMENT VICKARS.

March 5

#### THE FREEMAN'S BANNER.

With the next year I propose to commence a WEEKLY JOURNAL, having the foregoing title; devoted generally to the arts and sciences; but particularly to the topics of political economy.

I shall endeavour to acquire for the encouragement of this Journal the favour of every good citizen; accommodating its varied contents to the varied tastes and occupations of the American population; and extending to every meritorious correspondent the most liberal facilities of communication for his literary and professional speculations.

In this preliminary notice, I protest against the imputation to my motives of servility, duplicity, or sycophancy. I will conduct an independent and liberal Journal, in which genius, art, and science, without respect of persons, shall be regarded and cherished; and to which merit, intrinsic merit alone, shall have access.

I have heard, and believe, that such a Journal is wanting in the City of Baltimore; but such a Journal shall not be wanting in the City of Baltimore after the first of January next.

#### TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE FREEMAN'S BANNER will be published, weekly, in the City of Baltimore, on a fine super-royal sheet, at three dollars per annum; delivered on the day of publication to subscribers in Baltimore, and forwarded to distant patrons, by mail on its first departure from the Post Office in this city.

E. H. CUMMINS,

Baltimore, Dec. 10.

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living at Hillsborough, Caroline county, Maryland, on Saturday the 4th of November instant, my negro woman

### Till Wisher,

Who is twenty eight years of age, about five feet seven or eight inches high and stout made, with rather high cheek bones, and when spoken to, is rather fierce in answering. She carried with her a negro child, about five or six years old, called FRANCES-ANN, who will answer to its name readily when called on. Her clothing was of various descriptions, with a straw bonnet, trimmed with pink ribbon.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of the above negroes to me, either at my residence or at any jail, so that I get them.

MARY SETU.

Hillsborough, Nov. 26.

## \$20 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on or about the 29th July last, a negro boy called FRANK, aged about 16, formerly the property of John M. Wise, of Talbot county. This boy was hired to Robert Dawson, of said county, and left the employ of said Dawson on the day above mentioned. This boy I purchased at public sale. I will give the above reward if said boy be secured in the jail of said county, or delivered to me, and all reasonable charges paid. It is most likely this boy has made for Poplar Island, as his former master now resides on said Island.

JOHN A. HORNEY.

Aug. 20

## \$100 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber's farm, on the Head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, on the 30th May, negro man CHARLES, who calls himself CHARLES BUTLER; he is about 26 years of age, six feet one inch high, the clothing he had on when he absconded, was a domestic cloth coat and Osnaburg shirt and trousers, and old wool hat. I will give the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

June 4 11

#### HILLSBOROUGH TAVERN.

The subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House for the accommodation of travellers, in the house opposite to where Mr. Samuel Hardcastle now resides, formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin R. Meredith, well calculated for the business, with good stabling; added to which, his own personal exertions to please, flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction, and to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY CLIFT.

Hillsborough, Caroline county, Nov. 19.

N. B. Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, and the subscriber obligates himself to furnish his table with the best that the market will afford.

H. C.

## Wanted

A HOUSE-KEEPER.—A middle aged woman, of respectable character & who can come well recommended.—Also, A HOUSE WOMAN, (a slave would be preferred) one that can be recommended as a good Washer, House and Chamber Maid.—For both of whom the most liberal wages will be given.

S. LOWE.

Easton, Nov. 12.

## Notice.

The subscriber forwarns all persons from crossing his farm, as he is determined to put the law in force against those offending.—He is compelled to the above measure, having lost during the present year almost as much stock as his rent would amount to.

HINSON KIRBY.

Talbot county, Md. Dec. 3.

## Notice.

Was committed on Monday the 10th ult. to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, a negro man named ISAAC, about 5 feet 10 inches high, between 22 & 23 years of age, says he belongs to William Fitzhugh, of Washington county. He had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt and pantaloons, and straw hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Sunday the 9th ult. a negro man named HENRY CLANKE, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, between 21 and 22 years of age, and says he is a free man. His clothing when committed, were a coarse woolen doublet, linen pantaloons and shirt, old fur hat and old shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, as a runaway, on Monday the 10th ult. a negro man named SOLOMON, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 22 years of age, says he belongs to David Duderar, below Liberty, in this county. He had on when committed, a cross-bar cotton doublet, cotton waistcoat, tow linen shirt and pantaloons, straw hat and double nailed shoes. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be released as directed by the act of assembly of this state.

THOMAS CARLTON, Sheriff.

Nov. 5 8w

## Notice.

Was committed on the 14th ult. to the jail of Talbot county