

# 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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 3, 1827.

NO. 5.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED  
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,

At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty five cents for every subsequent insertion.

## THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Extracts.  
From the "Recollections of Washington," a new work, by George W. P. Custis, Esq. author of the "Conversations of Lafayette, &c."

"Of the remote ancestors of the Chief, our recollections will of necessity be very limited. The grandfather came from England, Cheshire, it is believed, about the time of the early settlers in the Northern neck of Virginia, but the place of his residence is unknown, though it has been a matter of considerable research, to his descendants.

"Augustin Washington, the father, we find, settled on Pope's creek a branch of the Potomac, in the county of Westmoreland, and there the Great Chief was born, the 11th of February, 1732. This interesting spot is now marked by a stone placed there, by the hand of filial affection and gratitude, in 1815.

"Upon the father becoming engaged in the agency of the Principio iron works, and the confiscation of his seat in Westmoreland, he removed with his family, to a situation near the village of Fredericksburg, where he died about middle age, universally esteemed as a man of worth and honor, and as an useful member of society. He is described as having been of fair complexion, tall stature, and manly proportions.

"At the time of his father's death, George Washington was 12 years of age, and has been heard to say, that he knew little of his father, other than a remembrance of his person, and of his parental fondness. Of the mother, that distinguished woman, to whose peculiar cast of character, and more than illustrious son, himself ascribed the origin of his fortunes, and his fame, we have much to say.

"She was descended from the very respectable family of Ball, who settled as English colonists, on the banks of the Potomac. Bred in those domestic and independent habits, which graced the Virginia matrons, in the old days of Virginia, this lady by the death of her husband, became involved in the cares of a young family, at a period, when these cares seem more especially to claim the aid and control of the stronger sex; and it was left for this remarkable woman, by a method the most rare by an education and discipline, the most peculiar and imposing, to form in the youthfulness of her son, those great and essential qualities, which led him on to the glories of his after life.

"If the school savoured more of the Spartan, than the Persian character, it was the fitter school to form a hero, destined to be the ornament of the age in which he flourished, and a standard of excellence for ages yet to come.

"I was said by the ancients that the mother always gave the tone to the character of the child, and we hope to be permitted to say, that since the renowned days of antiquity, a mother has not lived, better fitted to give the tone and character of real greatness to her child, than her, whose remarkable life and actions this reminiscence will endeavor to illustrate.

"The mother of Washington, in forming him for those distinguished parts he was destined to perform, first taught him the duties of obedience, the better to prepare him for those of command. In the well ordered domicile, where his early years were passed, the levity and indulgence, common to youth, was tempered by a deference and well regulated restraint, which, while it curtailed, or suppressed no rational enjoyment, usual in the spring time of life, prescribed those enjoyments within the bounds of moderation and propriety.

"The mother held in reserve an authority which never departed from her, not when her son had become the most illustrious of men. It seemed to say, I am your mother, the being who gave you life, the guide who directed your steps, when they needed the guidance of age and wisdom, the parental affection which claimed your love, the parental authority which commanded your obedience; whatever may be your success, whatever your renown, next to your God, you owe them most to me. Nor did the chief dissent from these truths, but to the last moments of his venerable parent, yielded to her will the most dutiful and implicit obedience, and felt for her person and character the most enthusiastic reverence and attachment.

"This lady possessed not the ambition, which is common to lesser minds; and the peculiar plainness, yet dignity, of her habits and manners, became in no wise altered, when the sun of glory rose upon her house.

"The late Laurence Washington, Esq. of Chotauk, one of the associates of the juvenile years of the Chief, and remembered by him in his will, thus describes the home of the mother.

"I was often there, with George, his

"playmate schoolmate, and young man's companion. Of the mother, I was ten times more afraid than I ever was of my own parents; she awed me in the midst of her kindness, for she was indeed truly kind. I have often been present with her sons, proper tall fellows too, and we were all as mute as mice; and even now, when time has whitened my locks, and I am the grand parent of a second generation, I could not behold that remarkable woman, without feelings it is impossible to describe. Whoever has seen that awe-inspiring air and manner so characteristic in the Father of his Country, will remember the matron as she appeared when the presiding genius of her well ordered household, commanding and being obeyed.

"Of the many anecdotes touching the early life of the Chief, we shall present our readers with one of no ordinary interest and character.

"The blooded horse was the Virginia favourite of those days as well as these. The mother, fond of the animal to which her deceased husband had always been particularly attached, had reserved the race in its greatest purity, and at the time of our story possessed several young horses of superior promise.

"One there was, a sorrel, destined to be famous (and for much better reason) as the horse which a brutal emperor raised to the dignity of Consul. This sorrel was of a fierce and ungovernable nature, and resisted all attempts to subject him to the rein. He had reached his fullest size and vigour, unconscious of a rider, ranged free as the air, which he snuffed in triumph, tossing his mane to the winds, and spurning the earth in the pride of his freedom.

"It was matter of common remark, that a man never could be found hardy enough to back, and ride this vicious horse. Several had essayed, but deterred by the fury of the animal, they had desisted from their attempts, and the steed remained unbroken.

"The young Washington proposed to his companions, that if they would assist him in confining the steed so that a bridle could be placed in his mouth, he would engage to tame this terror of the parish. Accordingly, early the ensuing morning, the associates decoyed the horse into an enclosure, where they secured him, and forced a bit into his mouth. Bold, vigorous, and young, the daring Chief sprang to his unenvied seat, and bidding his comrades remove their tackle, the indignant courser rushed to the plain.

"As if disdaining his burthen, he at first attempted to fly, but soon felt the power of an arm, which could have tamed his Arab granddaughters, in wildest course, on their native deserts. The struggle now became terrific to the beholders, who almost wished that they had not joined in an enterprise so likely to be fatal to their daring associate. But the youthful hero, that "Spirit-protected man," clung to the furious steed, till, Centaur-like, he appeared to make part of the animal itself. Long was the conflict and the fears of the associates became more relieved as, with matchless skill the rider preserved his seat, & with matchless force controlled the courser's rage, when the gallant horse, summoning all his powers to one mighty effort, reared, and plunging with tremendous violence, burst his noble heart, and died in an instant.

"The rider alive, unharmed, and without a wound," was joined by the youthful groupe, and all gazed upon the generous steed, which now prostrate, trailed in dust the honors of his mane while from his distended nostrils gushed in torrents the life blood that a moment before had swollen in his veins.

"The first surprise was scarcely over, with a what's to be done, who shall tell the tale, when the party were summoned to the morning's meal. A conversation the most mal-apropos to the youthful culprits, became introduced by the matron's asking, Pray, young gentlemen, have you seen my blooded colts in your rambles, I hope they are well taken care of; my favourite, I am told, is as large as his sire. Considerable embarrassment being observable, the lady repeated her question, when George Washington replied, Your favorite, the sorrel, is dead madam. Dead, exclaimed the lady, why how has this happened? Nothing dismayed, the Chief continued, That sorrel horse has long been considered ungovernable, and beyond the power of man to back or ride him; this morning, aided by my friends, we forced a bit into his mouth, I backed him, I rode him, and in a desperate struggle for the mastery, he fell under me and died upon the spot. The hectic of a moment, was observed to flush on the matron's cheek, but, like a summer cloud, it soon passed away, and all was serene and tranquil, when she remarked, It is well, but while I regret the loss of my favorite, I rejoice in my son, who always speaks the truth.

"At the time of this occurrence, the figure of the chief is described by his contemporaries, as being that of the Athlete of the Games. Although of manners, somewhat grave and reserved, he indulged in the gaities common to the youth of that period; particularly excelled in all the manly exercises, sought the companionship of the intelligent and deserving, and was beloved, and admired, by all who knew him.

## MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

### Bills of Public Interest before the Legislature of Maryland.

#### CHESAPEAKE & OHIO CANAL.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company it authorizes the company to terminate the eastern section of the canal at or near the town of Cumberland on the Potomac, and to extend the western section in any other direction they may deem expedient towards Pittsburg on the Ohio. And to substitute inclined planes and railways for tunnels, &c. in crossing the dividing ridge between the eastern and western waters.

In the event that the western section shall leave the valley of the Potomac river at any point below the Coal Bank near the mouth of Savage on the North Branch, the company to have power to extend a branch from the main canal to said Banks.

This act to go into operation when sanctioned by congress, the legislature of Virginia, and the Potomac Company.

#### ELECTION.

Mr. Johnson yesterday reported to the senate a bill to change the time of electing Representatives of this state in the congress of the United States. The time at which it is contemplated to hold the election is not mentioned in the bill. This is left for the senate to name when the bill is called up for a second reading.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Teackle—A bill, entitled, An act relating to the Treasury Department, and to regulate the collection and expenditure of the public revenue of this state.

Sec. 1. Makes it the duty of the Auditor General to digest and prepare plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, to prepare and report estimates of the revenue and expenditures; to decide on the forms of keeping and stating accounts, and making returns; to give information to the legislature, either in person, or in writing, relating to matters referred to him, or which may appertain to his office; and generally to perform all services as may properly belong to his department, or be required of him.

Sec. 2. The auditor to receive all drafts, &c. arising on the western shore; to certify the balances, and transmit the accounts to the treasurer of the western shore.

Sec. 3. The auditor to settle accounts or statements of the treasurer of the eastern shore, and certify the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

Sec. 4. Treasurer of the western shore to receive and keep the monies of the state, and disburse the same upon the certificates of the auditor, and not otherwise; to take receipts for monies paid; receipts for monies received, shall be endorsed on warrant, signed by the auditor, without which no acknowledgement therefor shall be valid.

Sec. 5. Treasurer of the W. S. to render accounts to auditor, quarterly; to lay before the legislature copies of all accounts by him rendered to, and settled with auditor; also a true account of the state of the treasury; to annex to annual estimates of appropriations for public service, a statement of appropriations for the year made by former acts; also a statement of sums remaining in the treasury from appropriations of former years, estimating the amount which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in a previous year, and showing the whole amount subject to disposition in the year, to which said estimates may refer.

Sec. 6. Public monies received by each of the Treasurers to be deposited in the Farmers Bank, and in the Branch at Easton, in their names respectively; and all payments on the public account to be made by checks drawn by them in their official character.

#### ORPHANS COURTS.

Mr. Bennett—An act to authorise the several orphans courts of this state to order the sale of real estates in certain cases.

Sec. 1. Empowers the several orphans courts to order the sale of so much of the real estate of any deceased person as such court may deem sufficient for the payment of the debts due by such deceased. Where the estate cannot be divided without injury to the persons interested, court may order the sale of the whole real estate, provided the personal estate is insufficient to pay said debts, and the heirs shall neglect to pay the debts, being first duly notified of the application to have such estate sold.

Sec. 2. Previously to ordering a sale, the orphans court to give 60 days public notice of the application to have such real estate sold. Said notice to be considered sufficient warning to the legal representatives of the deceased person, to appear before the court and shew cause why such sale shall not be made.

Sec. 3. Orphans courts may appoint trustees to make sales of such real estates, or may direct the same to be made by executors or administrators, whose commissions on proceeds of sale shall be the same as are now allowed to trustees appointed by courts of equity.

Sec. 4. Trustees, executors or administrators making sales, to give 60 days

public notice of the time and place of such sale.

Sec. 5. The person making the sale to make return of proceedings to the court sixty days after the sale. Court may annul or ratify the sale in their discretion. When lands sold under this act produce more than sufficient to pay the debts of a deceased person and expenses of sale, the surplusage to be distributed as the lands would have been divided.

Sec. 6. The person directed to make the sale to enter into bond, with security, for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 7. The person making the sale, on the receipt of the purchase money and confirmation of the sale, authorised to give deed for the property sold.

Sec. 8. No orphans court to order the sale of any property out of the county for which said court may be established.

Sec. 9. Real estate sold under this act to be subject to any right of dower that may exist, unless the widow shall give her consent in writing, to be recorded among the records of the orphans court. In case of such consent the widow to be entitled to the allowance made by the court of chancery in similar cases.

Sec. 10. Repeals all acts inconsistent with this act.

#### CONVENTION.

Mr. Montgomery.—A Bill, entitled, An act directing that the sense of the people of this state be taken on the expediency of calling a Convention to reform the Constitution, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. provides, That at the election to be held on the first Monday in October, the sheriffs of the several counties shall provide a box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this state relative to the convention hereafter provided for, on which ballots shall be written or printed, by voters who are in favour of the measure, the word "Convention," and by those opposed to it, "No Convention;" and that citizens entitled to vote for delegates to assembly, to vote as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. Judges of elections for delegates to preside as relates to the convention, and vested with the same powers.

Sec. 3. Said election to be held, and returns thereof made, in the same manner as those for delegates—governor and council to declare, by proclamation, whole number of votes given.

Sec. 4. If a majority shall be in favour of a convention, it is recommended to the citizens of the state to meet in convention, to consider the constitution, and make such alteration as they may deem proper, and provide the manner of making future amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. Number of delegates to be chosen to be the same as delegates to assembly, and the same qualifications for voters required, as for the election of delegates. Elections to be held at the same places as for delegates, and during the same hours. Elections to be conducted in all respects in the same manner as prescribed for delegates to the assembly.

Sec. 6. Any judge omitting or neglecting to make returns of said elections, within the time prescribed for that of delegates, or making a false return, or wilfully making any error therein, shall be liable to conviction for misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of 1000 dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and be disabled from holding any office of profit or trust. Judges and clerks to be liable for misconduct to the penalties prescribed as for election of delegates.

Sec. 7. Governor and council, by proclamation, shall declare the names of persons elected, and notify them to meet in Annapolis on — for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution, to be submitted to the people, and by their votes to be approved, confirmed, or disapproved.

Sec. 8. A majority of the votes of the delegates, shall be considered as the act of the convention, and when they have adopted a constitution, shall cause a copy thereof to be delivered to the governor and council, who shall cause the same to be published in all the election districts in the state, and inserted in all the newspapers therein for three weeks; and also direct by proclamation, the sheriffs, to cause a general poll to be opened, on the question, whether the constitution and form of government, so adopted, shall be confirmed. Voters to designate each section, &c. distinguishing those to which he is opposed, and such as are not so designated shall be considered as approved. Judges to make a return of the votes given, and the number against each section, &c. to the governor and council, who shall declare, by proclamation, the whole number against each section, &c. If it appears that a majority have not rejected the constitution, the same to be considered as approved.

Sec. 9. Governor and council to cause a general election to be held at the usual places, and in such manner as by the said constitution so established, shall be appointed; and in order to obviate any inconvenience that may arise in case of any change that may be made, all officers in place at the time to continue to exercise the powers, &c. of their departments as usual, until they shall be superseded by reason of the constitution so established.

Sec. 10. If the sense of the people should be in favour of calling a convention, then this act to be considered as the sovereign act of the people, and as such to be observed and fulfilled.

#### FREE NEGROES.

Mr. Denny—An act for the relief of the several counties of this state.

Sec. 1. Authorises the sheriffs of the several counties in this state to sell for a term of years any free negro or mulatto, who may be committed to the goal of any county in this state for the nonpayment of any fine, in cases of criminal prosecutions, imposed upon such negro or mulatto by any court of law in this state; unless such free negro or mulatto shall recognize with security, before the clerk of the county in which he shall be committed, for the payment of such fine, and the prison fees which may have accrued upon the commitment of such negro or mulatto. Sheriff to fix the term for which such free negro or mulatto shall be sold.

Sec. 2. The sheriff making any such sale authorised to execute to the purchaser a bill of sale of the negro sold; which bill shall be received in the courts of law of this state as evidence of title; provided the said bill of sale be acknowledged before a justice of the peace & recorded in the county court office, within five days after its execution. The clerk of the county to receive from the grantee the same fee as is now allowed by law for recording other bills of sale.

Sec. 3. Purchasers under this act not to acquire title to the issue of any free negro or mulatto born during the term of service of such free negro or mulatto.

Sec. 4. The clerks of the several county courts in this state, upon taking recognizance as directed by this act, are authorised to issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, for the recovery of the fine, costs and charges mentioned in the recognizance, which said writ shall be returnable to the next county court thereafter; and be proceeded in as other like writs are.

Sec. 4. Authorises the sheriff of Talbot county to discharge negroes Dick Jingo, and Oliver Bond, from goal, upon the commitment for their fines and costs, &c. and directs the levy court to levy the costs and charges due from said negroes upon their prosecutions, and the prison fees now due from them, upon Talbot county.

## LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY JAN. 20.

#### Public Instruction of Youth.

Mr. Teackle Chairman of the committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report, viz.

The committee on Public Instruction, to whom was referred the returns of the judges of elections under the act of December session 1825, chapter 162, entitled, "An act to provide for the public instruction of youth, in primary schools throughout this state;" the petitions of sundry inhabitants of several counties which gave a majority against the adoption of said law, praying to be admitted to the benefits of primary schools, and "so much of the executive communication, as relates to the subject of education," have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to present the following report—

From the information communicated to the committee, it appears that the act in question has been adopted by the counties of Harford, Baltimore, Anne Arundel, Calvert, St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George's, Montgomery, Frederick, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent & Cecil, and rejected by Worcester, Somerset, Dorchester, Caroline, Washington & Allegany—making thirteen counties in favour of, and six against, the said act. But from the numerous petitions since presented, and the strong manifestation of feeling in different parts of the state, upon this important public interest, it appears evidently that the people of Maryland are duly sensible of the incalculable advantages to be derived from the improvement of this interest and well disposed to sustain a system susceptible of diffusing its beneficial consequences.

For the improvement and support of public instruction in common schools, the most liberal appropriations have been made not only in several of the enlightened states of this union, but in our sister republics of Mexico, Colombia, Guaymas, Peru, and Buenos Ayres; also in the imperial government of Brazil; and to the honour of Portugal, it is declared, in her new constitution, that "public instruction in primary schools, shall be gratuitous to all the people." And when it is established, upon a basis which cannot be shaken that knowledge will ever govern ignorance, and a people, who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives, it cannot be doubted that the patriotic statesmen of this legislature will cordially concur in the generous sentiment of the executive communication before referred to and be equally animated with "an ardent hope," and zealously endeavour to "perfect a system" which may be acceptable to the people, and promote the intellectual and moral improvement of the rising generation; and thereby conduce to the strength, ener-



by and durability, of our free institutions. The committee therefore will prepare bills for the several objects of this improvement, and present the same for the consideration of this honorable house. All which is respectfully submitted. Littleton Dennis Teackle, Chairman. By order, James H. Milbourne, Com. Clk. Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz. By Mr. Banning, from the joint committee of both houses on the subject. An act establishing a library for the use of the legislature. By Mr. Turner, chairman of the committee to whom was recommended the bill heretofore reported on the subject, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; and By Mr. John W. Thomas, An act to authorize the governor and council of Maryland to appoint inspectors of salted pork and beef in this state. Which said bills were severally read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY, JAN 22d, 1827.

Edward Griffith, Esquire, a delegate returned as duly elected for Dorchester county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John R. Pitt, Esquire, appeared and having been duly qualified in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, took his seat as a member of the house of delegates. On motion by Mr. Norris, the house proceeded to the choice of a chief clerk, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Brewer, Esquire; when Gideon Pearce was unanimously elected, whereupon Gideon Pearce was declared to be unanimously elected the chief clerk of the house of delegates. He was accordingly duly qualified as such, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and entered on the duties of his office.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, it was Ordered, That the votes of a majority of all the attending members shall be necessary to constitute an election to the office of the assistant clerk of the house of delegates, now become vacant by the election of Gideon Pearce as the chief clerk.

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the house then proceeded to the election of an assistant clerk, to supply the vacancy caused by the election of Gideon Pearce, to the office of chief clerk; when George G. Brewer, Joseph Mayo, and Louis Gassaway, were nominated.

The ballot box being prepared, the members deposited their ballots therein. And Messrs. Crabb and Tyson, who were appointed tellers to examine and count the ballots, and report the result, having retired to the committee room, after the lapse of a short time returned and reported, that seventy-three ballots appeared to have been taken, of which number George G. Brewer had obtained thirty-five votes, Joseph Mayo had obtained nineteen votes, and Louis Gassaway had obtained nineteen votes, and that neither of the gentlemen nominated having obtained the votes of a majority of the attending members, no election had been made.

On motion by Mr. Crabb, the name of Louis Gassaway was then permitted to be withdrawn from the nomination; whereupon another balloting occurred, and the tellers having retired to the committee room, for the purpose of examining and counting the ballots, after the lapse of a short time again returned and reported that seventy-six ballots appeared to have been taken, and of that number, that George G. Brewer had obtained forty-seven votes, and that Joseph Mayo had obtained twenty-nine votes; whereupon, it was declared that George G. Brewer was duly elected the assistant clerk of the house of delegates. And he was accordingly duly qualified as such, in the manner and form prescribed by the constitution and laws of this state, before Gideon White, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, and entered on the duties of his office.

On motion by Mr. Barnes, it was Ordered, That the committee of claims place on the journal of accounts the amount of expenses of the funeral of John Brewer, esq. late chief clerk of this house.

On motion by Mr. Hall, the following message was twice read, agreed to, and sent to the senate, viz.

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 22.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your message of the 20th, in answer to ours of the 16th instant, proposing a joint committee on the subject of the bill reported by Gideon Pearce, esq. and in reply thereto beg leave to remark, that the importance of the subject induced us to propose, that the said committee should sit during the hours of business, and that we contemplated authorizing the committee on the part of this house to send for persons and papers, to save the trouble of a special application for that purpose, should it become necessary. However, with a view to expedite the completion of a satisfactory bill, we waive such parts of our message as are objectionable to your honorable body, and concur with your message. Messrs. Chapman, Brooke, Stevens, Hall and Bennett, composed the committee appointed on the part of this house.

There were this day asked and obtained to introduce bills of the following titles, viz.

By Mr. Dane, A supplement to the act to provide for the preservation of the records belonging to the office of the clerk

of Somerset county court; on which Messrs. Done, Gibbons and Dennis, were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

By Mr. Samuel R. Smith, An act to extend the time for James Derickson, late collector of Worcester county, to complete his collection; on which Messrs. Samuel R. Smith, Slemaker and Bishop, were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Teackle, An act supplemental to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the public instruction of youth in primary schools, throughout this state.

By Mr. Jones, A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices, passed at November session 1793.

Which said bills were severally read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. John W. Thomas, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people, was this day passed—yeas 55, nays 23.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to provide for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, passed through Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, by a vote of 86 to 51.

TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, about three hours and a half were spent in the consideration of Executive business. A bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States and the colonies of Great Britain. The bill from the House of Representatives appropriating \$20,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was twice read.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed, but without coming to any result. The bill making provision for the Officers of the Army of the Revolution went into Committee and an amendment was proposed by Mr. Condict, proposing \$1000 each as a gratuity to the Officers, and an annuity for life; but the Committee rose without proceeding further, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee for the appointment of a Commission, for the distribution among the claimants under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, for slaves and other property taken away by the British after the signing of that Treaty of the sums which shall be awarded to them respectively.

The bill appropriating \$20,000 for the relief of the indigent sufferers by the late fire in Alexandria, was read a third time and passed.

The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and the motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the 93d Section, was further discussed.

In the House of Representatives the discussion on Mr. Buchanan's motion to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the Manufacturer's Bill was resumed. The motion was negatived—yeas 97, nays 113.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25.

In the Senate yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, the motion to strike out the 93d section still pending. Mr. Berrien opposed the motion and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Tazewell supported it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a bill was reported by Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to authorize the building of 23 Schooners for the Naval Service, and for rebuilding the Non-such. The report of the committee contains a very interesting letter from the Secretary of the Navy which will be found in our report of proceedings. The bill for the relief of the New York and Pennsylvania Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb was taken up on motion of Mr. Wirt, but it was after some discussion, committed to the Committee on Public Lands, with instructions to consider the propriety of making a grant of a township to all the States which have not already received lands for literary or other institutions. This commitment, it is to be presumed, will kill the bill.

### SINGULAR DISEASE.

In the Argus, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, of the 10th inst. we find it stated, that a few days before, a motion was made in the Senate of that State by Mr. Cargeal, the Senator from the counties of Boone and Campbell, who presented to the Senate, a petition from some of his constituents, praying the legislature to offer a reward for the discovery of the cause of a disease, which, for many years, in that section of country, had been fatal to man and beast. After giving some details himself, he called on Mr. Gibson, the Senator from the counties of Gallatin, Grant and Pendleton; to give the Senate more full information. This gentleman stated, that the disease appeared first in cattle early in the spring; and late in the fall. It was supposed to originate from some herb eaten by them in those seasons. A beast apparently in perfect health, will be

suddenly seized with a trembling and sickness which will carry them off in a few hours. Dogs, hogs, or any other animals, that eat the flesh, are immediately taken with a violent puking, after which they fall into a stupor, and die in an hour and a half or two hours. Persons drinking the milk of a cow that is infected, are taken in the same manner, and immediately die. He believed that within 5 miles of him \$500 worth of stock die annually, and that part of the country had been almost stripped of cattle. He had also known as many as from 30 to 40 persons who had lost their lives by this fatal poison. Mr. Yancey stated that the same disease prevailed in the neighborhood of Goose Creek in Tennessee, where he had been, and it was said even the buzzards which ate of the carcasses of cattle that had died with it, immediately perished. The petition was referred to a select committee, of which Mr. Cargeal is chairman for the purpose of considering the subject and consulting the Medical Faculty.

For the Eastern Gazette.

No. 2.

A further view of the condition of the landed interest of our country.

That wealth constitutes the sinews of war, is an old and conceded maxim—that in peace it is the source of all improvement is as unquestionable. Men may philosophize, if they please, upon the utility of money & its tendency to corrupt & to enervate, but we all know, that throughout the civilized world, the nations that have had most wealth have made the greatest progress in arts, science, and in every species of useful and refined improvement. That wealth is not essential to human happiness, may be true under certain modifications; but it is much more undoubtedly true, that without some wealth, there can be no happiness or comfort. Wealth is universally known to be one of the strongest incentives to exertion—it rewards industry and becomes the object of desire to all. It stimulates genius, it excites taste, it promotes skill, it rouses competition—in its absence nothing can supply its place, for where there is no adequate remuneration there will be no industrious or excited exertion.

To make a nation great and powerful and commanding in these our days, you must keep its coffers well filled and make its people wealthy. Commerce and Agriculture are the stable and productive sources of wealth to a nation, like our own, that has abundance of fine lands for the hundredth and thousandth generation to come—they are, and ought to be cherished as the great and principal interests, for they bring more wealth to the nation, and give more employment and reward to the people (under our Government wisely conducted) than all the other interests that can be hunted up. They have another superiority over all interests, viz. They require no restrictions or disabilities to be imposed on any other interest to promote them—but they flourish most when all are most free. Navigation for instance requires the exclusive possession, or at least an over proportion of the carrying trade to keep it up—it will not be contented with an equality. So manufactures must have a monopoly of the market to vend their products, or they complain that they can't thrive at all, and these demands are to be gratified by encroachments upon agriculture and commerce as by burdens imposed on them.

That all these interests ought to be taken care of is true, and the commercial men and the agricultural men say, take care of them—but whilst you are taking care of navigation and manufactures you need not strangle us—let us all have a fair chance, don't sacrifice one for the benefit of another. Agriculture and Commerce do not ask you to tax manufactures or cripple navigation for their sakes—why then cripple commerce and tax agriculture for the sake of the others? The very fact that manufactures get for having lost the foreign market for her redundant products? What recompense has commerce for the loss in her ships, the retirement of her capital, the expulsion of her mechanics and attendants? None—these are losses that are never to be regained—these are sacrifices made to manufactures. Agriculture is indeed absurdly told, that she shall have a "Home Market," which is a market for half as much as she can produce at half prices—And commerce is insultingly told, that she must bear her losses with equanimity, because, as we now can manufacture at home all we want, we are truly become an independent nation—This is the famous declaration of independence, the federal constitution, the wisdom and the virtue of our patriots, the fidelity and pride of our generous hearted, brave, and nervous armed people, were all insufficient to perfect and maintain our independence, without the aid of spinning jennies and power looms, erected upon the humiliation of our agriculture and the prostration of our commerce.

Do manufactures bring anything to your national treasury? No, not a cent—but navigation does, a little. Do our manufactures sell us articles cheaper and better than we can get them from abroad, under sheltered with an exclusive view to revenue? No, certainly not—Where does our national revenue come from? Four fifths of it from commerce—and who

repays that to commerce? The agriculturist, the great consumer, principally—and agriculture repays this most beneficially and cheerfully so long as you let commerce take away her surplus produce. But if commerce declines and the revenue fails, who must make up the deficiency? Agriculture to be sure—a tax upon land is the next resort.

After imposing restrictions upon trade by high duties, and countervailing duties were laid upon our produce in foreign markets, at the moment of stagnation which ensued, we were told, that agriculture was overdone, the landed men must turn their attention to piddling crops or something else, and mercantile capital must go into manufactures or internal improvement.

In all sound politics it has been held that the interest of the few must yield to that of the many—yet even this maxim has its limitation and must be exercised with discretion and with justice. But the manufacturers doctrine reverses this established and received position, & requires that the interest of the many must yield to that of the few. Agriculture and Commerce afford employment to more than three fifths of the American people—The manufacturers, at least that portion of them who ask for duties that are ruinous to agriculture and commerce, do not compose one twentieth of our people, most probably, not one fiftieth—we are now, and have been pursuing a course of policy for some time, that is to beggar fifty merchants and farmers for the sake of making one rich manufacturer. The fashionable doctrine is, merchants are of any nation, all they have consists in ships and money, let them sell their ships and employ their money otherwise, or let them move off and use their money elsewhere—As for the landed men, they say, you can't hurt them, they can cut their own wood and make their own fires, they can plough their ground and make their own bread, they raise their own meat and vegetables, and as for cloathes, if they do not choose to wear their own household kersey, let them buy our manufactures with the little pittance of money that we give them for our bread, at fifty cents a bushel for wheat, or twenty cents a bushel for corn—a farmer, say they, is a vulgar fellow, one degree above his mules and cattle in the scale of beings, he has no business with any thing but what his farm produces him,—as for education it only makes him miserable by opening his eyes to his degradations and his wrongs—as for a farmer's children, they want no education—to instruct them would be to make them wretched like their fathers, and would rob the plough & dairy of attendants—in truth they wish to treat and consider farmers as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," while the Mr. Gentleman manufacturer is flourishing and fattening upon their ruin.

This has been the tendency of American politics ever since the year 1806, and for the last eight years, since the projects have been finally consummated and in operation, the landed interest of the country has been rapidly sinking into distress, embarrassment and ruin.

### A TALBOT FARMER.

For the Eastern Gazette.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

While steam boats to the north of the Chesapeake have opened a channel and created travelling to the most extraordinary extent that is to be found in any quarter of the globe; while they have in fact brought every village and every man's domicile on the Delaware, the Raritan, the North River, and the sound within a few hours reach of the great cities of Philadelphia & New York and run as it were the whole maritime shores of these bays and rivers into the suburbs of those cities—Baltimore and the shores of the Chesapeake yet only very partially enjoy those inestimable advantages and the Steam Boat Maryland (yet without any serious competitor) ceases to rival the profits realized by similar boats to the North.

And why does this difference exist? It is obviously owing to two causes—first and chiefly to the comparative exorbitance of the fare of the Maryland, and secondly to the want of enterprise and industry on the part of the people bordering on this great water.

It is well known that all parts of the Chesapeake are furnished with first rate and comfortable sailing packets, which can ply to Baltimore without those serious obstructions from a rapid current that is experienced in the waters of the North and whose fare is comparatively cheap when compared to that of the Maryland. The steam boat holding up her fare has not been able materially to interfere with the packets, and the seeming want of passengers in the Maryland has heretofore prevented a strong backed opposition line to her. Thus has been prevented the existence of that something—steam boat opposition—which is the life and soul of steam boat success, in all places, where there is not a great route which must necessarily be travelled in the very shortest time; like the great routes from north to south. It is a fact susceptible of the easiest proof that the steam boats on the Potomac and James Rivers, never did a profitable business while there was no opposition, because the fare was kept up, but as soon as the fare was on those waters reduced more than half, all the boats have done a more profitable business, than the first boats did, whilst they enjoyed a monopoly. So also the travelling in the Northern waters has increased more than in equal ratio to the reduction of prices.

It is a fact that reduced as the rates now are the merchants and other sedentary people in Philadelphia and New York are in the daily habit of taking the steam boats, as the preferable mode of getting the fresh air of the country. And no man acquainted with all will deny that the

waters of the Chesapeake are superior to those of the North for this purpose. It is well known that prudence dictates to the citizens of Baltimore and Philadelphia that if they go in quest of health in sickly seasons they must avoid the country around those cities, and we on the Eastern Shore know, that the water courses in our flat country are much more salubrious than those of the hilly Western Shore—Whilst the character of the population here holds out inducements for this kind of intercourse not surpassed by any section of the globe. At present a man may go to Baltimore and return again in a sailing boat from any part of the E. Shore for what it costs him to pass once in the steam boats, and a man wishing to take his horse and gig to either shore for the pleasure or convenience of using it there may go round the head of the bay, for less than he can cross in the steam boat! All in such cases that is gained, by going in the steam boat is time—and what is time worth when a man is out for the pleasure of an excursion chiefly? Every inducement ought to be held out to take horses, carriages, live stock to market, vegetables for market and freight moderately compensated for all kinds. It is idle to say these things injure the deck of a vessel when a few loose planks will shield it. Every inducement ought to be held out to multiply the number of passengers and thus give eclat and preference and fashion to this mode of travelling. It is an obvious fact that it costs the steam boat no more to carry 50 than one passenger. It would seem as if the directors lost sight entirely of this; or do they expect by keeping up the fare to make it the only genteel vehicle and therefore make it to such people the only mode of travelling?—This has been tried and it has failed. It is known that the majority of the wealthy do not prefer it. The preference is confined to the inferior or the very particular wealthy. One of the constituent properties of the wealthy is economy and it is now beginning to be pretty well understood, that to remain wealthy economy is to be pretty closely studied. The accommodations for the ladies should be private and of the most genteel kind, and as regards the men nothing more is wanting than good comfortable accommodations and a rigorous police with regard to decent deportment.

The proper routes for the triumphant success of steam boats to this shore would be to leave Baltimore at 6 o'clock, A. M. for Eastern landing on Miles River; to dock at Annapolis & the mouth of Coxes creek or Kent Island—thus opening a ferry between Queen Ann's and Annapolis, and return the same day twice a week—& leave Baltimore at the same hour twice a week for Chester Town touching at Rock Hall some point where there ought to be a horse wharf on Corsican Creek and back the same day, carrying the mails to those points or where necessary. It might stop at many intermediate places such as St. Michaels for instance—A boat of the power of the Maryland is competent to all this, and with the fare reduced sufficiently low, would do an immense business. We are partial to the Maryland and would wish her guardians to avail themselves of such of the hints now thrown out as may be worth attention, or an opposition will be at no great distance attempted having an interest at all those places which shall more effectually subvert the interests of the public. A canal might for an inconsiderable cost be opened from Tread Haven to Miles River, for this and other desirable objects, but as it is when passengers are once in stages they can go to Miles River ferry almost as easily as to Eastern Point.

One thing remains as an obstacle to the prosperity of this shore and the unqualified success of steam boats, which the continued hard times to farmers, from the peculiar but perhaps natural situation of the world, must be long remove. It is this that our farmers upon estates that are now little or nothing worth, have been so long playing the Gentlemen that they are above the small business of marketing to Baltimore and receiving by dribbles in this way what farmers on the W. Shore sum up at the end of the year from a few acres to be a greater amount of net profit than is to be realized from wheat and corn, from our best farms. It is considered here derogatory to the credit of a farmers establishment that any part of it should be a stopping place for a steam boat—The profits to be derived are nothing when put in the scale in opposition to the disgrace of the idea of a public establishment!—How ridiculous! and how different from the people of the North who are really so much more independent & prosperous—because they first look to profit, and then as a consequence to repose, to ease and enjoyment.—We here reverse the argument—we look to ease and enjoyment upon an isolated poor farm, as the means of continuing that enjoyment—Heedless of the changes that are daily taking place in the world and around us, and that we ourselves are daily and hourly approaching a state of poverty and beggary.—A farmer to the North is always eager to make a Tavern, a stage house or a steam boat house of, even his dwelling house, and why? Because he makes it profitable, and sensibly argues that if he does not choose to occupy it himself—the profits to be derived from it, will support him elsewhere in another house!

This thing is already exemplified on one end of one of the Maryland's routes; a gentleman near Cambridge who held a very fine farm there was applied to for permission to build a wharf upon the farm—he refused and nothing then would induce him to permit it; another gentleman at another place not so convenient permitted one to be built on his shore. The profits and advantages have been since seen and the gentleman first applied to has since offered \$500 to the

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the spe our pa their of warlike excessi graph, —it is "I ad army in Great of this c to deny redress —by a other w country it wor injurio ter mo that, fo we hav think, Englan I looker than Sp Spain a Indies, world i the bal cheerin "I re while I gated a she wo the res taking, has be compla tion of t of Fran an unne that Fr the pos France were to session. Here the Ri His Ma fairs, ca the sou sed the was lea quence forces o Secreta of the b to relin haps the she has permit the side matters be equ Mr. C "W like a souther as muc existen that his supers and the dead w on the South clusive Ameri new v this pr have th preser We s others very e suffici ders, qual extr

ONE By Editi Havr ult. Th Dec. yest 7th, been of p comp ished that ira had part For Cha seri who of pit Jul gre of of par per ma of fel



company if they will go back to his farm and put a wharf there!

No man of reflection and of property can contemplate the present state of society on this shore and the probable continuation of the present times without gloomy forebodings for his own fate or that of his posterity.

Our E. Shore is naturally one of the finest spots upon the globe, but various causes are operating to make it one of the least desirable, without a speedy reformation in the habits of our people.

#### AGRICOLA.

Jan. 18th, 1827.

The Centerville Times and Chestertown Telegraph are requested to republish this.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Our readers have without doubt, perused the speeches of Mr. Canning, inserted in our paper on Monday, and have drawn their own conclusions as to the pacific or warlike character of them. There is one excessively inflated and egotistical paragraph, which deserves some commentary—it is in these words:

"I admit, Sir, that the entry of a French army into Spain was a disparagement to Great Britain—a blow to the feelings of this country. I do not stand up here to deny that fact. One of the modes of redress was, by a direct attack upon France—by a war upon the soil of Spain. The other was to make their possession of that country harmless in rival hands—to make it worse than harmless, to make it injurious to the possessor. The latter mode I have adopted. Do you think, that, for the disparagement of England, we have not been compensated? Do you think, that for the blockade of Cadiz, England has not been fully compensated? I looked, Sir, at Spain by another name than Spain. I looked upon that power as Spain and the Indies. I looked at the Indies, and there I have called a new world into existence, and thus redressed the balance of power. (Loud continued cheering.)

"I redeemed the movement of France, while I left her own act upon her unmitigated and unredressed, so that I believe she would be thankful to have relief from the responsibility of her assumed undertaking, and to get rid of a burden which has become too bitter to be borne without complaint. Thus, Sir, I answer the question of the occupation of Spain by the army of France. That occupation is an unpaid, an unredeemed burthen to France. I say, that France would be glad to get rid of the possession of Spain. I say, Sir, that France would be very glad if England were to assist her to get rid of the possession."

Here we have it from his own lips, that the Right Honorable George Canning, His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, called a new world into existence in the southern hemisphere, and thus redressed the balance of power in Europe, which was leaning on the wrong side in consequence of the occupation of Spain, by the forces of France. As France from the Secretary's own showing, is heartily tired of the bargain, and is anxiously disposed to relinquish her foothold in Spain, perhaps the next arrival may inform us that she has withdrawn her troops, and thus permitted the political scale to vibrate on the side of Great Britain. How would matters stand then? We presume that, to be equally consistent and magnanimous, Mr. Canning—

"Who doth bestride the narrow world like a Colossus," would annihilate the southern republics as effectually and with as much facility as he called them into existence, thereby proving to his creatures that his only object in creating them was superseded by the equipoise of his balance, and therefore he had no further use for dead weight. If there be any merit due on the occasion of the emancipation of South America, it belongs, of right exclusively to the United States of North America—they were the first to call the new world into existence, and without this precedent, Great Britain would never have found it convenient to make the southern republics aid her old notions of preserving the equilibrium of Europe. We shall follow up these observations by others, hereafter, our space preventing any very extended remark to day; but we think sufficient is said above to induce our readers to believe, that among other good qualities, Mr. Canning possesses that of extreme modesty in a high degree.

#### FOREIGN.

New York, Jan. 27.

#### ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Edward Bonafie, the Editors of the New York papers have received Havre dates to the 16th, and Paris to the 15th ult.

The Indicator of Bordeaux of the 10th Dec. says: "The news which arrived here yesterday from Bayonne by letters dated the 7th, appears little in accord with what has been published from Zamora and the frontiers of Portugal. It is said that Sylveira has been completely defeated, that half his men perished in the only action in which he engaged; that the rest fled in disorder, and that Sylveira himself fled without it being known what had become of him."

The Memorial Herald gives some further particulars of the attack on Braganza by the Portuguese Refugees under the Marquis de Chaves. Their success was accompanied by serious excesses. For example the 400 men who had entrenched themselves in the castle of Braganza, after having been forced to capitulate, were all shot. The grand rue des Juifs was sacked, but their captivity was in a great degree disappointed, as the inhabitants of this street had transported the principal part of their wealth to Oporto. They appeared however, disposed to make up for it by massacring without pity (these are the words of the Memorial) all the Constitutionalists that fell into their hands. From this debut an idea

may be formed of the vengeance and atrocities that this party will commit if they should obtain a complete triumph.

The Journal du Commerce, of 13th Dec. before the English news was known, thus comments on the King's speech—

"As soon as the speech was public, a considerable fall occurred in the funds: this may have been the result of several combined causes, but the words put into the king's mouth must mainly have contributed to it. These words offered but feeble assurance of general peace."

That portion of the speech which relates to foreign affairs, is inexplicably laconic, considering the deep interest of the actual relations of France with other Powers. Not a word of the East, when the English government is publicly mediating between Greece and Turkey, and will probably not neglect her own interests.—Not a word of America; whilst French commerce, abandoned by our diplomacy, is exposed to a thousand vexations on the coast of Buenos Ayres, and is menaced by a new blockade of the coast of Brazil; it is not even said whether the treaty of occupation with Spain will be renewed. "The only express thing is the reference to the troubles in Portugal. 'I will unite my efforts,' say the authors of this speech, 'with those of my allies, to bring to a close, and prevent the consequences of these troubles.' And yet the last phrase in the speech supposes the case that honor might compel France to display her warlike virtues. This parade of sentiments and expressions, it is called for by such an insignificant event, as the taking up arms by a band of deserters seems to be, if it were not feared that, that event might produce consequences more important than internal commotions in Portugal."

PARIS, Dec. 15.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—[Private Correspondence.]—I can assure you that the uneasiness of our government is very great in consequence of the invasion of Portugal, and it spares no pains to quiet M. Lamb, whose notes daily become more threatening. To this end the Minister of war sent the following order to all the commanders of the frontier provinces: "Every Portuguese Constitutionalist, who may have been made a prisoner of war on the invasion of the Infantines, and shall enter the Spanish territory, shall be treated with every kindness, and such hospitality shown him as is due to the subjects of friendly nations and allies."

But events have become so serious that it is not in the power of the government itself to stop them, not only those which are passing in the interior of Portugal, but even those which are taking place in the Spanish territory; for we learn to-day, that the regiment of the Prince has passed the frontiers in a body with the exception of its officers. If this be true, of which I have no doubt, this may be considered as a reinforcement sent by our apostolicals to their brethren of Portugal."

The Portuguese charge d'affaires yesterday communicated to our government the decision of the Portuguese Regency, not to recognise M. de Casa Flores as Spanish Ambassador. To this communication was added the reports of the governors of the Portuguese Provinces on the frontiers of Spain, announcing the invasion of the Portuguese refugees. He concludes his letters with new complaints, and by demanding further explanations, but instead of giving them, M. Salmon in his reply yesterday evening, observed that as the functions of M. de Casa Flores had ceased at Lisbon those of Ponte de Lima, Portuguese Charge d'affaires at Madrid, were also at an end, and that consequently he was under the necessity of terminating his diplomatic relations with him.

The latter (M. Ponte de Lima) received his despatches by an extraordinary courier sent from Lisbon to the French minister at Madrid. In these despatches he was informed that others would be sent the next day, (the 28th) but we learnt yesterday that the bearer of them was arrested at Villa Viciosa by the Portuguese refugees. These contents are of course unknown.

Nothing appears to have transpired respecting the intentions of the French government in regard to the recent measures of the British government for supporting Portugal. The French Cabinet held long sessions daily and the stocks had fallen about three per cent. The *Etoile* published the whole details, and Mr. Canning's speech without one word of comment.

Don Miguel is said to have issued a declaration disavowing explicitly the proclamation made in his name by the Royalists when they entered Portugal.

Bell's London Weekly Messenger, of the last of November, says—

"It has happened to us to pass through some of the distressed districts recently, and we can add our own personal testimony to the wretched air of nearly all the manufacturing towns in the west and north. Whole streets nearly closed, and the signs of deserted public houses creaking loudly in the wind. Men, women, and children, all wretchedly clothed, and all squalid with the fifth and hopeless desolation of famine. Where is this to terminate? We fear to give the answer which our own minds suggest. In plain words, our own decided conclusion is, that, under the seductive facilities of our former currency, and the imprudent encouragement furnished by the discounts of country bankers, our manufactures have been forcibly pushed to nearly double the actual demand of the home & foreign markets, and that we can, therefore, expect no relief but in a return to the ancient state of things. Some portion of the manufactories, in almost all branches, must continue to lie uncoccupied, and in a short time, all will then be prosperous. The most melancholy consideration is, what is to become of the poor labourers, who for the last fifteen years, have been nursed up under this mischievous system? We cannot answer this question in any other mode, than by saying that charity must perform its office; and that the manufacturing parishes must keep their own poor, and must feed them by whose labours, in other times, they have become enriched. In some of these towns, for example, land has risen in purchase, from forty to one hundred pounds per acre. This excess has all been derived from manufactures. Should not such land and such houses, and such a township, now be made to contribute to the distresses of its own former servants? Let us not, however, be mistaken. We know that these large towns cannot do every thing; and therefore, we say, that private and general charity must not forget its office."

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 9th December, has this paragraph—

"The subject of Emigration was last night agitated in the House of Lords, on the presentation of a petition by the Marquis of Lansdown, from the Emigration Societies of Calcutta and Corkfieldbank, in the west of Scotland. In that part of the country, and in Lancashire, there are hundreds of thousands of human beings in a state of misery, which baffles all description. Indeed, such is the distress in Scotland, in particular, that we do not think it safe to repeat what we have heard from sources of the most undoubted credit, with respect not merely to the sufferings of the weavers, but also the apprehensions of the other classes."

Intelligence from Hayti received by the editor of *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, renders it highly probable that the concerns of the Island will in a short time assume a character of importance in the political world. A letter of the 15th December states that "The Government of Hayti has declined giving France the advantage of half duties; and it is conjectured, by some, that Baron Makau will visit us with a formidable force."

It is probably that the fleet preparing at Brest, may have a destination very different from that given to it by the opposition prints in Paris which generally connected its equipment with the political disturbances in Portugal and omitted to mention, or seemed to forget that the Commercial regulations between France and Hayti had not assumed a character quite as permanent as the French diplomatists imagined.

We remember that the Paris ministerial papers claimed much credit for the government in the great foresight and political sagacity evinced by the ministry in its negotiations with Hayti, supposing that cunning had accomplished what force could not effect.—*Bull. Gaz.*

### Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

#### STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

We hope, from the severity of the weather in January, that we shall have an early break for the spring, and that we shall see this delightful passage boat soon again upon her way between the two shores of the Chesapeake.

It is said Captain Dickinson has resigned the command—if so, it is high time his post was supplied, and that too by an experienced seaman and an obliging and gentlemanly man.

It is to be presumed, that the Maryland is undergoing thorough repair during this lay-by period—Her boiler, and works, and frame, and sheathing ought to undergo the most pains-taking and critical scrutiny, to see that every flaw and wear of the slightest kind should be substantially repaired; and this being done in the manner it ought to be done, from the most dutiful consideration to human lives, it should be published for the satisfaction of the public, as well as to draw increased custom to an establishment that thus shows itself to be under such wise and faithful management.

Judiciously and well managed as this fine passage-boat has been, we are persuaded that it is: it is immensely to be improved in comfort and convenience and in profits—the promotion of the first inevitably produces the last, and we wish the highest success to the Maryland, both as a great public convenience and improvement, and because the company, under whose direction she is, deserve it.

Of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary army who served six months and upwards, it is estimated that there are about 20,000 now living.

We are gratified to find that the bill appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Alexandria has passed both houses of Congress. The relief thus afforded will be both seasonable and effective. It is said that soon after the bill passed the Senate, it was enrolled, signed by the presiding officers of the two Houses, submitted to the President of the United States, signed immediately by him, sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a draft forthwith transmitted to the Mayor of Alexandria for the amount of the appropriation.

Balt. Amer.

We learn from Missouri, that Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected by the Legislature, a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 3d of March next, when his present term of service will expire.—*Nat. Int.*

Bell's (London) Weekly Messenger, of the 10th ult. remarks—

"Emigration is to take place from this country," we decidedly object to Canada—A Canadian soon becomes an American; eventually he must be one. Canada never was, and never will be worth keeping."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Jan. 26th.

"This day put a final death to the Bill to elect the Governor by the people—the result of the years and says you have here enclosed, affirmative 19—negative 56.—Mr. Banning's bill relative to the duties of the Trustees of the poor for a number of counties, passed yesterday without a dissenting voice.—The bill to elect the Governor by the people was argued by Tyson for the bill and Goldsborough and Campbell against it—both the latter gentlemen acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the house."

Affirmative—Messrs. Speaker, Reed,

Buchanan, Turner, Denny, Nicholson, Ridgway, Barnes, Hope, Norris, Sutton, Montgomery, Keene, Saulsbury, Hardcastle, Brown, Tyson, Stricker, Fitzhugh, 19—

Negative—Messrs. Hawkins, Miller, Gough, Richard Thomas, Wilmer, Campbell, Ringgold, Stewart, Compton, Kent, Linticum, Bourne, Somerville, Brooke, Chapman, Rogers, Jno. Hughes, King, Bennett, Banning, Done, Dennis, Gibbons, Teackle, Goldsborough, Wright, Rawleigh, Griffin, Jno. W. Thomas, Thompson, Beall, Peach, Duvall, Ganitt, Speed, Crabbs, Stevens, Winchester, Samuel R. Smith, Slemaker, Bishop, Hitch, Sappington, Farquhar, McIlhenny, Hall, Tidball, Newcomer, Edward Hughes, Peter, James, Lonsdale, Ridgely, Hoblitzel, Armstrong, Shaw—56.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

From our Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 16.

Leave was granted Mr. Johnson in the Senate to-day to bring in a bill to change the time of electing our Representatives in Congress.—He stated, I understand his object to be to postpone those elections until the expiration of the time of service of the Representatives. As the law now stands it frequently does happen, that those representatives serve a session after they have been displaced by the people. In such a situation the people have no safe hold on the conduct of the representative nor does the latter meet with the same confidence and support on the floor of Congress that under different circumstances he would receive. In principle too the present system seems at war with the theory of a popular representation, and, if I mistake not, it has been abandoned by nearly every other State in the Union, and I can hardly think ours will longer adhere to it.—

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Extract of a letter, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24.

"On motion of Colonel Edward Lloyd, President of the Senate, leave this day was granted in the Senate to bring in a bill to change the constitution of the state, so as to give the appointment of the Chancellor and of the Judges of the Courts of Law, to the Governor, with the approbation of the Senate. The present mode of appointment has existed since the first establishment of the state government, as far as I am advised, has never till now met with avowed, express or implied censure. It has been reserved for the peculiar astuteness of the gentleman I have named to discover the vice of the present system. That his movement in this matter has been owing to a sincere conviction that this system is intrinsically vicious, and not to any disappointment in relation to those appointments, which have recently occurred, I doubt not. If I am not mistaken, this gentleman for three years, at the least, was the Governor of the state and during all that time, when this power was in his own hands, he never thought of suggesting to the Legislature to make the change he now proposes. Charity compels us to presume, that at that time he was not satisfied that a change was necessary.—Now, subsequent reflection, or recent disappointment has satisfied him, that with these appointments vested in a body, of which he is the head, he is much less likely to be foiled in this result, than promises now to be the case with him."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

We are sorry to hear, from Georgia, that there is more trouble on the frontiers. The surveys of the State of Georgia, in attempting to run off the lines of the land Westward of the New Treaty Line, & East of the Georgia Commissioners' Line, have been stopped in their course by a deputation of Indian Chiefs from the Little Prince. The Indians, it is said, exhibited to the Surveyors a plot of that section of country with the New Treaty Lines marked thereon and protested against the right of Georgia to cross it, for the purpose of surveying the territory, which they maintained, yet belonged to the Indians. We hope the Indians will be satisfied with protesting.—*Intel.*

General Washington's Works.—It is with great satisfaction we have learnt, that Mr. Jared Sparks, Editor of the North American Review, has made arrangements with Judge Washington, for publishing an entire edition of "General Washington's Works," to consist of his letters to the Governor of Virginia during the French war, his State Papers, Official Correspondence, both military and civil, and such of his private letters as may be deemed suited for publication; the whole to be comprised in a series of volumes, with notes and illustrations by the esteemed editor. It is well known, that Gen. Washington preserved, with scrupulous care, copies of his own letters, as well as the prodigious number of originals, which he received from other persons. In addition to the full use of these papers, which are now at Mount Vernon, Mr. Sparks will profit by a mass of materials for Revolutionary History, which has been gathered by a personal inspection of the several public offices in the old States, as well as from various private sources. The records, correspondence, and other papers of the old Congress, are preserved in the Department of State, to which he will also have access. With these advantages and resources in aid of the Editor, it may be expected that the work will possess a national interest and constitute a most valuable addition to our political history. We understand that Chief Justice Marshall cordially approves the plan and will contribute such facilities as may be in his power to promote its execution.—*Nat. Intel.*

WASHINGTON, January 24.

Some of our readers may have a curiosity to know what is the progress of the business before the Committee of investigation, appointed in the House of Representatives, on the communication of the Vice President. We therefore state, that that committee has been in session, without intermission, every day since we last adverted to its proceedings, and has not yet concluded its deliberations. It is said that Mr. Mix was under examination (for the second time) during the whole of the day before yesterday.—*Intel.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MARYLAND: Baltimore, Jan. 11.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, at Mr. J. B. Morris', were present—George Howard Presl', Richard Caton, John B. Morris, Col. N. Bosley, Jacob Hollingsworth Samuel W. Smith, Allen Thomas, George Cooke, James Swan, J. S. Skinner, Corresponding Secretary, James Cox, Treasurer.

Mr. Caton, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of memorializing Congress to allow the importation of rock salt, free of duty, having stated the purport of the memorial it was

Resolved, That the same be deposited in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary to be by him forwarded to one of our representatives in Congress.

A memorial to the legislature of Maryland, on behalf of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and of the Agricultural Society of Maryland, praying for the passage of a law authorising a geological and mineralogical survey of the state, was read and approved. Whereupon it was

Resolved unanimously, That said memorial be signed by the President on behalf of the Board.

In testimony of their unabated respect for their late President, Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton now a member of the board, it was agreed that the next meeting be held at his residence on the 22d of Feb. the birth day of the illustrious Washington.

Test, J. S. Skinner, Sec'y pro tem.

#### MARRIED

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the Rev. Lot Warfield, Mr. George Emerson, to Miss Rebecca Carter, all of this county.

#### DIED

At Snow Hill, on Thursday morning the 25th inst. Mrs. Mary Handy, consort of Col. Samuel Handy, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 21st inst. in Worcester county, William Whittington, Esq. Associate Judge of the county courts for that District.

#### ERRATA

In the memorial of the Farmers in our last, in tenth paragraph, instead of "enjoyments" read, engagements—in the next, the eleventh, instead of on "our" side, read, on one side—concluding part of paragraph before the last, instead of "county" read, country.

### Notice.

Is hereby given to the creditors of the subscribers petitioners for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland, to appear before the judges of Worcester county court, on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May next, to shew cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws—that day being appointed for a hearing of their creditors and discharge.

WILLIAM SMITH, ELIJAH DORMAN, LEVIN HUSTON. Worcester county, Feb. 3 Sw

#### COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The special meeting of the Officers and managers of the Colonization Society of Talbot County, is postponed until Tuesday the 6th day of February inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the President, JAMES PARROTT, Sec'y, & S.

### Millinery

AND MANTUA-MAKING. Mrs. CHARLOTTE REARDON, respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. John Camper, on Washington street, at the head of the point or landing road, where she intends to carry on with the assistance of Miss SUSAN ANN WILSON, the Millinery and Mantua Making, in all its variety.

The newest fashions will be procured to suit all seasons, and work shall be done with neatness and despatch. Easton, Jan. 13 Sw

N. B. Mrs. R. would accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS, on moderate terms.

#### NOTICE

The Farmers of Talbot and all Citizens, friendly to the interests of Agriculture, are invited to meet at Easton on Tuesday, the 6th of February, next, at the Court House, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration what course they ought to adopt in relation to the New Ordinance of Baltimore City, compelling them to Sell their Corn at 55lbs. to the Bushel.

Jan. 27

#### MARYLAND:

Talbot county Orphan's Court, 29th day of December, A. D. 1826. On application of William K. Lambdin, administrator of Joseph Haskins late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, affixed, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.

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

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

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Haskins, late of Talbot county deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber on or before the 21st of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of January, A. D. 1827.

WM. K. LAMBDIN, Adm'r. of Joseph Haskins, dec'd. Jan. 27 Sw



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

### A LITTLE OF EVERY THING.

There was a trader once with a short crop  
And little weazen face—he set up shop—  
In Maryland or Maine—no matter which one;  
The money making dog became a rich one.  
His shelves were stored with all sorts of  
commodities,  
And every kind of tools, and toys, and oddi-  
ties:  
A little of each thing the fellow'd laid in,  
That any man beneath the sun could trade in.  
A certain gent. who thought it a hard task  
For any thing the dog had not, to ask,  
Betted a country friend he could not do it,  
Straight way laid down the stake, and set  
him to it.  
His friend who did not lack for cunning, en-  
tered  
The shop, and thus to pose the trader, ven-  
tured:  
"Sir have you any goose-yokes?"—"Goose-  
yokes say you?"  
I think I've some few left—sit down I pray you."

TOMMY CROAKER.

For the Easton Gazette.

Come lovely May, clad in thy flow'ry train,  
Diffuse thy sweets and cheer each dre-ry  
plain,  
At thy approach, see how all nature smile,  
Anticipating summer's pleasing toil.  
The feather'd songsters, chant from spray to  
spray,  
And sportively declare the new-born day,  
Unite their tuneful tribes and sweetly sing,  
To welcome thee, thou rosy queen of spring;  
Hear how they strain their tender notes of  
love,  
And, tho' withheld from speech, they seem to  
prove  
Their adoration, gratitude and praise,  
While man, ungrateful man; no anthems raise.  
Behold! the tender lambskins, skip and play,  
And bleat aloud, to hail their blooming May,  
While silly man, accept with cold disdain,  
Thy copious blessings, which on earth remain.  
The flow'ry nations, from their earthy beds,  
Mid vernal green, shoot up their golden  
heads,  
With fragrance sweet, they fill the liquid air,  
In silence, their Creator's works declare.  
And shall vain man, alone condemn the deeds,  
Which from JEHOVAH'S hand each day  
proceeds,  
And tho' his "noblest work," forbear to join  
In thanks with those, that give him praise di-  
vine.  
LAURA.

From the Trenton Emporium.

### THE HAPPY MATCH.

"Now," said Harry Hemphill to his  
young wife, when they went to house-keep-  
ing, "it is my business to bring money into  
the house—and yours to see that none goes  
foolishly out of it." This was the agree-  
ment with which they set forward in the  
world. He chose her first because he loved  
her, and in the second place, because he  
knew she was sensible, economical and  
industrious—just the reasons which influ-  
ence a sensible man in his choice now.—  
And he thought it best that each should  
have a distinct sphere of action. Their  
interests were one and indivisible; conse-  
quently each had the same motives to act  
well the allotted part. His business called  
his whole attention; he wished therefore  
to pursue it undisturbed by other cares;  
for himself he looked for happiness only at  
home; there he expected a supply for all  
his wants, and he was of course not dispo-  
sed to spend any thing abroad, in pursuit  
of what he thought every reasonable man  
ought to look for in the bosom of his own  
family. Her duties being all domestic,  
she was able to compass them the better  
by turning her whole attention to them—  
Her husband's business doing habits; his  
temperate and correct life, had all the pow-  
er of example; increasing her esteem, and  
doubling her anxiety to deserve his.

They had married without waiting to  
get rich. They neither distrusted Providence  
nor each other. With little besides  
health and disposition to improve it; they  
nevertheless had that strong confidence of  
final success which prudent resolutions in-  
spire in those who feel that they have per-  
severance enough to adhere to them.—  
Thus they began the world.  
To attach a man to his home, it is ne-  
cessary that home should have attractions.  
Harry Hemphill's had. There he sought  
 repose after the toils and weariness of the  
day; and there he found it. When per-  
plexed, and low spirited, he retired thither;  
amid the soothing influence of his quiet &  
peaceful shades, he forgot the heartlessness  
of the world, and all the wrongs of men.  
When things went ill with him, he found  
always a solace in the sunshine of affection,  
that in the domestic circle beamed upon  
him and dispelled every cloud from his brow.  
However others treated him—there at was  
kindness, and confidence and affection; if  
others deceived him; and hypocrisy with its  
shameless face, smiled on him to delude  
and injure him; there, all was sincerity,  
that sincerity of the heart which makes  
amends for suffering and wins the trou-  
bled spirit from misanthropy.

Nothing so directly tends to make a good  
wife, a good house-keeper, a good domestic  
economist, as that kindness on the part of  
the husband which speaks the language of  
approbation, and that careful and well di-  
rected industry which thrives and gives  
promise that her care and prudence will  
have a profitable issue.—And Mary Hem-  
phill had this taken and this assurance.  
Harry devoted himself to business with  
steady purpose and untiring zeal; he ob-  
tained credit by his plain and honest deal-

ing; custom by his faithful punctuality and  
constant care; friends by his obliging dis-  
position and accommodating disposition.  
He gained the reputation of being the best  
workman in the village, none were ever  
deceived who trusted to his word. He al-  
ways drove his business a little before hand  
for, he said, "things goes badly on when  
the cart gets before the horse." I noticed  
once a little incident which illustrated his  
character—a thrifty old farmer was accosted  
in the road at the end of the village by a  
youngster who was making a great dash in  
business, and who wanted to borrow a few  
hundred dollars.—The wily old man, was  
perfectly ignorant of where it could be had  
and sidled off from him as soon as he could  
—He rode directly down to Hemphill's  
and told him he had a few hundred dollars  
to loan, and wished he would take it; the  
payment should be easy; just as would suit  
—Indeed replied Harry, you have come to  
a bad market; I have a little cash to spare  
myself, and have been looking round these  
two weeks for a good opportunity of put-  
ting it out.

While Harry was prospering in his busi-  
ness; all went like clock work at home;  
the family expenditures were carefully made  
not a farthing was wasted; not a scrap  
lost; the furniture was all neat and useful  
rather than ornamental; the table plain,  
frugal, but wholesome and well spread;  
little went either to the seamstress or tail-  
lor; no extravagance in dress; no costly  
company keeping; no useless waste of time  
in ceaseless visiting; and yet the whole  
neighborhood praised Mary Hemphill, &  
loved her; she was kind without ostenta-  
tion or sacrifice; sociable, without dissipa-  
tion. And while few people lived more  
comfortably, none lived more economical.  
The result of such management can never  
disappoint the expectations to which it  
looks. Even the angry frown of misfor-  
tune almost put at defiance.—Advantage  
ground is soon gained which the storm  
seldom reaches. And the full reward  
comes in its proper time to crown the  
meed of lives thus spent.

The music of Harry's tools was in full  
play on the morning that I left the village,  
for the distant residence. It was not yet  
surprise.—And as the coach bore me rap-  
idly past the cool and quiet residence of  
the villager, I saw the door was open, &  
the breakfast smoking on the table. Mary  
in her neat morning dress and white apron  
blooming in health & liveliness, was busy  
amid her household affairs; and a stranger  
who chanced to be my fellow passenger to  
the city, observed it, and said—"there is a  
thriving family; my word for it." And he  
spoke well. There are certain signs  
always perceptible about those who are  
working things right that cannot be mis-  
taken by the most casual observer.

On my return to Alesbury, many years  
afterwards, I noticed a beautiful country  
residence on the banks of the river, sur-  
rounded by all the elegance of wealth and  
taste.—Richly cultivated fields stretched  
themselves out on every side as far as the  
eye could reach; flocks and herds were  
scattered in every direction.—It was a  
splendid scene—the sun was just setting  
behind the western hills—and while a  
group of neatly dressed children sported  
on the adjacent school house green, the  
mellow notes of the flute mingled with their  
noisy mirth.—"There," said an old friend,  
"lives Harry Hemphill; that is his farm—  
those are his cattle; here is his school  
house, and these his own and some orphan  
children of his adoption, which he educates  
at his own expense—having made a noble  
fortune by industry and prudence, he  
spends his large income in deeds of charity  
—and he and Mary mutually give each  
other the credit of doing all this."

My heart expanded then—it expands  
still, when I think of them—and I pen  
their simple history in the hope, that as  
it is entirely imitable, some who read it  
will attempt to imitate it.

Gentle Economy.—A certain lady,  
whose taste is equal to her economy, was  
under the necessity of asking a friend to  
dinner; the following is a bill of fare, and  
the expense of each dish, which was found  
on the carpet.

At top, two herrings,	0 1
Middle, one ounce and a half of but- ter melted	0 0 4
Bottom, three mutton chops cut thin 0 2	
One side, one pound of small potatoes 0 0 4	
On the other side, pickled cabbage 0 0 4	
Fish removed, two larks, plenty of crumbs	0 1 3
Mutton removed, French roll boiled for pudding	0 0 4
Parsley, for garnish	0 0 4
	0 7

The dinner was served up on china,  
looked light, tasty, and pretty, the table  
small, & the dishes well proportioned. We  
hope each new married lady will keep this  
as a lesson; it is worth knowing how to  
serve up seven dishes consisting of a dish  
of fish, joint of mutton, couple of fowl, pud-  
ding, vegetables, and sauce, for seven  
persons.—Craddock's Memoirs.

### THE ARCADE.

Yesterday we took a walk through it, and  
were quite surprised to find the building so  
far surpassing our expectations. We have  
heard a great deal of Arcades but until  
yesterday we had no idea they could be  
made so neat, so light and so airy as we  
found the one in Maiden Lane. The taste  
and beauty of this establishment will no  
doubt make it quite a fashionable place of  
resort. We have heard it said that several  
of the most fashionable store keepers in  
Broadway, such as haberdashers, milliners,  
bonnet makers, &c. intend to send colonies  
to the arcade, and many of them even mean  
to remove altogether, with their goods and  
chattels. When the stores shall be occu-  
pied and the windows glittering in merchan-  
dise, the Arcade will doubtless become one  
of the gayest lounges for the fair sex that  
there is in the country.—N. Y. Advocate.

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hay-  
ward, having associated themselves together  
in business, under the name and firm of

### LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,

Have just received from Philadelphia and  
Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store  
one door south of the Post Office, and Office  
of the Easton Gazette, a very general assort-  
ment of Merchandise, consisting of  
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
GLASS & CHINA WARE,  
QUEENS & STONE, DO.  
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,  
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash,  
and invite their friends and the public to give  
them an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 21

## New Goods.

### Green & Reardon

Have just received and are now opening a  
fresh supply of

## NEW GOODS,

Adapted to the season. Also a good assort-  
ment of Sole and upper Leather, which they  
are disposed to sell low for Hides, Kersey,  
Cash, &c. &c.  
Nov 25

DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,  
Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his  
professional services to the PUBLIC.  
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.  
Dec. 16

### NOTICE.

Those persons who are indebted to the sub-  
scriber for the services of the Stud Horse Young  
High Flyer, are requested to call on Mr. Jona-  
than Coburn in Easton, who is authorized to re-  
ceive the amount due him—further indul-  
gence cannot be given.  
HENRY PICKERING.

Jan. 8

## Farms For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of  
LAND, formerly the property of and occupied  
by, Edmondson Maxwell, lying in Murder-  
kill Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the  
main road leading from Frederica to Greens-  
borough, about 10 miles from each place, and  
twelve from Camden, containing, in the whole  
about six hundred acres, about one half well  
timbered. The cleared land is of a good qual-  
ity, for the production of grain or grass; a  
large portion of it is meadow land. It is now  
occupied as two Farms, with tolerable build-  
ings on each. They will be sold together or  
separate, as may be most desirable to pur-  
chasers. The terms will be made very ac-  
commodating.—Apply in Wilmington, to  
JOHN GORDON.

Wilmington Jan. 6 3w

### BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform  
his friends and the public, that he has taken  
the shop at the head of Washington street,  
formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where  
he intends to carry on the Blacksmith busi-  
ness in all its various branches, viz: country  
work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks,  
door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoe-  
ing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of  
the best materials, at the shortest notice and  
on reasonable terms.—He is determined to pay  
the strictest attention to business, and hopes  
to give general satisfaction, and therefore so-  
licits a share of the public patronage.  
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.

N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above  
business.  
Dec. 23

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That the subscriber of Worcester county  
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said  
county, in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of James Johnson, late  
of (Quepocoo) Worcester county deceased;  
all persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the proper vouchers thereof to  
the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of Ap-  
ril next, they may otherwise by law be ex-  
cluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given  
under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D.  
1827.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Jan. 13

### VALUABLE SERVANTS

## For Sale.

To be sold at private sale by virtue of  
an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot  
county, on a credit of six months, several  
negro men, women, boys and girls of vari-  
ous ages.—Application to be made to  
SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.  
of John W. Blake dec'd.

## To Rent

### FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The farm of the late John W. Blake situate  
in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat  
now needed.—To a good Tenant the terms  
will be liberal.—Apply as above.  
Dec. 16

## Hides Wanted.

LAMB DIN & HAYWARD  
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the  
Town of Easton, will give the market price  
for dry and green Hides, and for sheepskins.  
This establishment is expected to be in op-  
eration about the beginning of the ensuing year,  
when they will also receive and tan hides on  
shares of one half. The gentleman who un-  
dertakes to superintend & manage this business,  
is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is  
hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his  
workmanship will, at least, claim a share of  
public patronage.  
Dec. 2 w

### TO RENT.

I will rent to good mechanics my  
Black-Smith and Cart-Wright shops for  
the next year.—Or I will employ a good  
Black-Smith & Cart-Wright for the next  
year and give liberal wages.  
THOS. HEMSLEY.  
Near Wye Mill, Queen-Anne's  
County, Oct. 28.

## 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, afford-  
ed 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 kind-  
ness 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 fur-  
nished to any part of the Peninsula at the  
shortest notice.  
S. L.

## Fountain Inn.

The subscriber having taken the  
FOUNTAIN INN, in EASTON,  
Talbot county, respectfully solicits  
the patronage of the public, in the  
line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges  
himself to keep good and attentive servants—  
his house is in complete order, and is now  
opened for the reception of company, furnish-  
ed with new beds and furniture—his stables  
are also in good order, and will always  
be supplied with the best provender the country  
will afford. Particular attention will be paid  
to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can  
always be accommodated with private rooms,  
and the greatest attention paid to their com-  
mands. He intends keeping the best liquors  
of every description.  
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week,  
month or year.  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
RICHARD D. RAY.

Easton, March 25, 1826.  
N. B. The subscriber being aware of the  
pressure of the times, intends regulating his  
prices accordingly.

## DENTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the  
public generally, that he has taken the well  
known Brick House in Denton  
occupied the last year by Mr. Samu-  
el Lucas, where his customers will  
be accommodated with the best of  
every thing in season, afforded by the mar-  
kets of the place, and his own habits of per-  
sonal attention and those of his family, he can  
assure the public of the best accommodations  
in his house. The subscriber has most excel-  
lent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he  
will keep constantly on hand the best liquors  
that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will  
be constantly supplied with the best of provi-  
sions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times  
be furnished with private rooms at the short-  
est notice—travellers and the public gener-  
ally are invited to give him a call. The sub-  
scriber is provided with rooms to accommodate  
the court and bar during the session of our  
Courts.  
ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.  
Feb. 18 1f

## TO GRAZERS AND BUTCHERS,

One hundred and fifty head of excellent  
Merino sheep, and 100 head of cattle, in good  
condition, may be had on moderate terms, if  
early application be made to the subscriber,  
Princess Ann, Somerset county, Md.  
J. C. WILSON, Jr.

July 1.—If  
The Delaware Gazette will insert the a-  
bove eight times, and send their account to  
this office.

## Collector's Sale.

In pursuance of two orders of the Com-  
missioners of the Tax of Talbot county,  
one dated in July 1825, and the other in  
November 1826, will be sold at the Court  
house door in the Town of Easton on Tues-  
day the 15th day of February next between  
the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock  
P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land  
(or such parts thereof as may be necessary  
to raise the several sums due thereon) which  
were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot,  
and the Star, and Gazette, of Easton, in  
August 1825 and December 1826, on which  
the Tax has not been paid, or shall not be  
paid before the said day of sale—to be  
sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the  
expenses of locating and conveying.  
WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot  
County Taxes for the years 1824 & 1825.  
Easton Jan. 20 1827.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the  
Orphan's Court of Worcester county letters  
of administration on the personal estate of Jo-  
siah Bowen, late of said county deceased; all  
persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, on or before the  
twentieth day of July next, or they may  
by law be exempt from all benefit of the said  
estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day  
of January, 1827.  
MOSES C. SMITH, Adm'r.  
of Josiah Bowen, dec'd.

Jan. 20 3w

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting un-  
der the firm of Smith and Saulsbury is this  
day dissolved by mutual consent.  
WM. H. SMITH  
WILSON SAULSBURY

Jan. 19.  
William H. Smith respectfully informs his  
friends and the public that he still continues  
to carry on the wheelwright business in all its  
various branches, at the old stand, & respec-  
tfully solicits a share of the public patronage  
and assures all those who may favor him with  
their custom that their work shall be execu-  
ted in the best manner, on the most reasona-  
ble terms and at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 20, 1827.

## Money Found.

Found on the 12th inst. a sum of money,  
which the owner can have by paying the costs  
of advertising, and a small compensation will  
be expected to the youth who found it.  
JNO. STEVENS, Jr.

Trappe, Jan. 20 3w

## PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASON-  
ABLE TERMS

## Bank of Caroline.

The subscriber being the authorised agent  
of the late Bank of Caroline, gives notice that  
he will attend at Denton on the second and  
fourth Tuesdays in every month from this  
date, for the purpose of settling the business  
of said institution and earnestly requests  
those persons having balances on the books  
against them or otherwise indebted, to call  
and settle as the most speedy method will be  
resorted to, to close the concern—the few  
notes under a regular course of renewal, will  
fall due on the Tuesday after the first Monday  
in March next—Those neglecting to renew on  
that day will lose the opportunity to renew af-  
terwards.

The President and Directors have declared a  
dividend of 4 per cent of the capital stock  
of said Bank payable to the stockholders or  
their legal representatives after the first  
day of December next.

JOHN BOON, Agent,  
of the late Bank of Caroline.  
Nov. 18 10w

## Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot county court,  
on the chancery side thereof: the subscriber  
will sell all and singular the lands and real  
estate devised by John Singleton, to his son  
James Dickinson Singleton—This parcel of  
land containing 118 1/2 acres, lies compactly—  
has a suitable proportion of woodland—a re-  
source of marl—and is a part of that highly  
improved farm, the residence of the late  
John Singleton. It will be offered for sale  
on the 13th February, at the Court House door  
in Easton, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of 12  
months, the purchaser, or purchasers giving  
bond, with good and approved security, to  
the Trustee as such for the payment of the  
purchase money, with interest thereon from  
the day of sale. After the ratification of the  
sale by the court, and the payment of the  
purchase money, and not before, the trustee  
will by a good and sufficient deed, to be ex-  
ecuted, acknowledged, and recorded according  
to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers,  
his, her, or their heirs or assigns, the lands  
and real estate so sold to him, her, or them,  
as aforesaid, free, clear and discharged from  
all claim of the defendant. The premises  
will be shown by the Rev. Thomas Bayne,  
Mr. Nicholas G. Singleton, or the subscriber,  
who live on the adjoining farms.  
NS. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.  
Jan 6

## Vendue.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court  
of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale  
at the late residence of Thomas Meconekin,  
deceased, late of the county aforesaid, on  
Thursday the eighth day of February next, all  
of said deceased's personal estate, consisting  
of his household and kitchen furniture—also  
at his Ware Room, his stock of tools, benches,  
drawers, &c. new side boards, bureaus, tables,  
stands &c. a quantity of salted beef and pork,  
a hearse and harness, a laythe and tools, also  
a good stock of mahogany, walnut, poplar, &  
pine boards, and a quantity of sapling. The  
terms will be a credit of eight months, the  
purchaser to give note with approved securi-  
ty on all sums above five dollars—all sums of  
5 dollars & under the cash will required, no  
property to be removed until the terms are  
complied with.  
JOHN D. GREEN, Adm'r.  
of Thomas Meconekin, dec'd.  
Jan. 27

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot county Orphan's Court,

15th day of January, A. D. 1827.  
On application of Isaac Atkinson, adm'r. with  
the will annexed of Rob't Kemp late of Talbot  
county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give  
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-  
hibit their claims against the said deceased's  
estate, and that he cause the same to be pub-  
lished once in each week for the space of  
three successive weeks, in both of the news-  
papers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of pro-  
ceedings of Talbot county Or-  
phan's Court, I have hereunto set  
my hand, and the seal of my office  
affixed, this 15th day of January, in the  
year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twen-  
ty seven.

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

### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Talbot county hath  
obtained from the Orphan's Court of said  
county in Maryland, letters of administration  
on the personal estate of Robert Kemp, late  
of Talbot county deceased; all persons having  
claims against the said deceased's estate are  
hereby warned to exhibit the same with the  
proper vouchers thereof to the office of the  
Register of Wills, on or before the 21st August  
next, they may otherwise by law be excluded  
from all benefit of the said estate. Given un-  
der my hand this 15th day of January, A. D.  
1827.

ISAAC ATKINSON, Adm'r.  
of Robert Kemp, dec'd.  
Jan. 27 3w

## MARYLAND:

### Talbot county Orphan's Court,

22d day of January, A. D. 1827.  
On application of Susan Collins, adminis-  
tratrix with the will annexed of William Collins,  
late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is order-  
ed, that she give the notice required by law  
for creditors to exhibit their claims against  
the said deceased's estate, and that she cause  
the same to be published once in each week  
for the space of three successive weeks, in  
both of the newspapers printed in the town  
of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly co-  
pied from the minutes of proceedings of Tal-  
bot county Orphan's Court, I  
have hereunto set my hand, and  
the seal of my office affixed, this  
22d day of January, in the year  
of our Lord, eighteen hundred & twenty seven.  
Test, JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.  
of Wills for Talbot county.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has obtained from the  
Orphan's court of Talbot county in Mary-  
land, letters of administration on the personal  
estate of William Collins, late of Talbot county  
deceased; all persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof, on or be-  
fore the 21st day of August next. They may  
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit  
of the said estate. Given under my hand this  
22d day of January, 1827.

SUSAN COLLINS, Adm'r.  
of Wm. Collins, dec'd.  
Jan. 27 3w



# 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. IX.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1827.

NO. 6.

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

## AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the Baltimore American.

**BUELTA ABAXO.** The Pennsylvania Intelligencer informs us, that the seed of this valuable species of tobacco has been procured by the enterprise of Messrs. Jacob Mayland & Co. of Philadelphia, who have it for sale at their manufactory, at the corner of Race and Third Streets. Mr. Gardner, their agent in procuring it, announces that if sufficient encouragement be afforded him by the planters of this country he will introduce a regular supply of the seed of this tobacco, which always commands the highest price, and is used in the manufacture of the best segars in Cuba. The Philadelphia Agricultural Society also gives this information, for the benefit of the cultivators of tobacco. We have inserted below, the directions for the cultivation of the plant.

The Intelligencer, in recommending the general introduction of this important article of consumption, gives some statements respecting the introduction of cotton, now being a staple of the country, which it is not unimportant to recall to the attention of our readers.

In 1798 a member from South Carolina stated in the House of Representatives of the United States, "that the people of the southern states intended to cultivate cotton, and added 'if good seed could be procured he hoped they might succeed.'" Debates of Congress—vol. 1, p. 79.

Prior to 1802 the cotton wool exported from the U. States, was blended with that of other countries; no discrimination was made of its origin. On the average of five years, from 1802 to 1807, cotton of American growth annually amounted to 42,147,653 pounds; in 1817, it amounted to 85,649,328 pounds. [Seybert.] At the present period the quantity of cotton produced in the United States, is more than quadrupled, and its cultivation has been gradually extended as far north as Virginia.

The important benefits which have resulted from the cultivation of cotton, the success of which in 1798, was considered problematical, may in some degree be realized in our state by the introduction of the cultivation of the fine tobacco, known by the name of the Buelta Abaxo.

The same paper states the existence in Pennsylvania of an abundance of the peculiar soil suited to the culture of this plant. The climate and soil of Maryland may be presumed to be still better adapted to it; and the remarks which are made on the propriety of testing the capacity of the soil for new and valuable products, in the present depressed value of bread stuffs, are as applicable here as there. That capacity, as we have often before said, is as yet far from having been fully and profitably tested; and many highly valuable resources of the country remain still unexplored by its agriculturists.

### Directions for the culture of the Buelta Abaxo Tobacco.

The soil must be tolerably good, light, sandy or gravelly; the land prepared, the seed sown, and the tobacco planted in the same way as common tobacco, but not too much sowed, say in rows of about four feet and each plant about from 18 to 24 inches. Have seen it at only 12 inches distance, but this must be regulated according to the quality of the soil.

When the tobacco is ripe, which is tested when the deep green begins to acquire a yellowish cast, the stock is cut in pieces, so as to have two leaves on each piece, riding them on poles placed in the field for the purpose, elevated a few feet horizontally from the ground. On these poles the tobacco is allowed to remain until it withers, but no longer, as the sun would damage it considerably. It is then removed, on the poles, to the curing house, or barn, and then hung up, leaving room to walk below the lower tier. It here remains until the stem is perfectly dry, after which on the first rainy day, the atmosphere having sufficiently softened the leaves, so they can be handled without breaking, they are taken down from the sticks, or poles, and thrown into a bulk where they lay until the planter is ready for his market. The leaves are then stripped from the stock, picked and tossed according to quality, that is, the wrapper leaves apart and the filler leaves apart, by themselves, they are then tied by the butt end of the stalks into smaller bundles, called hands, of 25 leaves each, four of which bundles are again tied into larger ones, called carrots, and the carrots very slightly pressed and packed in boxes of about 200 pounds each.

The seed should be sown in February or March, in two beds, one in low dry ground & the other in the woods, in order to have two nurseries, or double chance of success, that in the woods is likely to prove the best; which should be prepared by burning dry brush about two feet deep and scraping the ashes off. The ground then dug shallow and well raked so as the earth shall be completely pulverized. With each table spoonful of seed mix a gallon of the ashes, that it may be sown more even over the beds, which will yield plants sufficient for two acres of land, when at the size of an inch, the plants are suitable for transplanting.

\*An ounce of seed contains about three table spoonfuls, sufficient to plant at least five acres.

## PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
ALEXANDER GRAHAM,  
At Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum payable half yearly in advance.

From the Maryland Republican.

Annapolis, Jan. 30.

Mr. Nicholson's bill to establish magistrates courts in the several counties of this state, for the trial of assaults, and assaults and battery, after a fiery ordeal, passed the house of delegates on Wednesday last—ayes 49, nays 27. It is now in the senate. Some persons have already predicted its fate there, under the idea of a majority of the senate being lawyers. This is ungenerous to that distinguished and high minded profession, and more so, as to the particular members included in the insinuation.

Mr. Banning's bill for establishing a Library for the use of the Legislature, &c. passed the House of Delegates on Saturday—ayes 54, nays 9—It will no doubt pass the Senate. Two hundred dollars annually, is appropriated for the purchasing books, and \$225 to compensate a librarian.

Annapolis, Feb. 3.

The seat of Samuel Rawleigh, Esq. a member of the House of Delegates, from Dorchester county, was vacated on Thursday last, by nearly an unanimous vote, & a warrant for a new election issued—Mr. R. was excluded by the constitution, which prohibits "Ministers of the Gospel or Preachers of any denomination" from a seat in the Legislature. Mr. R. was a regularly ordained Methodist Minister, & although he had located for many years, yet he had never resigned that distinction. On Tuesday Mr. R. made a very admirable defence of the construction of the constitution, under which he conceived himself entitled to his seat.—The impression at the time was powerfully in his behalf; but it gave way to a cool examination of the subject. Mr. R. certainly leaves the most favorable and friendly impressions amongst those with whom he has served thus far of the session.

The senate have passed a bill for changing the time of electing the representatives to Congress from this state.—The time proposed for elections hereafter is on the 4th Monday of April commencing 1829. The bill was referred to Messrs. Stricker, Stevens and Armstrong of the House of Delegates on Tuesday.

The bill for allowing the city of Baltimore to choose four delegates to the Legislature of this state, was discussed by the House of Delegates on Wednesday last. Mr. Stricker, advocated the bill in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Tyon likewise spoke in favour of the bill, as did also Mr. Campbell of Kent county.—The question was decided by ayes and noes, 55 to 32 against the bill.

Mr. Bennett of Talbot county, asked leave on Monday last in the House of Delegates to report a bill to alter the constitution by repealing that part which provides for the appointment of a Council, and to make the senate the constitutional advisors of the governor.—The yeas and nays being taken, on granting leave to report such a bill, ayes, Messrs. Bennett, Denny, Speed and Brown, 4—against the leave 49—so it was determined in the negative.

Mr. Teackle's bill respecting public instruction provides for the extension of the law of last session respecting public instruction, to the counties that by vote in October, rejected that law, as well as to the counties that then adopted the law.

Mr. Turner's bill, for the recovery of small debts, proposes to extend the jurisdiction of justice of the peace to all debts not exceeding \$100 in amount.

Mr. Montgomery's bill respecting Lumber, goes to define the qualities that shall hereafter constitute first, second, and cullings.

The Senate have rejected Mr. Nicholson's bill from the house, for establishing Magistrates courts for the trial of assault and assault and battery.

On Tuesday the Senate rejected the bill from the house to authorise the orphan's court to order the sale of real estates in certain cases.

The Senate have rejected the resolution passed last week authorising the purchase of two copies of Niles Register for the use of the two houses.

### BILLS OF PUBLIC INTEREST Before the Legislature of Maryland.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

Mr. Forrest—An act relating to Injunctions.

This bill provides, That in case any injunction shall hereafter issue from the Chancellor, or any County Court, or one of the Judges thereof, to stay proceeding on any judgment at law, upon which an execution of capias ad satisfaciendum hath been issued, and served by a sheriff, or other officer, immediately upon the service of such injunction on such sheriff, &c. he shall discharge the defendant, and certify the same to the court from which such execution issued; and the service of such

injunction shall release such sheriff, &c. from all further responsibility; and upon the dissolution of the injunction, the plaintiff may sue out an execution of fieri facias or capias ad satisfaciendum on the judgment at law, as if no execution had before issued.

#### BANKS.

Mr. Stricker—A bill to regulate the amount of capital on which the annual tax shall be paid by the Banks therein mentioned.

Union Bank of Maryland, Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, and Commercial and Farmers' Bank of Baltimore, hereafter to pay an annual tax of twenty cents only, on each one hundred dollars of capital stock actually paid in as the amount thereof has been reduced by supplements to their charters, and upon any increase thereto made since the passage of said supplements, or which shall hereafter be made and paid in.

#### ELECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. Peter—An act to alter and amend the third section of an act respecting elections.

This bill proposes, that for the purpose of choosing eleven Electors of President and Vice President, the state shall be divided into nine districts, to wit, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's to compose the first. Prince George's and Montgomery the second. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the third. Baltimore city, Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel, the fourth. Baltimore county the fifth. Harford and Cecil, the sixth. Kent and Queen-Anne's, the seventh. Talbot, Caroline, and the first election district of Dorchester, the eighth. The remainder of Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester the ninth. Each district to elect one person, except the third and fourth, which shall each be entitled to two electors. Persons elected to be residents of the respective districts in which they may be elected.

#### LAST WILLS, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough—An additional supplement to an act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

After the first of April next, Registers of Wills shall retain, endorse, file, and safely keep, all original papers and evidences of claims against deceased persons, minors or wards, for which credits shall be made either in accounts of collectors, executors, administrators, or guardians, which may be examined and passed by the orphans courts. It shall be the duty of the register, whenever required to deliver certified copies under seal, of any such original paper, as shall be filed as aforesaid, which shall be admitted as evidence in any court of law or equity.

#### LUMBER.

Mr. Montgomery—An additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of lumber.

After the passage of this act, all poplar boards or plank to be marked in three qualities: those that are unsound, worm-eaten or wind shaken, to be unmerchantable, and marked as cullings; those that have not more than three knots, not exceeding an inch in diameter each in any one board, or more than three feet of straight split in each to be marked as first quality; those not unmerchantable, or of first quality, to be marked as second.

#### TRUSTEES OF THE POOR.

Mr. Banning's—An act relative to the duties of Trustees of the poor, for the several counties therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the present session of the legislature, it shall be the duty of the trustees of the poor for Talbot

and they are hereby directed, to make out and render to the levy courts of their respective counties at their first meeting in the month of April in each and every year, a statement of their accounts and expenditures, with the necessary vouchers for the preceding year, specifying every article purchased, and the purposes to which it was applied, which accounts shall be passed and settled by the said levy court.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the trustees of the poor for the counties aforesaid, shall not cause to be furnished for the almshouses in their respective counties, any spirituous liquors of any kind whatever, more than what their attending physician shall direct, and that in the aggregate not to exceed gallons.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That all accounts settled by the overseers of the poor houses for the several counties aforesaid with the trustees, shall be on oath, or affirmation, that they are just and true, which oath, or affirmation, shall be administered by any one of the trustees, and the said overseer shall, at the expiration of each and every year, return to the said trustees on oath or affirmation, a fair and regular account in writing of all the stock, farming utensils and other things then remaining in his hands; together with a statement of the crop and other articles made on the estate of the said almshouses, and an account of all the expenses and charges attending the maintenance and support of the poor in said almshouses and all the monies received by him for sales of the produce of their labour, or otherwise which said statement and accounts; the

trustees are hereby directed to lay before the levy courts at their said annual meeting, and which accounts, as well as those above specified in the first section of this act, or duplicates thereof, shall be delivered to the clerks of their respective counties, whose duty it shall be to annex the same to the levy list returned by them annually to this legislature.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, That the trustees aforesaid at the time of their exhibiting their accounts to the levy courts, shall also render a correct list of all the persons in their respective almshouses, stating the number of coloured persons therein, their ages, and whether born free, or manumitted, and if manumitted, by whom, and at what age they were liberated.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, That the said trustees on the first Monday of November in each and every year thereafter, shall issue proposals for the supply of the said poor or almshouses with such articles of food and clothing as are used in said poor or almshouses, also for an overseer and a physician for said poor or almshouse, for one year succeeding, and shall also cause to be set up the said proposals in writing at the door of the court house, and at other public places in said county; and they shall contract with such person or persons, who shall offer the said articles or services on the best and lowest terms, which proposals shall be preserved by the said trustees and annually laid before the levy court at the time when they submit their accounts to the said court.

#### SMALL DEBTS.

Mr. Turner—A further supplement to an act for the recovery of small debts out of court.

Sec. 1. After the first of May next, in all cases where the debt and damages do not exceed \$100, any justice of the peace where the debtor resides, may try and determine the matter in controversy between creditor and debtor, and give judgement thereon.

Sec. 2. Party aggrieved may appeal to the next county court.

Sec. 3. In cases where the sum exceeds ten pounds defendant authorised to supercede for twelve months, one of the securities to be a freeholder in the county where judgement is rendered. If justice rendering the same should die, &c. defendant authorised to go before some other in the same district, and enter into superedeas in the same manner.

Sec. 4. In all cases where judgements are so rendered they are to be considered a lien on real property possessed by the debtor—provided plaintiffs cause a short copy of judgement, certified by justice rendering the same to be recorded in clerk's office.

Sec. 5. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this repealed.

Sec. 6. This act not to extend to the city of Baltimore.

#### LIBRARY.

Mr. Banning—An act establishing a Library for the use of the Legislature.

Sec. 1. All books, maps and public documents now in possession of the state, or which may hereafter be obtained to be kept in a room fitted up under direction of the executive.

Sec. 2. President of Senate and Speaker of House of Delegates for the time being empowered to establish such regulations as they shall deem proper, and alter or amend the same.

Sec. 3. Executive to appoint a Librarian who shall collect all books, &c. and deposit them in the room aforesaid. To give bond for the faithful performance of his duty.

Sec. 4. No book, map or document, to be taken out of library, except by the executive, members of the legislature and judges of the court of appeals.

Sec. 5. Librarian allowed an annual salary of \$225.

Sec. 6. Two hundred dollars to be annually appropriated for purchase of books and maps, to be laid out under the direction of a joint committee of both houses; to be appointed for that purpose.

[This bill has passed the House of Delegates.]—Md. Gaz.

### LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

#### HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

##### ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

On motion by Mr. Buchanan, it was Ordered, That the special report of the standing committee on elections and privileges, in the case of Samuel L. Rawleigh Esquire, who has been returned as duly elected to the house of delegates for Dorchester county, be taken up for consideration at twelve o'clock to day, and that the ordinary course of business of the house be suspended for that purpose.

By Mr. John W. Thomas, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that the law incorporating a company to build a bridge over the river Susquehanna, may be repealed; referred to the committee appointed on that subject.

By Mr. Ringgold, the petition of the Master, Wardens and Brethren of Clinton Lodge No. 83, praying the privilege of erecting a Masonic Hall on part of the public

ground in Chestertown; referred to Messrs. Ringgold, Campbell & Wilmer.

Mr. Ridgway asked leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act to repeal an act relative to the permanent location of the treasury office for the eastern shore, passed at December session 1825; and the question was thereupon propounded, Will the house grant the said leave? Determined in the negative.

Mr. Saulsbury asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled, An act for the improvement and regulation of the village of Denton, in Caroline county, and for other purposes.

Bills of the following titles were this day severally reported, viz.

By Mr. Tidball, An act to abolish the high court of chancery and orphans courts of this state, and to establish a more efficient system of equity therein; which was read the first time, laid on the table, and made the order of the day for Thursday the fifteenth instant; and,

By Mr. Turner, An act to regulate the gauging of casks, and the inspection of domestic distilled liquors, in the city of Baltimore; which was read the first time, and laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate by the clerk thereof returning the bills of the following titles, viz.

An act for the relief of Elizabeth Sutherland, of Caroline county. And

An act to alter and change the name of Alexander Ewing, a minor of Talbot county to Alexander Ewing Dudley; severally endorsed, 'will pass.'

Mr. John W. Thomas submitted the following preamble and resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz.

Whereas the laws, government and dignity of this state have seldom if ever been as grossly outraged, or the moral feelings of our citizens as cruelly insulted as in the late horrid murder of a lovely, young and innocent female in the county of Cecil; the fact that the perpetrator of this crime had escaped in his flight the pursuit of our officers, hundreds of our citizens, added greatly to the excitement which the bloody deed itself had occasioned, in the public mind; under these circumstances a heavy responsibility & duty fell on the authorities of Cecil county and for them to have spared expense in the pursuit or prosecution of so ruthless a villain, would only have added an additional insult to the feelings and peace of the relations of Miss Cunningham, and the citizens of the state at large; this county therefore cheerfully lavished every expense and lent every effort for the arrest of the monster; and when an individual, supposed to be the one sought after, was arrested in the state of Virginia, and brought to Cecil county for trial, most heavy and unusual pecuniary burthens, in paying the expenses of a great number of witnesses brought from the states of Kentucky, Virginia, &c. fell upon Cecil county. Now it is the opinion of this legislature, that it will contribute greatly to the safety and security of the citizens of this state, to make a case of such extreme and unprecedented enormity the cause of the state, and that justice requires that the county of Cecil should be reimbursed a part of her expenses in the above mentioned trial.

Therefore, Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby required, to pay to the order of the levy court of Cecil county, the sum of \$1200 being the amount of costs incurred in the prosecution of John Connors the supposed murderer of Evelina Cunningham.

Mr. Tyson, chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, delivered the following report; which was read and laid on the table, viz.

The committee of grievances and courts of justice, to whom was referred the order of the house of delegates of the 25th inst. directing them to inquire into the character and objects of a work proposed to be published by John V. L. McMahon, Esquire, and to be entitled, 'An Historical View of the Government of Maryland in all its Branches, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, from the era of the grant of the charter and the colonization of the state, to the present moment,' and to report upon the expediency of subscribing for two hundred copies of the same, for the use of the state, report—that they have examined the materials for the proposed work; and that they unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore, be and he is hereby authorised and required, to subscribe for two hundred copies of the said work for the use of the state, and to pay for the same, agreeably to the terms of the subscription, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

By order,

GEO. A. FARQUHAR, Com. Clk.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the house in pursuance of the order adopted this morning, proceeded in the further consideration of the special report of the committee on elections and privileges, in reference to the case of Samuel L. Rawleigh, Esquire, who was returned as duly elected a delegate from Dorchester county; and the Rev. Henry White, the Rev. John Bell, and the Rev. James Heron, the attending witnesses in the case, were again introduced, by Mr. Sappington,



the chairman of said committee, within the bar of the house.

The said report, with the accompanying depositions taken before said committee were then again read.

The Rev. Henry White one of said witnesses, being a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was then examined, and interrogated by the speaker, before the house, on the interrogatories submitted in writing, by members, and delivered to him, for that purpose; and the answers of said White having been repeated by the speaker, were corroborated by the assent and explanations of the other two witnesses.

This examination having been concluded on the part of the house, Mr. Rauleigh stated, that he did not wish to avail himself of the privilege of asking the witnesses any further questions, either in person or by counsel, the said witnesses thereupon retired without the bar of the house.

Mr. Rauleigh having then again addressed the house in support of his right to a seat as a member thereof, he, in obedience to the order adopted to regulate the course of proceeding on this subject, retired without the bar, when after debate, the question was propounded, Will the house concur in said report, and adopt the order therein contained?

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken and appeared as follows:—Affirmative, 66—Negative, 2.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, & thereupon the seat of Samuel L. Rauleigh esquire, as a member of this house, was declared to be vacated.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, it was Ordered, That it be entered on the journal of proceedings, that Mr. Wright is absent from this house to day, on account of sickness.

On motion by Mr. Sappington, it was Ordered, That the Speaker issue a warrant to the sheriff of Dorchester county, directing him to hold an election for a delegate, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the disqualification of Samuel L. Rauleigh esquire, to hold a seat in this house.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.  
The bill, passed by this house yesterday, entitled, An act regulating fences, in Charles, Queen Anne's and Allegany counties, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

The speaker communicated to the house reports from the clerks of Caroline and Somerset county courts, containing statements, on oath, as well of the amount of the fees and emoluments that had accrued in their offices, as of the amount thereof which they had received, either by themselves, or other persons for their use, in each of the years 1824, 1825 and 1826, so far as it was practicable to ascertain the same; transmitted in obedience to the order of this house of the tenth instant.

And also a report from the sheriff of Somerset county, containing a statement of the amount of fees which were placed in his hands for collection, by the several public officers therein mentioned, and of the abatements made therefrom, respectively, for fees due by insolvent and non-resident persons, and also for commissions allowed on his collections, for each of the years 1825 and 1826, transmitted in compliance with the order of this house of the fourth instant.

Which said reports were severally referred to the committee on ways & means. Mr. Done presented the petition of the executors of Charles Jones, late of Somerset county, deceased, praying an act to authorise the collection of the outstanding debts of the said Charles Jones as late sheriff and collector of said county.

Also, the petition of the securities of Charles Jones, late sheriff of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to stay further proceedings against them, as securities of said Jones.

By Mr. Boon, the petition of Joseph N. Gordon, clerk of Kent county court, praying that he may be authorised to retain a per centum on monies which he may collect on account of fees, due his predecessor in office.

Mr. Bennett submitted the following resolution; which was twice read by special order, viz.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the western shore pay to Robert B. A. Tate, or order, the sum of fifty dollars, as a further compensation for serving subpoenas on witnesses summoned to testify before this house in the case of Samuel L. Rauleigh, Esquire.

Mr. Du Val moved, that the said resolution be referred to the consideration of the committee on claims.

Mr. Harlan moved, that the consideration of said resolution be referred to the first day of June next? And the question being taken thereon, it was resolved in the affirmative, so the resolution was accordingly referred.

Mr. Done reported a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of holding the county courts in Worcester and Somerset counties; which having been twice read, by special order, and passed, was sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Tyson, the report made by him yesterday as chairman of the committee on grievances and courts of justice, which had, by an order of the house adopted on the 25th ultimo, been instructed to examine a work, to be entitled, "An Historical View of the Government of Maryland," proposed to be published by John L. McManis, Esquire, was read the second time, by special order.

Mr. Edward Hughes moved to amend said report by striking out from the resolution the adoption of which is therein recommended, the words, "two hundred copies," for the purpose of inserting instead thereof, the words, "one hundred copies."

The yeas and nays being required were taken and appeared as follows:—Affirmative, 43 Negative, 23.

So it was resolved in the affirmative, & the report being concurred in, the resolution therein contained, so amended, assented to.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Goldsborough, entitled, An act for the benefit of Thomas Brerewood and William C. Ridgway, of Dorchester county, and after the same had been read the second time and the blank therein filled in with "one hundred and twenty dollars," on motion by Mr. Done, it was recommitted to the committee that reported it, for the purpose of amendment.

A message was received from the senate, by the clerk thereof, returning the bills of the following titles, viz.

An act establishing a library for the use of the legislature; and,

An act to alter the time of holding the county courts, in Worcester and Somerset counties; severally endorsed, "will pass."

The house then adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.  
Mr. Farquhar asked and obtained leave of absence, from to day, for Mr. Bennett. Petitions and memorials were this day presented, viz.

By Mr. John W. Thomas, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil, and Harford counties, praying that the law incorporating a company to build a bridge over the river Susquehanna, at or near Havre De Grace, may be repealed; referred to the committee already appointed to consider that subject.

And, a petition from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, praying that no law may pass for the sale of the poor's house establishment in said county; referred to the committee already appointed, and who have reported a bill in relation to that subject.

By Mr. Harlan, the petition of John S. Maffit, of Cecil county, praying to be reimbursed the money he paid the state for land supposed to be vacant.

By Mr. Wilmer, the memorial of sundry citizens of Kent county, praying that the standard bushel of wheat and other grain, should be ascertained and fixed, and that an inquiry may be made into the legality of the proceedings of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, in relation thereto.

On motion by Mr. Harlan, leave was granted the committee that prepared, and by him, as the chairman, reported the bill of the following title, to withdraw the same, viz.

An act to authorise the trustees of the poor of Cecil county, to purchase a farm or tract of land, for the use of the poor, and to sell the present alms house and the lands thereto belonging, of said county, and for other purposes.

The preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. John W. Thomas, on the first instant, for reimbursing the expenses incurred by Cecil county, in the prosecution of John Conners the supposed murderer of Evelyn Cunningham, was then taken up for consideration, and read the second time; when Mr. Stevens moved, and the question was accordingly propounded thereon, That the further consideration thereof be postponed until the first day of June next? Resolved in the affirmative.

The house then proceeded to consider the bill, reported by Mr. Turner, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned; and in the progress of the second reading thereof, Mr. John W. Thomas moved to amend the first section of the bill, by striking out the words, "one hundred dollars," in the third line of the printed copy, for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "fifty dollars."

On motion by Mr. McIlhenny, the third section of the bill was amended by striking out the word, "superedeas," in the fifth line of that section in the printed copy, and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "the rendition of the judgment."

The second reading of the bill having been concluded, the question was propounded, Shall the said bill pass?

The yeas and nays being required by seven members, were taken, and appeared as follows: Affirmative, 34, Negative 24.

So it was resolved in the affirmative; and the bill, being so amended and passed was sent to the senate for concurrence.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.  
By Mr. Ridgway, the petition of sundry citizens of Queen Anne's county, praying for a new election district in said county; referred to the committee already appointed on that subject.

On motion by Mr. Stevens, it was Ordered, That the committee of claims be directed to enquire into the propriety of allowing to Philemon B. Hopper a compensation for his services in securing the collection of the state's claim against the late Robert Wright esqr. which claim amounted to \$1288 02.

Bills of the following titles were this day also reported, severally read the first, and by special order, the second time, and passed, viz.

Reported by Mr. Teackle, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to amend the constitution and form of government as it relates to the division of Somerset county into election districts.

By Mr. Keene, An act for the relief of the sheriff of Caroline county, and others, of said county.

The house proceeded to consider the order of the day, in reference to the bill reported by Mr. Tyson, entitled, An act relative to the acknowledging and recording of deeds, and to examining femes covert, as to their free assent to the same. And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the sixth

section of said bill was amended, by inserting after the word "void," in the fifth line, the following words, "if beyond the time now required by law."

The second reading having been concluded the said bill was then passed.

## CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. The motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the 93d section which provides for the voluntary bankruptcy of persons other than traders, was farther discussed and rejected.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the discussion of the Manufacturers' Bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union without coming to any result. Mr. Ingham spoke at length against it; and on motion of Mr. Pearce the committee rose.

SATURDAY, Jan. 27.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Reed opposed the bill in a speech of about two hours length and moved an amendment to the first section of the bill, providing that nothing in the bill should be construed to extend to contracts made previous to the passage of the bill. The amendment was rejected; yeas 16, noes 32. Mr. Barton moved the reconsideration of the motion to strike out the 93d section. Mr. Barton's motion was not acted on, as the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the Manufacturer's Bill, and also the bill to make provision for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution. The propositions were defeated on the ground that Friday and Saturday are by a rule of the House, considered as days on which private bills have a preference, unless ordered otherwise by the House. The regulation was enforced yesterday; in consequence of which about seven bills were acted on in Committee of the whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day.

TUESDAY Jan. 30.

In the Senate, yesterday, the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Robbins spoke at considerable length in support of the bill. The bill was then laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be taken up on Wednesday. The bill for the relief of John Macartney was fully discussed and rejected.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Everett offered an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth, and laid on the table on Saturday, which was adopted. Some discussion took place on the resolution offered by Mr. Woods in relation to the conduct of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, but the time having elapsed, the discussion was arrested. The bill for the relief of Willie Blount was passed after some discussion; and after an unsuccessful motion to recommit it by Mr. Long. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange ten millions of stock, was then taken up in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on motion of Mr. Cook. An amendment was offered by Mr. Verplanck, the purport of which was to give a discretionary power to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue treasury notes, should the other projects fail. The committee then rose, and the amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 31.

In the Senate yesterday, an unsuccessful attempt was made by Mr. Dickinson to call up the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States. The bill for the relief of Parke Walton, of Mississippi, was, after some discussion, rejected. The bill for opening a Military Road from Fort Smith, in the Territory of Arkansas, to Natchitoches, in Louisiana, was considered and rejected. The bill authorizing the confirmation and settlement of private Land Claims in East Florida, was, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The Senate was engaged about two hours in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Woods, and discussed on Saturday, was laid on the table. A Bill was reported by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to authorize the subscription of stock to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, to the amount of two and a half millions. The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union discussed the manufacturers' bill. Mr. Pierce delivered his sentiments in favor of it, and Mr. Claiborne, and Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, against it. On motion of Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, the Committee then rose.

Thursday, Feb. 1.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chandler from the Committee on the Militia, reported a Bill to provide for the national defence, by the establishment of an uniform militia system throughout the United States, and for the discipline thereof. The bill for the establishment of an Arsenal in the State of Maine was ordered to a third reading. The bill appropriating annually one half of the sum of two millions of dollars, hitherto authorised to be kept in the Treasury, to the debt due to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, until that debt shall be extinguished, was taken up; and after some discussion, was laid on the table.

The consideration of the Bankrupt Bill was resumed. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, opposed the bill. He was replied to by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Hayne closed the debate with a brief and eloquent speech in support of the bill. The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bateman, Benton, Berrien, Boulogny, Edwards, Harrison, Hayne, Johnson of Ky. Kane, Knight, Mills, Robbins, Silabee, Smith of Md., Thomas—15.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Cobb, Dickinson, Eaton, Hendricks, King, Macon, Marks, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Van Buren, White, Willey, Williams, Woodbury—25.

The House of Representatives yesterday acted on the Manufacturers Bill in the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The proposition of Mr. Barney, which went to establish a fourth minimum was agreed to. Some other propositions were made to amend, but they were rejected, and the committee then rose and reported the bill. Mr. Cambreleng moved his amendment in the House, and commenced some observations in reply to Mr. Davis, who spoke at length and with much ability in favor of the bill; but the House adjourned before Mr. C. had made much progress. It is probable that the bill will be to day ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

FRIDAY, Feb. 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States was called up by Mr. DICKERSON, who explained its object in a speech of great length: on motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Sanford moved the reconsideration of the vote taken yesterday on ordering the Bankrupt Bill to a third reading; which motion, after a long discussion, was decided in the affirmative as follows:

AYES.—Messrs. Barton, Bateman, Berrien, Boulogny, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Harrison, Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Ken. Johnston of Lou. Kane, King, Knight, Mills, Robbins, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Silabee, Smith, of Md. Van Buren, and Williams—20.

NAYS.—Messrs. Branch, Chandler, Chase, Cobb, Dickinson, Eaton, Macon, Marks, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, White, and Woodbury—17.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. Sanford, recommitted to a select Committee, with instructions to strike out the 93d section.

Messrs. Hayne, Berrien, Sanford, Van Buren, and Silabee, were appointed the Committee.

The bill to construct a road from a point opposite Memphis, in Tennessee, to Little Rock in Arkansas, was taken up. Mr. Hendricks moved an amendment to the bill, by adding two sections, providing for a road from Fort Smith in Arkansas, to Fort Towson, on the boundary between Arkansas and Louisiana. After some discussion, the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for reducing the duty on imported salt was read a second time.

Mr. Smith of Md. supported the bill, and Mr. Holmes opposed it. Before the question was taken on ordering it to a third reading, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the House were again engaged in discussion on the Manufacturers' bill. A resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions, was offered by Mr. Cook, and negatively by a vote of 95 to 93.

Mr. Saunders called up a resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, calling for a return of the papers in which the laws of the United States have been authorized to be printed. In his remarks on the subject, he made a distinct charge against Mr. Clay of using the power, of selecting the papers for the publication of the laws, in reference to the promotion of his own private and political views. As the debate will be resumed to-day, we forbear from saying any thing further, than that there will be no difficulty in proving the accusation to be unfounded, without going any further in quest of evidence than to the list of papers themselves.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hayne from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of Surgeons and Surgeons' mates in the Navy, whilst actually serving at sea; and of Lieutenants who shall have served as such ten years or upwards, and of passed midshipmen who shall have served as such eight years and upwards. Mr. Van Buren, from the Committee on the Judiciary reported the bill to restrain the jurisdiction of the United States' Court in certain cases. Mr. Hayne from the Select Committee to which was recommitted the Bankrupt Bill reported the same with an amendment expunging the 93d section thereof. The bill was laid on the table to be called up at one o'clock on Monday. The consideration of the bill to reduce the duty on imported salt was resumed; and after an animated debate in which Mr. Woodbury supported the bill in an able speech of considerable length, the bill was ordered to a third reading, yeas 22, noes 20. Mr. Eaton from the committee to which was referred the petition of Thomas Jefferson Randolph executor of Thomas Jefferson deceased praying that the contractors with the Corporation of the City of Washington for the drawing of certain Lotteries authorized by Congress may be allowed to substitute certain lands belonging to the estate of the deceased, for money prizes in their scheme made a report thereon accompanied by a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petition.

The Senate then adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders, calling for a return of the papers in which the Laws of the United States have been authorized to be printed was resumed, the debate on which continued till the time prescribed for the consideration of resolutions had elapsed. The House was engaged during the remainder of the day on bills of a private nature.

For the Eastern Gazette.

## THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND.

In the Gazette of last Saturday the attention of the public has been called to the operations of this commodious vessel in a manner which may be thought to require the explanations of her managers. The object of the writer appears to be to oblige them to reduce the fare of passengers by an indirect means to promote a competition—and to encourage a scheme of this nature broad references are made to the number and success of the Steam Boats plying on the waters of the Hudson and Delaware.

If it be the pleasure of the writer and his friends, or of any other individuals, to undertake the establishment of another boat in competition with the Maryland, it is not in the power of her managers to prevent it. Those gentlemen have a right to exercise their own discretion and judgment; and before embarking in the enterprise they will no doubt consider the costs and probable profits; and without taking the remarks of the writer with respect to the internal commerce of the Delaware and Hudson as infallible guides, they will compare the intercourse between the eastern & western shores of this state with that which is carried on by the waters of those rivers; and they will perhaps find by such comparison that the proportion of passengers between the one intercourse and the other is as between units and hundreds; and that the same expense of fuel which will enable a boat to convey one passenger will enable her to carry five hundred.

But with regard to the Maryland. It is certain that the experience and skill of Captain Vickers, and his great interest in the boat, furnished strong inducements to the managers to be influenced by his advice in fixing the rates and other matters which concerned the conveyance and convenience of the passengers. In some of these respects they agreed from him in their opinions; but in addition to the above influences, he was the Commander of the boat and it was important to the company as well as to the ease and accommodation of the passengers, and of all persons concerned, that the best understanding should subsist between the managers and him. As soon as the contract between him & them terminated by the will of divine Providence, they determined to reduce the fare of passengers; and during the last season it was reduced accordingly: And they still resolved to keep that subject under further consideration, and to be governed by the experience of that season as to what would be advisable and proper for the present and ensuing years. The accounts of the last year, owing to the absence of Capt. Dickinson, have not yet been finally adjusted and closed. When the managers shall meet for that purpose, there is no doubt they will consider again the subject of the fare of passengers, and also the routes by which the greatest number of persons can be accommodated. But it is quite reasonable that the fare of the steam boat should be placed upon the footing of the fare of a sailing packet? Is there not a vast difference in the expense of the two modes of conveyance? Is convenience nothing? Are ease and satisfaction of mind nothing? And is time nothing?

Notwithstanding these differences we are persuaded the managers have been and are well disposed to make all such regulations for the accommodation of the public as shall comport with the duty which they owe to the reasonable interests of the company by whom they are employed. And as soon as these regulations shall be established they will be promptly published for the information of the people.

## A STOCKHOLDER.

Talbot co. Feb. 8, 1827.

For the Eastern Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

It is not often that any thing either important to your patrons, or interesting to the community escapes your eye.—Among the various articles of late European news, I have been struck with the following, as containing a notice of one of the most important discoveries of this age of inventions.

## SUGAR FROM WHEAT.

A Mr. Wimmel of Berlin, Prussia, a scientific brewer has discovered a method of obtaining 20 pounds of good chry-tal-z'd sugar from a Prussian bushel (about 93 pounds) of wheat. The Paris papers consider the discovery of immense importance. Mr. Wimmel has applied to the French government for a patent.

This article I select from a Philadelphia paper of the 16th of January, and in a paper of the 20th I also find the following.

"We copied from a French paper a few days since an account of the discovery of a process of making sugar from wheat, by a Mr. Wimmel of Berlin, and find in later papers the following paragraph."

"BERLIN, Nov. 22.

A great deal continues to be said of the important discovery of Mr. Wimmel, who aims at nothing less, than putting an end to all the establishments for refining sugar. All the trials he has made are said to have been successful."

If the above be true; and it certainly comes to us under that imposing garb, here will not only be an innocent, and useful; but a most important additional consumption of our great export staple. The above statement would make the yield of a Maryland bushel of wheat within less than a fraction of one ninth of 13 pounds. This at the very moderate price of 16 cents for well refined sugar would be above \$2 per bushel for wheat.—After the saccharine matter had been extracted, the wheat left with all its other rich qualities of farina, gluten, &c. must still form a very useful and saleable offal probably worth more, than would cover all the expenses of the first process.—Ten thousand of the projects of the fertile brain of man, are warmed into effervescence, evaporate into thin air, and are heard of no more; but it is nevertheless the age of scientific investigation and practical discoveries.—And if one of the most useful luxuries, and one of the most universal articles of commerce, can be furnished from temperate and even from northern latitudes, of a quality equal or superior, to that now made from the sugar cane, and to the extent stated, who can calculate the commercial revolution, which the competition may produce?—The cultivation of the suga-



case has long been the most prominent argument—the chief necessity, alleged for the continuance of the employment of slave labour by the West India and Southern planters—Who can tell what effect this discovery, may produce upon that interesting question?

But to return to the point, in which we, and all the middle states of our union are most deeply interested; the increased consumption of our richest wheat—That enterprising agriculturist and intelligent chemist Dr. Muse of Dorchester by a late analysis has decided, that our wheat is of a very superior quality to the grain produced in the north of Europe—And this region of our country contains one of the finest fields on the surface of the globe for the action of Mr. Wimmel's discovery.—Should these interesting accounts from Berlin be confirmed would it not be advisable for one of the branches of the Maryland Agricultural Society to direct their corresponding Secretary to open a communication with Mr. Wimmel, and invite him to come and enjoy the advantages of a patent taken out in this country?

The fact of the existence of a valuable portion of saccharine matter in wheat has long been established with the utmost certainty—The only questions are, whether the relative quantity be sufficient to make it a valuable article of commerce, and a practicable mode of operating the separation; and it would appear that Mr. Wimmel had settled both these interesting points.

In the meantime would it be amiss in the Agricultural Society to offer a handsome premium to stimulate our scientific Brewers and Chemists to assay the discovery of this valuable process.

#### For the Easton Gazette. THE FARMERS AGAIN, And another day of Meeting.

The extreme inclemency of the weather on Tuesday last is a sufficient reason why the Farmers did not meet as invited—to which may be added, that the intelligence had reached us last week of the repeal of the Ordinance by the City Councils of Baltimore, the enforcement of which was to have been the subject of consideration.—There were but few, comparatively speaking, of the farmers at Easton, on Tuesday, and as those few did not like to act in behalf of the whole, there was no formal meeting.

It is submitted to the sound discretion of the Farmers of Talbot whether the whole occurrence that has taken place, is not of so serious a nature as to deserve their general convention and deliberation on it, notwithstanding the repeal of the ordinance. As we seemed to be prompt to condemn what was wrong, in justice to ourselves, let us prove that we are as ready to applaud what is right. This subject merits our notice and the public expression of our opinion—it will be of good avail in future. If we do not meet at all, after a proposal to meet, a whole hence it may be thought and perhaps said, that it is doubtful whether the farmers disapproved of the ordinance or not, as they did not meet when invited—the rainy day may be forgotten—Or it may be concluded, that the farmers can't be got together upon any occasion that concerns their own immediate interest, and therefore encouragement is held out to heap wrong upon wrong upon them.

Farmers of Talbot, it is for you to judge and act as you think proper.—But if when every other interest in the country is using a laxation with united and active zeal to promote themselves, no matter who else is affected by it, and the farming interests stand looking on with folded arms, and will show no union, no resistance even against actual or intended injuries, we must and we certainly shall suffer the evils consequent upon our listlessness. The advice of a brother farmer is (and he believes that it coincides with the feelings of you all), that it is better to yield a little for the sake of general concord, than to contend for but little. Yet it behooves us to take care, that our reasonable and good will concessions are not misinterpreted & presumed on so as to subject us to greater impositions.—Let us show ourselves vigilant, prompt, and united.—Let us act with good temper, calmness, and liberality.—Let us justly respect all other men's interests and resolutely defend our own.

It is submitted again, whether a meeting of the Farmers of Talbot ought not to take place to express their opinion upon the late Ordinance and its repeal—and Tuesday the 20th of February, inst. is proposed as the day of general meeting of the Farmers of Talbot at Easton at the Court House at 12 o'clock, A. M. for that purpose.

#### A TALBOT FARMER.

**CUBA**—The recent warlike movement of Great Britain, in support of Portugal against the aggressions of Spain, attracts no little degree of probability to the following rumour, which reaches us by the way of New Orleans.

A gentleman who left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th Dec. gives us the following information.—A packet from England arrived at Kingston on the 19th of Dec. after a passage of 35 days. It was reported that the brought instructions to the British Admiral on the station, to be prepared to act against the island of Cuba, which it was supposed the British meant to seize, in case Ferdinand VII. persisted any longer in refusing to indemnify English merchants for piracies on the commerce, as well as to settle with the government itself for money lost.

The Bank of Kentucky has been robbed by its porter of about \$3000. It is supposed that he had a false key to the vault.

## Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.

To the Editor of the Centreville Times.

The question put to us in your last, by a Correspondent, signed M. is accompanied by unnecessarily uncivil and reproachful remarks, which forbid the answer that would have been cheerfully given without them.—The Editor of this paper will never suffer himself to be personated by any one obnoxious to such strictures.

#### EPHRAIM K. WILLSON.

We take particular pleasure in announcing the appointment of this gentleman to a seat upon the Bench in the place of the late Judge Whittington. As a lawyer, a man of integrity, and a gentleman, he highly merited it—but the appointment of such a man, who had always differed with the present Executive in political party, shows, in addition to other marked instances, that they are influenced by high and worthy, and constitutional principles. Such appointments by the Executive, regarding the high character & fitness of men rather than old party games, must command the attention and confidence of the people—they deserve that confidence—and Maryland must feel elevated when she finds herself under the management of so liberal and enlightened an Executive.

#### MR. BANNING'S BILL.

For the greater accountability and better regulation of the Poor House concerns in the several counties, will be held to be a profitable and good measure—it will improve the system—for how ever good the Trustees may be, yet if you don't give them a good system to work upon they can't make good and satisfactory work of it. This Bill, with the insertion of other counties besides Talbot, and with the blanks filled up, was considered so useful a measure, that it passed the House of Delegates by a unanimous vote.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Annapolis, Jan. 30th.

"To day came on the case of Rawleigh—the report of the committee was unfavourable, they were unanimous on the second reading of the report to day—Mr. Rawleigh rose to defend himself and occupied the floor for an hour and made a very eloquent and pathetic defence—had the question been taken at that instant, I am inclined to think a large majority would have been in his favour."

Extract of a letter from a Commercial gentleman of Baltimore, to a member of the Legislature.

"I have the pleasure to announce the entire repeal of the obnoxious and unjust corn law of this city, so that we shall be relieved from the painful necessity of troubling the Legislature upon that subject.—The City Council so soon as we could fairly make them understand the subject, very promptly removed all difficulties.—It left the trade unshackled.—As this matter has produced considerable excitement in the country and some members may have received communications upon the subject—I hope you will make the repeal of the law generally known at Annapolis—although it had been of many years standing, it never was attempted to be enforced till lately."

Annapolis, Feb. 1.

#### BANK DIRECTORS.

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday elected Bank Directors on the part of this State for the ensuing year.

For the Union Bank—Hugh M. Elderry and Alexander C. Bullitt.

For the Commercial and Farmers Bank—Richard Estep and George Riston.

For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore—William Stewart and Henry B. Griffith.

For the Farmers Bank of Maryland—Jeremiah T. Chase and Theodorick Bland.

For the Branch Bank of Easton—William Clark and Lambert W. Spencer.

For the Hagers-Town Bank—David Schnebly and John Van Lear, Jr.

For the Elkon Bank—Adam Whann.

For the Bank of Baltimore—John S. Skianer.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

We copy the following article from the Philadelphia Palladium, and shall merely remark that as the rumour is thought to be important, its truth or falsehood might soon have been ascertained by proper enquiries at the Navy Yard.

#### IMPORTANT RUMOUR.

"There was a rumour in the city yesterday, that orders had been received from Washington at our Navy Yard, to launch and fit out immediately, the National vessels now in this place. It is said similar orders were transmitted to the other Navy Yards. We know not the origin of this rumour, or whether any dependence is to be placed on it."

**SWINDLING.**—A short time since, a vagabond, well known in this city, approached one of our respectable physicians and putting out a three dollar bill, told him he had stopped to pay him a dollar which he had been kind enough to lend him some time previous. The Dr. did not recollect of his having lent the money but being assured he had, and the man pressing the payment, he took the three dollar bill and gave the change. Upon examination the three dollar bill proved to be a counterfeit. This is a new trick.—N. Y. D. Ad.

**MR. RANDOLPH.**—It appears that the administration are not to be left without the benefit of the very desirable opposition of Mr. Randolph. Dr. Crump, the sitting member of the house of representatives, from Mr. Randolph's district, has written home declining a re-election in Mr. Randolph's favor. After a labored eulogy of Mr. Randolph's character, the Doctor says—"If ingenuously laying hold of personal eccentricities (more or less the effect of disease and organic irritability) may plausibly expose him to the objections of the fastidious republicans, in aid of the well founded opposition of the political heretics of the day, it will be our agreeable employment to afford to him and to the world, our united testimonies of that affection, confidence and gratitude with which we will guard his character, his feelings and his fame." The probability, however, is, that Mr. Randolph's opposition will not be as useful as before, as he has been taught a severe and wholesome lesson. He must now perceive, that even he cannot be allowed to outrage every principle of honor, decency and propriety in the senate house with impunity.—N. Y. Com. Ad.

From the National Intelligencer of 2d inst.

We said, in our last that the Bankrupt Bill was defeated; & so it was in the universal opinion, as well as in our belief, by the solemn vote of rejection, in the Senate. By the process of reconsideration of that vote, however, the bill has been resuscitated, perhaps only to a brief existence, but possibly to a different destiny. It was reconsidered yesterday, with the avowed purpose, which will be probably carried into effect, of striking out the 93d section, which authorizes others than traders, with their own consent, but not otherwise, to become bankrupts under the provisions of the law. This provision was inserted, to conciliate the favor of the agricultural and other interests, not included in the bankrupt system as it exists in other countries. Without having this effect to any important extent, however, the insertion of that provision determined several votes against the bill, which would otherwise have been in favor of it—a sufficient number, it is supposed, to have decided the fate of the bill, as it was actually determined by the vote of Wednesday. The question now presented is, whether the 93d section shall be expunged; and if it be expunged, whether the bill shall pass as a system of bankruptcy adapted to merchants and traders only. It is supposed that both these questions will be decided to-day, in the Senate, though possibly not so soon.

The whole country looks, with great interest to the result of this great question; it brings morally certain, that if it fail now, it fails for the present generation. It is not considered of so much consequence, however great the consequence may be, in what manner this question is decided, as that it should be put finally to rest.

**Penitentiary in Maryland.**—In a financial point of view, it appears to be able to furnish soon a revenue to the state, instead of being as heretofore, a charge upon the treasury. The operation of the institution for the last year, shows a net gain of \$12,843 28 cents. It does credit to those who have the management of the Institution. This board of directors found the institution when they were appointed in 1820, labouring under a heavy debt of \$38,000 & having an active capital of only \$20,000. They have since that time, reduced the debt materially, regularly pay the interest of the loan, and to the sinking fund a quota, which is paying off the loan to the institution, and have increased the actual capital in hand to nearly \$50,000. This wants no comment.—Ad. Rep.

The prisoners are tasked in their daily labor, and are generally engaged at work, from sunrise until sun set, at which times, alternately, they are locked up and released.

The provisions used are of the coarsest and cheapest kind, though especial care is always taken in the purchase of them, that their quality be good and wholesome.

The meals per day are two.—Breakfast and dinner; for breakfast half a pound of bread made of coarse middling, and sometimes mixed with second quality rye flour. Half a gill of molasses, with water, and one herring each.

For dinner—three fourths of a pound of bread, of the same kind as at breakfast, half a pound of fresh beef or mutton, made into soup, or six ounces of salt pork with potatoes, peas or rice, (the cost of the meat is on average about two and a half cents per pound).

The Methodist Society have nominated a preacher to the Institution for every Sabbath. The ministers of other sects also, occasionally volunteer to preach in the afternoon—when there is no preaching in the afternoon of Sunday, we have Sunday schools for the instruction of the prisoners.

The Legislature of New Jersey the day before they adjourned passed a law authorizing the appointment of one commissioner in each of the United States with the power and authority of a judge of the Supreme Court as far as the same relates to taking the acknowledgment and proof of the execution of all deeds conveyances and mortgages of land situate in the state of New Jersey and all sealed instruments to be used or recorded in said State; also affidavits to hold to bail, and other depositions to be read in the courts of said State.

**FINE HOGS**—Amos Warner, Esq'r. of Wrightson township, Bucks County, slaughtered and sold to D. Perry & Co. of New-Hope, Pa. on the 25th inst. his large hog, weighing 862 pounds!

This Hog from his nose to his hind heels measured 9 feet!

Girt behind his shoulders 7 feet 6 inches, and was 2 years & 4 months old. Mr. Hugh Thompson, of the same township and county, on the same day, killed and sold to D. Perry & Co. 4 hogs, whose weight was as follows.—555, 567, 552, 490.—Total 2170.

## FOREIGN.

From the New York Gazette of Feb. 5.

#### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Canada, Captain Rogers, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the 1st. and Liverpool to the 3d of January inclusive. It appears pretty certain if the opinions of the English Journalists be a correct criterion, that the peace of Europe will not be disturbed in consequence of the efforts of Great Britain in favor of Portugal. The London Courier of Dec. 30 contains a speech of M. de Chateaubriand in the Chamber of Deputies, which is stated to be a reply to Mr. Canning, but the Courier says it is little else than declamation. Arguments are met by assumptions; principles by theories; and facts by conjectures.

Intelligence from Lisbon to the 26th of December had reached London, announcing the arrival of the first division of British troops, which caused great satisfaction among the Portuguese.

The Portuguese refugees under Brigadier Moges, had been beaten at Aronchea by 4000 Constitutionalists, and pursued into the Spanish territory.

The papers do not furnish any news of moment from Greece or Turkey. The advices from Constantinople are to Nov. 25, at which time they were waiting with impatience for news from Alexandria relative to the expedition to the Morea, which the Viceroy still kept back, thus showing his dissatisfaction with the Porte. It was asserted that Mr. Canning had again solicited to be recalled.—The English squadron in the Archipelago had been considerably reinforced.

From the London Courier of January 1.

#### IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON.

We have the gratification this day of communicating the most satisfactory intelligence with respect to the affairs of Portugal.

The Sir Edward Banks steam vessel arrived at Portsmouth last night at 11 o'clock, and brought passengers Mr. Black with despatches for Government. She left Lisbon on the 25th in the evening, and made her voyage home in six days.

Private letters speak with the highest enthusiasm and praise of the prompt and decisive measures adopted by Government. Mr. Canning's speech has been printed and circulated, and the effect produced upon the public mind was amazing. It seemed to operate like a charm, dispelling at once all the gloom and fears that prevailed, and animated every class of persons with renewed hope & vigor.

His Majesty's Message had been officially communicated to the Portuguese Cortes by whom it was received with every demonstration of gratitude and enthusiasm.

The extraordinary rapidity with which the succor of England had reached the shores of Portugal excited general admiration. While they were only hoping to hear of promised aid, British ships and British troops had anchored in the waters of the Tagus. The effect was electrical.

The Pyramus was the only vessel, which at the date of these advices, had landed troops, but four line of battle ships, with other detachments, were seen off the Berlingas by the Sir Edward Banks as she left the Tagus.

When the 4th. (King's own) Regiment of Foot landed, they were received by the populace with the loudest acclamations.

The following are extracts of private letters received by this conveyance:—

Lisbon, December 19.  
"It would be difficult to describe the joy with which the intelligence of the speedy arrival of our troops has been received by the public."

"The gloom and despondency which had been hanging over all, for the last fortnight, have at once dispersed and hope & confidence have revived, as if by magic."

"Her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent, the Ministry and the Chambers are all equally warm in the expression of their gratitude to his Majesty—not only for his Majesty's ready acknowledgement of the obligations of Treaty but for the extraordinary promptitude with which effectual assistance has followed that acknowledgement."

"The Kings Message to the two Houses of Parliament was communicated to the Chambers this morning, and received with the greatest enthusiasm."

"The occupation of the forts at the entrance of the Tagus, by the British marines, has been readily agreed to by the Portuguese government, and will be carried into effect on Thursday or Friday."

**FROM SPAIN.**—The Courier Francaise of Dec. 26, says—"Authentic accounts from Madrid state, that King Ferdinand, in consequence of the ultimatum which has been presented to him, acquiring him to answer it without delay and without subterfuge, has just recognized the Constitutional Government and Charter of Portugal, has promised to send an Ambassador to Lisbon, and to receive one from the Regency; to break off all kind of commotions and comply with the Portuguese rebellion; and to give all other kinds of satisfaction which have been required of him by England."

This intelligence is confirmed by all the other French papers.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE HORNET.

The U. S. ship Hornet, Captain Alexander Claxton arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in twenty two days passage from Vera Cruz, and proceeded directly up to the Navy Yard—officers and crew all in good health, and having lost but one man (by debility) since she sailed from the United States.

The Hornet discharged her Pilot off the Delaware Capes on the 2d of December, & arrived at Vera Cruz on the 24th of the same month, where she landed Mr. Sergeant Minister to the Congress of Tacubaya who proceeded immediately for the city of Mexico. She sailed from Vera Cruz on the 6th inst. has had a very boisterous passage and been several days a little to the southward of the Cape.

Mr. Mason, Secretary of the United States Legation to the Mexican Government, and bearer of a Treaty of Amity & Commerce between the United States and Mexico recently concluded by Mr. Poinsett and Mr. Tolon, Mexican Consul, for Philadelphia, came passenger in the Hornet.

The U. S. ship John Adams, Captain

Wilkinson, arrived at Vera Cruz a few days before the Hornet, and sailed again for Tampico.

A letter from a Baltimorean in Paris, under date of the 15th Dec. communicates the regretted intelligence of the death of Count Lestevie, son-in-law of General Lafayette.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Dr. Jacob Fisher, to Miss Mary Ann Ringgold, all of Kent county.

#### DIED.

In Cambridge, suddenly, on Tuesday last, Henry Dickinson, Esq.

#### Easton & Baltimore Packet.

##### THE SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on WEDNESDAY the 14th February, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore every SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue to leave Easton & Baltimore on the above named days during the season.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the past favours of his friends and customers and the public in general, and hopes that his long experience in business and his unfettered attention will insure him a liberal share of public patronage. All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence with Mr. Samuel H. Benny, his clerk, at his office, at Easton Point, will be thankfully received & faithfully executed.

EDWARD AULD.

Feb. 10.

#### Baltimore & Easton Packet.

##### THE SCHOONER.

JANE & MARY.

The subscriber informs the public that the schooner Jane and Mary, will run as a regular packet and freight boat, between Easton Point and Baltimore, during the season. She will leave Easton Point for Baltimore every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and leave Baltimore for Easton Point every Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, during the season.

He has taken the granary belonging to Mrs. Vickers, which is in complete order for the reception of grain or any other freight the public may please to commit to his charge.—The packet is provided with an active and experienced sailing Master and a good set of hands, she is also provided with excellent accommodations for passengers, and the table shall be well furnished. Every necessary attention shall be paid to the comfort and convenience of the passengers. All orders left with the subscriber or in his absence with Mr. Bennett Tomlinson at Easton Point, or at Moore & Kellie's Drug Store, in Easton, will be punctually attended to.

The grain entrusted to the subscriber, will be consigned to Mr. James Barroll of Baltimore, for sale.

The subscriber hopes by the strictest attention to business & the most scrupulous punctuality to merit a share of public patronage. The packet will leave Easton Point for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, on Sunday morning the 18th of the present month.

RICHARD J. TRIPPE.

Feb. 10.  
N. B. An experienced Clerk is wanted to attend to the above business, to whom liberal wages will be given.  
R. J. T.

## Notice

Is hereby given, that the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county, will meet at their office in the Court House in the Town of Easton, on TUESDAY the 20th, and FRIDAY the 23d days of the present month (February) at 11 o'clock A. M. and will continue to sit on the same days in each succeeding week, for the space of two weeks, for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals and making such alterations and abatements in the assessment of property as they may deem necessary and proper according to law.

By order  
JOHN STEVENS, Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county.  
Feb. 10 10w

## A Vacancy

**FOR A SHOE & BOOT MAKER.**  
A single man, master of his trade, would find constant employment at this place, either by the subscriber, or a good set of customers; one who could do either coarse or fine work would meet with encouragement, as there is not one in this part of the county—Could also be accommodated with board on moderate terms.

J. H. R. WRIGHT.

Upper Hunting Creek, Feb. 10 3w

## Taken Up

During the late severe freeze, a Row Boat from 12 to 15 feet long, and from appearance five or six years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

PHILIP HORNEY.

Tilghman's Island, Feb. 10.

## Bag Fox.

A fine healthy bag fox will be turned out near Easton on Wednesday morning next, at 9 o'clock—sportsmen & others who wish to join in the chase will please give their names at the Bar of the Easton Hotel.

Solomon Lowe.

Feb. 10.

## Wanted

In a County Clerk's office a Deputy who understands the duties of said office. None need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory evidence of their qualifications and good moral character.—For further particulars apply to the Editor.

Dec. 16.

## Pocket Book Lost.

Lost last evening on the road between Easton and King's Creek, a red pocket book containing five twenty dollar notes on the Bank at Easton—several notes of bank and a variety of other papers.

Any person finding the above described pocket book and delivering the same with its contents to the subscriber, will receive a reward of ten dollars. ASAD A. KINGMAN.  
22 no. 10th, 1827.



## POETRY.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Editor,

You would confer a favor on a friend, by giving the following ENIGMA an insertion in your paper—I came across it lately in looking over an old Magazine.

Three boys all prone to roguish jest,  
Once drove a hen from o'er her nest;  
The eggs they stole and home they hied,  
Resolved the plunder to divide.

The half of all and half an egg,  
They portion'd to the greatest wag—  
The other, half of what remain'd,  
And half an egg, he too obtain'd.

The third got half of what was left,  
And half an egg; yet none were cleft—  
The number tell, the Poet begs,  
And pray divide poor Parlett's eggs.

Man from the Cradle to the Grave.

**GODMAN'S LECTURE.**—We have been the interesting Lecture delivered by Mr. Godman, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Rutgers Medical College. It is characterized by a good deal of ability, guided by refined taste, and does honor to the author, both as a writer and a gentleman zealously attached to his profession. The lecture opens with a beautiful and ingenious view & comparison of the different stages of human life from the cradle to the grave, considered principally in relation to their physiological characters.

**Balt. Fat.**

"Man, who eventually becomes 'Lord of Creation,' by his superiority of intellectual endowment, enters upon the field of his future greatness; the most feeble and helpless of all living beings. He is to delicate to sustain the changes of air he is to breathe—his hands, those admirable instruments, are useless and unmanageable. The capacious head, the future throne of his intellect is too heavy to be supported by his own strength; and his expressive eyes are incapable of being advantageously directed towards any object. Without the loving and unwearied assiduity of his tender mother, death would speedily silence his feeble wailings; for the flower of the fields, which blooms but for an hour, and then withers away, is not more delicate nor susceptible of destruction, than is the life of the human infant. But, clasped by maternal arms to that fountain of sacra-  
ence which may so justly be termed sacred, from its constituting the first and most endearing link in parental and social feeling, man drinks in life and warmth; his eyes soon learn to distinguish objects, his strength is increased, his senses begin to demand his attention, and that education commences which is to fit him for assuming his rank among rational and intelligent beings.

"These successive changes very gradually ensue. He requires parental attention and assistance long after he has ceased to nestle in the bosom of his mother. At this period his senses are all susceptible and vigorous; his mind begins to exist; it is capable of receiving knowledge, but is not yet an active instrument.—Memory is now retentive and predominates over the other faculties. It is the season when the mind requires the most judicious direction; in order that things may be learned by their right names and in the right places;—it is the period when the dawning intellect demands the most scrupulous superintendence; that the earliest indications of human bias may be detected; and encouraged or repressed, as circumstances may require. It is the time of all others when the most sacred regard to truth should be observed by those who have intercourse with the youth—truth, not only in relation to great things, or as opposed to direct falsehood, but that truth which states no improbabilities, no fictions, no mysteries—in short the truth of correct example, in action, work, and look.

"The condition of childhood or adolescence is the spring tide of our existence. All sensations are new, all scenes are inviting, every object is a source of gratification to curiosity.—The number and rapidity of our sensations keep up a continual succession of images in the mind; and one so immediately displaces the other, that whether painful or pleasurable, they soon disappear; the hours fleet away with winged swiftness, not counted though deeply felt—not individually productive of remarkable consequences, but for ever after treasured in the memory, as the times of peculiar happiness; as the days long gone by—as the golden age of life, for ever fled.

"To this period succeeds that of beginning maturity, when the body acquires its full growth, and the slender and awkward boy imperceptibly changes to the vigorous and graceful man. His piping and treble voice, passing through various irregularities, assumes that sonorous strength of intonation so well befitting his condition. The cavities of his skull, previously unmarked by external prominences, now expand. His brow becomes elevated; his eyes more deeply seated in their sockets; his cheeks are broader and higher, and the passions and workings of the mind become imprinted upon his countenance. The rosy, meaning and frolic expressions of his visage are gone; his air is thoughtful and serious. Those who are familiar with him as a child, experience an awkward restraint in addressing him; his parents are conscious of his change without being able to define it. His very mother, who nursed and cherished him through all his infantile troubles, learns to listen to him with respect, and look upon him with reverence. Henceforth he assumes his station as a member of the great human family, responsible for his actions solely to his country and his God! "The approach of his sister to the same period of existence, is marked by analogous

changes in external appearance, not so striking for their magnitude, as from their peculiar character. The whole expression is wonderfully altered,—there is a singular addition of loveliness to features which may have previously been considered uninteresting and even repulsive. The step, the voice and gestures all declare, that "Nature's last, best work," has assumed all her charms, and is no longer to be approached, except with that homage which her loveliness and innocence never fail to inspire, especially when their natural power is augmented, by that cultivation of mind which imparts vigor to intelligence, and ten fold attractions to beauty.

"We next consider our race in their maturity, or summer. The faculties of the mind are advancing to their perfect state; judgment, or the power of deducing conclusions and principles from observation, predominates over the memory, and the mind is capable of the most intense application to any pursuit. This is the season for exertion; the time for providing future subsistence; for attending to the education of our offspring; as well as for fixing our own habits of thinking and acting. It is the season for conferring benefits on our fellow-creatures by the employment of our leisure, and winning that influence which is necessary to the more effectual discharge of the debts we owe to society. At this period, the body, which has ceased to grow in height, acquires a greater degree of breadth and fullness. The soft and delicate texture of the solids gives place to a greater rigidity of fibre, and the strength of the limbs is in full vigor. This period endures for a variable lapse of time, modified by temperance, exercise, climate, and occupation.

"Next, autumn comes, the season of the "sere and yellow leaf." The suppleness and nobility of the limbs diminish; the senses are less acute, and the impressions of external objects are less remarked. The fibres of the body grow more rigid; the emotions of the mind are more calm and uniform,—the eye loses its lustrous keenness of expression; the skin hangs loosely; the teeth generally begin to fail, if they have not previously, and the digestion proportionally declines. The mind no longer roams abroad with its original exuberance, though it is still capable of intense and advantageous application to particular studies. The power of imagination is in a great degree lost. Sad experience has robbed external objects of their illu-  
siveness; the thoughts come home: it is the age of reflection! The flight of time is also marked by the change of the firm tone of manhood for an occasional jarring and dissonant note, and the head either exhibits the venerable snows of age, or the hair falls off from the place it has so long protected and adorned.—At this season we reap the full fruit of our early labors, and live over again in the persons of descendants. It is the period in which we receive the just tribute of veneration and confidence from our fellow men, if we have lived to deserve it, and are entitled to the respect and confidence of the younger part of mankind, in exact proportion to the manner in which our own youth has been spent, and our maturity improved.

"Last comes the lean and slippered pantaloon." The marks of decline and decrepitude become more perceptible. The teeth are gone—the jaws approach each other—the face is sunk—the eye quenched by rheum—the voice feeble, unequal, and whistling—the muscles wasted—the gait tottering—the sight and hearing rapidly fail—and the other senses are almost obliterated. The mind lives not in the present—the memory acts not upon things of today. The green hills, the joyous gambols, the pure friendships of childhood, all thrill through the heart. The ancient man sits in the midst of a generation thrice removed from his own; he appears insensible to those around him—he is deaf and participates not in their joys; he beholds their sorrows with a cold unfeeling eye. But why does he, at times, convulsively grasp his staff—and why does an unheeded tear occasionally trickle down his furrowed cheek? He is looking back—beyond the existence of the present generation;—perhaps the image of her who has slept in dust for half a century—she in whom his youthful heart was "garnered up," appears before his memory as once she bloomed:—perchance the mother who watched or wept o'er his cradle, and enhanced the joyousness of his early life, is breathing in his ear—or the bosom friend and companion of his youthful wanderings smiles upon him, with the truth and ardor he has so long been a stranger to. Where are they?—Another people has grown to maturity since their graves were sodded. Their memory has perished, except in the aged man, whose long dried fountains of sensibility gush forth afresh as such recollections rise within his mind.

"The approach of death from slow-coming decline and infirmity of nature, is marked by the eventual obliteration of all the faculties of mind and body. The breathing becomes slower, and slower; the heart intermits its pulsations; the blood loiters along the veins; the extremities grow cold, and the feeble flame of life lessens until it ceases to be perceptible, except at the centre where it faintly glimmers for a time, and then is gently extinguished without sigh or groan—without a trace of emotion or of pain."

[This is a faithful description of human life drawn by a master's hand, and alas! as melancholy as faithful. Had time and place permitted, we should have been better pleased to have seen the decrepit old man thus brought to the brink of the grave, and left there a pitiable, helpless, hopeless spectacle, carried one step beyond it, and introduced to those regions of endless bliss to which every pious christian is taught to look forward with heart-cheering and unwavering confidence.]—N. Y. E. Post.

## NEW GOODS.

James M. Lambdin and Thomas S. Hayward, having associated themselves together in business, under the name and firm of

**LAMB DIN & HAYWARD,**

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their Store one door south of the Post Office, and Office of the Easton Gazette, a very general assortment of Merchandise, consisting of  
**DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,  
HARD WARE & CUTLERY,  
GLASS & CHINA WARE,  
QUEENS & STONE, Do.  
BRITISH GUNPOWDER,  
PHILA. PATENT SHOT,  
CUT & WROUGHT NAILS, &c. &c.**

Which they offer at reduced prices for Cash, and invite their friends and the public to give them an early call.  
Easton, Oct. 21

**DOCTOR SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM,**  
Having settled himself at Wye Mill, offers his professional services to the PUBLIC.  
He will be found at Mr. Samuel Hopkins'.  
Dec. 16

## Farms For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two Tracts of LAND, formerly the property of and occupied by, Edmondson Maxwell, lying in Murder Kill Hundred, Kent County, (Del.) on the main road leading from Frederica to Greensboro, about 10 miles from each place, and twelve from Camden, containing, in the whole about six hundred acres, about one half well timbered. The cleared land is of a good quality, for the production of grain or grass; a large portion of it is meadow land. It is now occupied as two Farms, with tolerable buildings on each. They will be sold together or separate, as may be most desirable to purchasers. The terms will be made very accommodating.—Apply in Wilmington, to  
**JOHN GORDON.**  
Wilmington Jan. 6 3w

## BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

The subscriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the shop at the head of Washington street, formerly occupied by Laban Littleton, where he intends to carry on the Blacksmith business in all its various branches, viz: country work of all kinds, carriage work, gun locks, door, and trunk locks and keys, horse shoeing, axes, and other edged tools, warranted of the best materials, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.—He is determined to pay the strictest attention to business, and hopes to give general satisfaction, and therefore solicits a share of the public patronage.  
**ARCHIBALD TAYLOR.**  
N. B. An apprentice wanted to the above business.  
Dec. 23

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
That the subscriber of Worcester county hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Johnson, late of (Quebec) Worcester county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of January, A. D. 1827.  
**SAMUEL JOHNSON.**  
Jan. 13

**VALUABLE SERVANT'S For Sale.**  
To be sold at private sale by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Talbot county, on a credit of six months, several negro men, women, boys and girls of various ages.—Application to be made to  
**SAM'L. ROBERTS, adm'r.**  
of John W. Blake dec'd.

**To Rent FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.**  
The farm of the late John W. Blake situated in Miles River neck, with the crop of wheat now seeded.—To a good Tenant the terms will be liberal.—Apply as above.  
Dec. 16

**Hides Wanted.**  
**LAMB DIN & HAYWARD**  
Being about to establish a Tan-Yard in the Town of Easton, will give the market price for dry and green hides, and for sheepskins. This establishment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of the ensuing year, when they will also receive and tan hides on shares of one half. The gentleman who undertakes to superintend & manage this business, is well skilled in it by long experience, & it is hoped, his attention, and the excellence of his workmanship will, at least, claim a share of public patronage.  
Dec. 2 w

**Millinery AND MANTUA-MAKING.**  
Mrs. CHARLOTTE REARDON, respectfully informs the public, that she has taken the House lately occupied by Mr. John Camper, on Washington street, at the head of the point or landing road, where she intends to carry on with the assistance of Miss SUSAN ANN WILSON, the Millinery and Mantua Making, in all its variety.  
The newest fashions will be procured to suit all seasons, and work shall be done with neatness and despatch.  
Easton, Jan. 13 3w  
N. B. Mrs. R. would accommodate a few genteel BOARDERS, on moderate terms.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
The partnership heretofore subsisting under the firm of Smith and Saulsbury is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
**WM. H. SMITH  
WILSON SAULSBURY**  
Jan. 19

William H. Smith respectfully informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the wheelwright business in all its various branches, at the old stand, & respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom that their work shall be executed in the best manner, on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.  
Jan. 20, 1827.

**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.

**Fountain Inn.**  
The subscriber having taken the **FOUNTAIN INN**, in EASTON, Talbot county, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, in the line of his profession as Innkeeper; he pledges himself to keep good and attentive servants—his house is in complete order, and is now opened for the reception of company, furnished with new beds and furniture—his stables are also in good order, and will always be supplied with the best provender the country will afford. Particular attention will be paid to travelling gentlemen and ladies, who can always be accommodated with private rooms, and the greatest attention paid to their commands. He intends keeping the best liquors of every description.  
Boarding on moderate terms, by the week, month or year,  
By the Public's Obedient Servant,  
**RICHARD D. RAY.**  
Easton, March 25, 1826.

N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

**DENTON HOTEL.**  
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the well known Brick House in Denton, occupied the last year by Mr. Samuel Lucas, where his customers will be accommodated with the best of every thing in season, afforded by the markets of the place, and his own habits of personal attention and those of his family, he can assure the public of the best accommodations in his house. The subscriber has most excellent servants; he has attentive ostlers, he will keep constantly on hand the best liquors that can be had in Baltimore, & his table will be constantly supplied with the best of provisions—Gentlemen and ladies can at all times be furnished with private rooms at the shortest notice—travellers and the public generally are invited to give him a call. The subscriber is provided with rooms to accommodate the court and bar during the session of our Courts.  
Feb. 18 1f

**Money Found.**  
Found on the 12th inst. a sum of money, which the owner can have by paying the costs of advertising, and a small compensation will be expected to the youth who found it.  
**JNO. STEVENS, Jr.**  
Trappe, Jan. 20 3w

**Collector's Sale.**  
In pursuance of two orders of the Commissioners of the Tax of Talbot county, one dated in July 1825, and the other in November 1826, will be sold at the Court house door in the Town of Easton on Tuesday the 13th day of February next between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. all those tracts or parcels of land (or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the several sums due thereon) which were advertised in the Baltimore Patriot, and the Star, and Gazette, of Easton, in August 1825 and December 1826, on which the Tax has not been paid, or shall not be paid before the said day of sale—to be sold for cash, and the purchaser to pay the expenses of locating and conveying.  
**WM. FARLOW, Collector of Talbot County Taxes for the years 1824 & 1825.**  
Easton Jan. 20 1827.

**THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.**  
That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Worcester county letters of administration on the personal estate of Josiah Bowen, late of said county deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the twentieth day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1827.  
**MOSES C. SMITH, Adm'r.**  
of Josiah Bowen, dec'd.  
Jan. 20 3w

**MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphan's Court.**  
29th day of December, A. D. 1826.  
On application of Joseph Haskins late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Talbot county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office, this 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and twenty-six.  
Test, **JAS. PRICE, Reg'r.**  
of Wills for Talbot county.

**MARYLAND: Talbot county Orphan's Court.**  
22d day of January, A. D. 1827.  
On application of Susan Collins, administratrix with the will annexed of William Collins, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that she cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.  
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