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Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest opportunity of informing the parents and guardians of the Scholars belonging to the English Department, and others who may desire to place their children therein, that they have engaged Mr. DAVID RICE as the Assistant Teacher. The recommendations furnished by this gentleman of his moral and literary character give reason to believe that he will prove himself a useful and engaging Instructor; and those in this neighborhood who have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak in very favorable terms of his marked attention to his pupils and of the propriety of his conduct.

This Department is now open for the reception of Scholars. The Classical Department under the care of Mr. THOMPSON, the Principal Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this gentleman have been heretofore announced, and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the established reputation of this Seminary will continue to invite the growing youths of this and the neighboring counties to participate in those advantages of education which it is so capable of affording, and which are so essential to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.

EASTON Sept. 15 4w-1am6m

Insolvent Notice.

We the Subscribers, petitioners for the benefit of the Act of Assembly for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplementary acts do hereby give notice to our creditors, that the first Wednesday after the first Monday in April next is the day appointed for us to appear in Dorchester county court to obtain the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly, the same day is appointed for our creditors to attend, and shew cause if any they have, why we should not have the benefit of the said Acts of Assembly.

VALENTINE INSLEY
HENRY HAMBLET
THOMAS GOSLIN
LEVIN CHRISTOPHER
NATHANIEL BRAMBLE
CHARLES WILLIAMS
STEPHEN LUCAS, Jr.
JAMES WINGATE
JOSEPH MANDERS
LEVI MOORE
DENNIS SHENTON
WILLIAM HARDIKIR.

December 15-4w

NOTICE.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county Court, sitting as a court of Chancery, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 23d day of January next, between the hours of 1 & 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, (unless prevented by inclemency of weather or other unavoidable circumstances), all the Real Estate of Isaac C. Mitchell, late of Somerset county, deceased, consisting of about 300 Acres of Land, more or less, situated lying and being contiguous to the river Pocomoke, near Steven's Ferry, in said County.

The Terms of Sale are,—One half of the purchase money payable at the expiration of 12 months, and the other half at 2 years, with interest from the day of Sale, the purchaser given bond, with approved security, for the payment thereof as above, with the interest on the whole sum from the day of sale, at which time further particulars will then and there be made known.

The Creditors of the said Isaac C. Mitchell, are also hereby notified and required to exhibit their claims, and the vouchers thereof properly authenticated, to the Clerk of said Court, and to cause the same to be filed in his office within six months from the day of Sale.

ISAAC M. ADAMS, Trustee
Somerset County, Dec. 22, 1821.—5t.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland on the 17th inst. as a runaway a mulatto woman, who calls herself LINNY COLEMAN, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, had on when committed a striped Calico Frock, a pair of new Shoes, and sundry other clothing. states that she was formerly the property of Lawyer Mason, of Alexandria, D. C. The owner is requested to come forward, without delay, prove said woman, pay charges and release her from goal, otherwise she will be released agreeably to law.

WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr.
Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.
Nov. 10-8w

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

AGRICULTURE - AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

From the New Jersey Eagle.

Mr. Kinney.—I beg of you to publish the following information, in answer to the many enquiries made by letter and otherwise in relation to the cultivation of flax, to enable the farmer to prepare for the ensuing season.

The land upon which I cultivated flax the last season was reclaimed salt meadows, lying opposite Newark. From the experiments made the last year, & the best information I have been able to obtain from practical farmers, and writers on husbandry, I recommend the following course to be pursued—

1. Sow your seed at any time between the 20th April and the 10th May.—Last year I began as early as the 30th March and continued until the last week in May, but the lots sown between the 20th of April and 10th May were the best—the difference of climate must necessarily regulate the time of sowing which a little experience will soon teach.

2. Change your seed—never sow the seed grown on the same soil—and above all get clean seed—I know an instance the last season where the Mill-berry or Negro-head as it is generally called, destroyed a whole crop. It will pay well to get your seed from R. M. & J. Russel, flax seed merchants in New York corner of Broad and South streets, near the White Hall—

3. If you wish to raise a crop of fine flax, which will pay better than a crop for seed, sow as near as may be, 2 bushels to the acre—If for seed then from 3 pecks to a bushel—I would recommend to every Farmer, that can do it, to raise at least 10 acres in flax, to sow 8 acres at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and the remaining 2 acres for seed—he can then at another season, change his seed with the flax seed merchants—Sow clover, timothy or other grass seeds with your flax seed—

4. If you cultivate for fine flax, then as soon as the Bolls or Capsules are formed and while they are yet in the milk, the crop must be pulled and spread thin upon the ground. If the flax is left to grow till the seed is ripe, the harle or fibre is too coarse to make fine linen and cannot be made as white by bleaching—If you cultivate for seed, pull your flax as soon as the leaves begin to fall and the stalk show a bright yellow color and the bolls are turned a little brown—when the flax is lodged, it should be pulled immediately, and a great care is to be taken in sorting the different lengths to prevent waste in dressing and haebling or betheling as it is called.

5. The crop after being pulled & spread thin on the ground, must be turned from time to time until it is quite dry.—If it is put up green or damp or the bolls not perfectly dry, it will not clean well and is liable to ferment and injure—you will hasten the drying of it by standing it up on the butt loose and turning it occasionally inside out—

6. The crop when sufficiently dry should be tied up in bundles or sheafs and taken to the barn or other place to be kept dry; each bundle should weigh about 2 pounds, particular attention should be paid to this, for it will facilitate the dressing as the machine will take through at one time a bundle of about two pounds weight spread out thin, & three of those bundles in a minute, the tender of the machine therefore has very little time to regulate the size of the bundles.

7. The flax thus prepared is dressed in a machine without Rotting and when dressed can be rendered by every farmer's wife, perfectly white, resembling floss silk, by following the direction that will be given, the machine will dress hemp and flax rotted or unrotted—and hemp at present bears a good price.

8. A greater quantity of flax is obtained in this way, so that the owner of the machine is able to give the farmer as much clean flax as he can procure in the old method, the flax is stronger because unrotted, and one moment's reflection will show the advantages that result to the farmer—he gets as much flax as he can get in the old way—he saves the labor of rotting, and the chance of ruining his flax, and also the labor of cleaning it. The flax is better, and rendered fit for immediate use, without bleaching in the old way; and if the farmer has any to sell, will readily bring him one third more than the flax prepared and cleaned as heretofore done.

9. I remark, that your land, if in good condition, (without it is in good order, ought not to be sown with flax) will yield an average of one and a half ton of plant or stem. There is a market at Patterson, for more than New Jersey can raise, beyond what is required for family purposes. You ought not to manure your flax land in the spring, except with lime, marle, shells or leached ashes—top dressings soon after the plants appear, of plaster where it will answer, of ashes or soot, are said to be beneficial, and an experiment in Connecticut has proved, that salt, at the rate of 5 bushels to the acre is a good manure. I think

more would be better. Some of the best flax I had the last year was sowed on a green sward;—there were fewer weeds, which are the great enemy of flax.

10. As to the profit in cultivating flax, take the following statement:—Suppose each acre to yield 1 1/2 tons. The owner of a machine can afford, when flax brings 15 cents a pound, to give 15 dollars a ton for the flax plant, as it comes from the field, threshed or not—say then that ten acres produces 15 tons of flax plant, at \$15 per ton, is \$225

Deduct, at the rate which I paid for in (cash the farmer saves it by his own labor,) ploughing 10 acres and sowing 20 bushels of seed, harrow, &c. at \$3 per acre, \$30
20 bushels of seed at \$1 50 30
Pulling and spreading at \$3 30
Drying, bundling and carting to the barn, at \$1 50 per acre, 15-105

Leaves a clear profit on 10 acres, \$120

That is, \$12 per acre. Can the farmer make as much out of any other article?

11. The machine is in operation several days in New York, and has since been removed to my farm at Newark, and will be put in operation about the 1st of January next, or before, if the necessary buildings can be made ready. The following is a certificate given by some of the great number of gentlemen of respectability who have seen the machine in operation.

CERTIFICATE.

We were present at a trial made of a newly invented machine for dressing flax or hemp, in an unrotted or unretted state, belonging to Messrs. Anthony Dey and James Macdonald of this city.

The machine is constructed to go by water or animal power, but on the trial was worked with facility by four men.—One of the subscribers held a watch, by which it was ascertained, that three ordinary lengths of flax plant, unrotted, were carried completely through the machine in less than one minute, and three lengths of hemp in a little more than a minute.

It is estimated, that when driven by the proper power, the machine will clean one ton of flax plant or hemp, rotted or unrotted, in a day. And Mr. Dey exhibited and gave to each of us a sample of flax, in a fine beautiful white state, resembling floss silk, which he estimates, from the experiment he has made, may be cleaned through the machine and reduced to its beautiful state, for about 2 cents a pound;—and informed us, that in doing it, he did not make use of any other preparation than is to be found in every farmer's house in abundance, and which was done after the flax had passed through the machine.

THOMAS L. OGDEN,
R. HARD VARICK,
LE RAY DE CHAUMONT,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN,
DAVID B. OGDEN,
RUDOLPH BUNNER,
G. BRINKERHOFF,
GEORGE GRISWOLD.

November 1821.

The subscriber will dispose of the patent right to any State or County in the United States, not already disposed of.—Letters, post paid, directed to him at New York, will receive immediate attention.

ANTHONY DEY.

A KENTUCKY PUMPKIN.

A genuine Pumpkin, measuring five feet six inches in circumference, weighing 87 pounds, and raised by Major Fishel in the vicinity of this town, is now at I. Stickney's store.—Lexington Reporter.

A MICHIGAN PUMPKIN.

A Pumpkin was raised by Mr. H. Berthelotte, near this city, the present season, which weighed 174 pounds 12 ounces, after it had been picked more than three weeks, and measured 6 feet and 8 inches in circumference.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 23.

WINTER QUARTERS.

At the late court of quarter sessions, held in this place, a lad, by the name of Gabriel Johnson, about 15 years of age, was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to undergo a servitude in the county jail of one year. He manifested a most hardened contempt of law and punishment, during the trial; and in about ten days found means to escape from the prison. After about two weeks absence, he returned of his own accord, and told the sheriff, he believed he would put up with him till spring. He said he had made out to steal a pair of pantaloons, a jacket and a couple of shirts; but was not able to procure a coat and hat to his mind—and the weather growing cold, he resolved to return to winter quarters.—Intelligencer.

The Jews.—There are, it is said, 6,598,000 Jews in the world 3000 of whom live in the United States; one million in Poland, 500,000 in Germany, and 50,000 in England. The number of Jews in the days of Solomon did not exceed 7,000,000, so that they have not diminished much.

MR. NILES AT WASHINGTON.

The editor of the "Weekly Register" has a singular, if not an original manner of communicating what he has to say, which is often piquant and forcible. In one of his late papers he holds what he terms "a fire-side conversation with his readers and friends, on things of deep interest to them and himself." A brief extract may be of some interest to other readers.

[Northern Whig.]

"When I tarried at Washington [says he] last winter, I went to our house (commonly called the president's) one evening, for the first—and most probably for the last—time, what is called 'the drawing room;' where indeed, I was much pleased to meet with several gentlemen that I should feel a pride in meeting with any where, and who would have done honor to any country; and the affability; the care for nobody sort of conduct that prevailed, was very suitable to my disposition. There was a large number of men and women present; yet a great degree of order was observed, honorable to the parties congregated on the occasion. There were fat widows and slim misses; one of the latter who appeared to be the goddess of the evening, was so fettered & laced as to cause me to apprehend that if she had the misfortune to fall down, we should have to lift her up, 'right-on-end,' like an oak log, not being bendable—besides these, there was a supply of demi-men some of them amused me not a little with their tricks. But there was a certain woman whose splendid appearance attracted much attention—her gorgeous dress raised the yankee so much within me, that I asked her name. It was—no matter what; the wife or daughter of one of those standing recorded on an auditor's book, as a large defaulter, for more than three years. On this, not very gallantly, perhaps, instead of doing homage to the charms of the lady, I began to count the part that had been taken from my pocket to fit her out, & I suppose that it amounted to as much as would give a man's victuals to as worthy a person as she; for the cost of her ornaments was trumpeted in my ear by one that stood near me, as if he had been informed of them for that purpose. On retiring which I pretty soon did, the thought occurred of suggesting to the president, that a copy of every auditor's list, bound up in Wolv's skin should be nailed to the door posts of the grand entrance of the drawing room, with instructions to the servants to admit no man, or his family, whose name was to be found therein; but that I would be rude to the ladies;—not according to my notion of things, the wives and daughters of such persons would be much better engaged at home darning stockings than in parading before the public, insulting even the chief magistrate of the nation with an exhibition of their spoiliations on the people. I mentioned this idea to a member of congress & he laughed heartily at it—but said, if all such were excluded from the "drawing room" it would lose much of its brilliancy; and in this I was forced to agree with him. So not being encouraged in my old fashioned notions of decency, I gave up the project as hopeless—until it shall become fashionable for the people to strive to pay their debts by industry and economy. I am not without hope that the period is fast approaching. May heaven hasten the time, when those that 'fear God and pay twenty shillings in the pound,' will be at the top of the wheel again."

The following description of the Uses and Properties of Coal Tar, is extracted from Campbell's New Monthly Magazine for May, 1821, under the head of Useful Arts:—
ON THE USE OF COAL TAR.
This article has become so plentiful since the general introduction of Gas Works, that it is now extensively used for a variety of purposes. Coal Tar being a carbonaceous and resinous substance, and not acted upon by water or air, is peculiarly advantageous as a substitute for paint in all out-door wood-work. It is well known that wood, exposed to the external atmosphere, soon acquires a vegetable covering of the wood moss, or lichen, which rapidly hastens its decay.—Coal Tar when properly applied penetrates its surface, prevents vegetation, and renders it completely impervious to air, moisture, insects, &c. It is found to possess much greater durability than the best oil paint, and is therefore particularly adapted for the preservation of railing, gates, posts, hedge-stakes, beams, spars, joists, &c. or any kind of wood-work under ground, or in damp situations. It is used in preference to every other substance; for coating water wheels, sluices, pumps, canal locks, bridges, &c. or wood-work of a similar description. It has been of late almost exclusively used for cast and malleable iron work of every kind; and when properly applied, it gives a durable glossy black, and will prevent iron from rusting much more effectually than any other article. Coal Tar is also the cheapest and most effective article that has yet been discovered for rendering stone and brick cisterns, reservoirs and wheel cases water tight; for which purpose it is mixed with a due proportion of quick lime, which gives it hardness, and renders it

completely impenetrable to all cold fluids. —It is very extensively employed in naval ship building, & in all the large seaports, on vessels of every description, greatly lessening the consumption of tar, to which it is found to be very superior for many purposes; it is also convertible into pitch by the same process as common tar.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British sloop of war Hind, captain Burroughs, arrived here on Tuesday from Portsmouth, whence she sailed on the 12th November. She belonged to the squadron which conveyed the King of England from the continent; and a few hours after he was landed, received orders to proceed to this port.—The object of her visit was not known till yesterday morning, when it came out; that she was dispatched in pursuit of a British officer who had fled from England with a large sum of money belonging to the government. The delinquent, it is said, was a purser in the British navy, and was entrusted with from twenty to thirty thousand pounds sterling for the purpose of paying off certain crews; with the whole of which he made off, and arrived here a few days since in the Comet, from London, having passed himself off as a gentleman of fortune.

Captain Burroughs reached here on Tuesday afternoon, and in a short time, with the aid of our police officers, secured the person he was in search of, and had the good fortune to obtain nearly the whole of the money—it is said to the amount of £20,000 sterling.

The British sloop of war Hind, which arrived here on Tuesday, sailed from Yarmouth, England, on the 12th Nov. The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been favored with the London Courier of the 7th, 9th and 10th of that month, being the only papers she brought. They are a week later than before received.

The King of England arrived in London on the 8th, from his excursion to the continent, much improved in health. The park and tower guns were fired on his arrival.

The British stocks remained stationary at 78 1/8 to 1-2. There appears, says the Courier, no political event against the advance. The reports respecting Russia and Turkey, must subside for six months at least, and before that time it is probable the differences will be adjusted. We calculated on a great advance in the stocks, on account of the great increase of the revenue, the savings of dividends, two or three millions of which are annually re-invested, and because the commissioners for the reduction of the public debt, purchase four days in a week, nearly 140,000 of stock, which makes it scarce in market. It is probable also that the Bank will soon discount at 4 per cent—and that a great finance measure will soon be adopted of paying the five and four per cent stocks.

Advices from the discovery ships had reached England, dated at Hudson's Straits, July 16th—they had been enclosed in the ice, and advanced only 70 miles since the transport left them on the 1st. They had however been visited with heavy rains, and expected soon to be extricated from the ice.

The session of the French Chambers was opened on the 5th November, by a speech from the King, in which he states that the relations between foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and expresses a confident belief that they will continue so. He congratulates the chambers on the prosperity of the finances, and the happy state of order and discipline which prevails throughout France.

The Madrid dates are to Oct. 27th.—The Courier represents the affairs of Spain in an unfavorable light. The royal family it is said, on arriving at the escurial could not obtain lodgings; the municipality having refused conformably to the constitution, to grant any lodging billets, the political chief was obliged to interfere to procure the accommodations.—Eight of the partisans of Zaldivar were shot at Seville on the 18th. The minister of finance had got into disgrace, and it was expected would be dismissed on account of the manner in which he contracted the loan at Paris.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

The latest advices from Constantinople confirm the former accounts that Persia had commenced hostile movements against the Sublime Porte.—One of the sons of the Shah has marched against the Pasha of Bagdad with a force of 60,000 men.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.

Private Letter. The journey of Prince Metterich to Tanov, excites much interest. It may be relied on that this good government continues on good terms with Russia, and that it is endeavoring to maintain peace in the rest of Europe. This object cannot be obtained, unless the Porte consents unreservedly to the just demands of Russia, and much diminishes its relative to the guarantee required by Alessan-

der in favor of the Greeks. The English ambassador at Constantinople had, it is said, proposed some modifications, which Austria and Prussia would not consent to. Austria and Prussia are of opinion, that the Porte ought to give the guarantee to the extent required by Russia. And it is believed the object of Prince Metternich's embassy to Hanover, was to influence the King of England to make common cause in this respect with Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 7 CORN EXCHANGE.

Although the supply of grain this week is not so great as was expected, yet it is more than equal to the demand, which continues exceedingly heavy. Prime samples of wheat, continue to bring the prices of Monday, but inferior qualities could not be got off, though offered 2s per quarter lower.

LONDON, Nov. 9

The Liverpool Courier states, that the quantity of Cotton advertised for sale by auction at that place on the 9th inst. is greater than ever before offered at one time.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, of December 26

Paris dates are to the 7th of November. The Moniteur contains a royal ordinance, nominating 'our cousin,' the Cardinal de Bausset, a minister of state and member of the privy council.

The French Chamber of Peers and Deputies assembled on the 6th Nov.

The Spanish papers have attacked the London Courier for misrepresenting the real situation of that country. They deny the statements that Spain is a theatre of anarchy, terror and violence, and represent the disorders as being all hushed. Canals they say are commenced—establishments of industry and instruction raised—new settlements made, &c. &c. Eight bandits had been beheaded.

The Portuguese Cortes continues in session. A proposition has been made to compel publishers of books and periodicals, to deposit a copy of every work that may be issued from the press in the public library. It has also been proposed to abolish the orders of the Knights of Malta, and of St. John of Jerusalem. From the language held upon this subject, we should suppose this measure to be intended as the preliminary step to the destruction of all orders and distinctions. The orator quoted Switzerland and the United States of America. It was also proposed by way of encouraging their own manufactures, that all citizens 'who eat the bread of the nation;' that is, all office holders, should clothe themselves exclusively in articles of their own production.

The Lord Mayor's Day was held on the 9th of November. A sumptuous dinner was given, at which several of the royal family and many of the nobility attended. Great harmony prevailed.

Letters from Barcelona, to the 24th October, state that there is now a prospect that they will be soon free from the fever with which they have been so severely afflicted.

Prince George Ypsilanti arrived at Frankfurt on the 31st of October, on his way to Paris.

Dispatches have been received from the East Indies. The expedition in the Red Sea against the Berri Boo Ali Arabs, has been successful. The English and native troops suffered severely both in the loss of officers and men.

SPEECH OF LOUIS XVIII. on the opening of the session of the Chambers.

Gentlemen.—It is always with confidence, and on the present occasion, under favorable auspices that I come to open this session.

In preceding years, I was compelled to participate your griefs with yours.

More happy now, I have only to return thanks to the All-powerful, for the constant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which heaven has soothed my sorrows; grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of consolation and hope. This child, my heart feels confident, will be worthy of us; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle.

My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.

Great calamities afflict the east. Let us hope that they approach their termination; and that the prudence and cordiality of all the powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy & humanity may justly demand.

The naval force, which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of Levant has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid.

A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain. I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion.

If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture and the arts, attest that of commerce; and very soon new channels will, by multiplying the means of communication and traffic extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.

The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resources of the state.

The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given that the financial laws should be first submitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants:

the chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions.

Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquillity, have already admitted a diminution in one of the most enormous of the taxes, that which marks re-production in its source, by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed, will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, & so soon as the exigencies of the state, and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated, and, if practicable, demonstrated or better assessed.

The laws are respected, and the depredations of my power become every day more & more imbued with their strength. Order and discipline reign in the army.

Every where passions are subsiding and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation, you have powerfully contributed to all this good.

Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed; let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously defeated the vigilance, and restrained the last efforts, of the spirit of trouble and disorder.

In this, the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all generous sentiments will be developed, with which I know your hearts abound, and that you will establish, upon the gratitude the love, and the respect of my subjects, the throne, which protects the liberties of all.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

The Rules and Regulations for the government of the Navy, reported by the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate at the last session, were, on motion of Mr. PLEASANTS, referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

A resolution directing the distribution of the copies of the fourth census, and a bill for the relief of Samuel Clarkson and Alexander Elmalie, were received from the other House, and severally read.

Mr. Knight communicated to the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, approving of the Maryland proposition relative to the distribution of a portion of the public lands, for the promotion of education; to those states which have received no donation of that kind, equal to what has been granted to the new states.

The following bills received a second reading and were severally referred.

A bill supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices, in the districts east of the island of New Orleans—introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana.

Some bills from the other House also received a second reading; and several petitions were received and referred; and then

The Senate adjourned to Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

The Senate did not sit to day, having adjourned until Thursday.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying certain legislative enactments for the relief of the Institution: which was read and referred.

Mr. Knight laid the following resolution on the table: Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to enquire into the rate and amount received per annum for commission or compensation of the several navy agents, and also the mode practised by them in furnishing the Navy of the United States with supplies: and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky said, he was about to offer a resolution to the Senate, which he was aware would present intrinsic difficulties; but, in obedience to the general wishes of the people of the state which he in part represented, and from the convictions of his own mind, as to the utility of the measure, if practicable, he had considered it his duty to propose it for the consideration of the Senate. Since the war, with Great Britain, he said, the pecuniary distress of the west, had been gradually increasing, until within a very late period, he hoped that the tide of misfortune in the state of Kentucky, was now subsiding, in consequence of the measures of relief which had been adopted by the Legislature of that State. Two circumstances, more than all others had augmented that distress of which he had spoken. The premature resumption of specie payment on the part of the banks, and the policy of the general government, which denied to the west a just proportion of the public expenditure, which he considered a great grievance and which he had no doubt, would be remedied by Congress, whenever a proper occasion presented itself. Mr. J. said, at this time the people of Kentucky were deprived of many benefits resulting from the Post Office Establishment, arising from the causes to which he had adverted; and he was convinced that his proposition would bring more revenue to that department, many letters being returned to the General Post Office as dead letters, for the want of some such accommodation. He also stated the further fact, that it was well known, that the money arising from the Post Office Establishment, in the west, was paid to western contractors for carrying the mail; and did not go into the Treasury of the United States as revenue. If the measure could be adopted without injury to the public, and could extend relief to a suffering portion of the community, he presumed no indisposition would be manifested against his proposition. If, on the

other hand, it were impracticable and inconsistent with the public good, it would be abandoned. He said that he very well knew that the depreciation of the paper of the bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, compared with specie, or what was denominated eastern funds, for the payment of debts in Philadelphia and elsewhere, induced many gentlemen, at a distance to believe that the currency of that state was of little value. But he would take this occasion to state the fact that, within the state, the paper would, at this time, purchase as much real or personal property, as could have been purchased by the same amount of gold and silver coin, when the banks were in prosperity, and paying specie for their notes. He had no doubt that such would continue to be the result; for, while relief had been given to the people by such a measure, the greatest care had been taken to fix the institution upon a solid foundation.—Mr. J. then submitted the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Post Master General to permit the Post Masters, in the Western Country, to receive, for postages on letters, the currency of the state in which the said offices are located.

The resolution lies on the table. After some time spent in the consideration of Executive business, (with closed doors of course.)

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

The Vice President appeared and took his seat. A petition was received from Ohio in favour of a Bankrupt law. The Judiciary committee were directed to make such enquiry as may lead to a more particular definition of the Admiralty Jurisdiction.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 24.

After the usual routine of introductory business had been gone through with, a great number of petitions were presented from various parts of the Union, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

Among them were petitions presented by Messrs. Gorham Eddy, and Sawyer, from sundry inhabitants in the respective states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Colden, presented a petition from certain dealers of hardware in the city of New York, praying for an additional duty of five per cent, on sales of hardware at auction.

Mr. Ross, presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying for increasing the public trading establishments with the Indians, and for the adoption of measures to prevent the trading with them by individuals.

Mr. S. Smith, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1822, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, it was Resolved, That the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a portion of the public lands in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Defiance, to be laid off, under the direction of the Surveyor Gen. into town lots, and sold on account of the government.

Mr. Hill moved that when this House do adjourn, it adjourn until Wednesday next, which motion was carried.

Mr. Cook called for the consideration of a resolution submitted on a former day by the member from Missouri (Mr. Scott) to instruct the committee on the judiciary to enquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the organization of the courts of the United States; so as more equally to extend their advantages to the several states.

The House agreed to consider the same, and the resolution was adopted.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill reported by the committee of claims for the relief of Isaac Finch. No amendment having been offered to it, the committee rose and reported the same to the House, ordered it to be engrossed, and read a third time on Wednesday next.

And then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

Mr. Williams of N. C. from the committee of Claims, reported unfavourably upon the petition of certain sufferers on the Niagara frontier during the late war; which report on motion of Mr. Tracy was committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, submitted the following resolution: Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the Secretary of State be directed to cause to be classified and reduced to such form as he may deem most conducive to the diffusion of information, the accounts of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures; taken in pursuance of the 10th section of the act, entitled 'An act to provide for taking the 4th census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States and for other purposes,' approved the 14th of March 1820; and that he cause 1500 copies of the digest, so to be made, to be printed, subject to the disposition of Congress.

Mr. Tucker of Va. called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted on a former day, so to alter the standing rules of the house, as to admit upon

the floor the present and past members of the Legislature of the several states.

The house agreed to consider the resolution when

Mr. Rich moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words 'or have been,' so as to confine the privilege to the benefit of members for the time being.

The question being taken on the amendment was lost.

Mr. Nelson of Md. opposed the resolution. He hoped that it would not be adopted, for other reasons than those that had been offered. He contended that the rule as now proposed, was calculated to create distinctions in the government unknown to the constitution. By that instrument equal rights and privileges were extended to all; and the citizen who may have filled an office is supposed after his trust is discharged, to return to the body of his fellow citizens, disrobed of his official character. He is then entitled to no greater privilege or distinction than those around him. For this reason, independent of all considerations of convenience he was opposed to the resolution.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was negatived.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Claims, unfavorable to the petition of Eli Hart, [Mr. Hill in the chair]—when

Mr. Tracy moved to amend the resolution attached to the report by striking therefrom the word 'not'

The motion was supported by Mr. Tracy and opposed by Mr. Rich, when the question was taken thereon and carried, and the committee rose and reported the resolution as amended.

A report of the Commissioner of the Public Buildings on the subject of the property of the U. States in the city of Washington, was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The report and documents in the case of Eli Hart were also ordered to be printed, and then

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

Among the various petitions that were this day presented and referred, was a memorial of sundry citizens of the city of New York, presented by Mr. Cambreling, and praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which was referred to the committee of the whole house when on that subject.

Mr. S. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill entitled an act to authorize partial appropriations for the military service for the year 1822—and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for the revolutionary pensioners.

The bill was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the same on Wednesday next.

Mr. Sterling submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of referring the unsettled claims against the United States growing out of the late war with Great Britain to the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, to be settled by him, under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, upon principles of equity and justice, or to provide otherwise for the disposition of said claims in such manner as shall be just to the claimants and safe to the United States, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was laid on the table

Mr. Randolph moved that when this House do adjourn, it adjourn until Monday next. The question was taken thereon and lost. Ayes 64 Nays 66.

FRIDAY, Dec. 27.

A resolution was laid on the table, to call upon the President for such communications, as relate to the causes of dispute between the American and French governments, which he may deem proper to communicate. A resolution was submitted for a call on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information respecting the unavailable funds.

The house adjourned.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

The clerk of the senate, returns the bill for the relief of Susannah Ringgold, the bill for the relief of James W. Lacharie, and the bill relinquishing the right of the state to certain lands severally passed; and delivers a bill for the appointment of an attorney general for the concurrence of the house.—Also returns the resolution in favor of William Bateman assented to, and the resolution relative to the sale of arms, &c. assented to with proposed amendments.

The House adjourned until Thursday next.

On Thursday and Friday no quorum.

SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

Mr. Snowden reports a bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county.

Mr. Loockerman obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Eastern.

The bill empowering the levy court of St. Mary's to assess and levy a sum for the maintenance of the idiot son of Samuel Thompson; the bill to confirm the act to change the election district in Q. Anne; the bill for the benefit of Captain James Allen of Cecil, the bill for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Kent, the bill for the benefit of S. Hottel of Allegany, & a bill reported by Mr. Greenwell for the benefit of Michael Sprigg of Alle-

gany, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Allen it was Ordered, That Messrs. Allen, Bruce, Marriott, Loockerman and Ara Spang, be a committee to examine the reports from the different schools, colleges and academies, and report to the house as to the number of pupils educated at the said institutions and the general course of education pursued therein.

Mr. Marriott reports a bill in favor of Elijah Weems of Anne Arundel.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill relating to justices of the peace and their fees.

Mr. Dennis reports a bill to make valid a certain deed.

Mr. Stevens obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to constables bonds.

The house adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer, of December 23.

The following article appears in the Baltimore Federal Gazette of the 26th inst.

'We learn from Washington, that on Monday last a very unpleasant altercation took place at the President's table, between the Ministers of Great Britain and France—the irritation produced was so great, that, after retiring from the table, one of the parties gave indications of proceeding to make a personal attack, which was prevented by the interference of the representative of another foreign nation.'

It has happened in this case (adds the editors of the National Intelligencer) that what ought to have been most concealed has been most bruited, and probably with some circumstances of exaggeration. It is certainly true, that there has been a current report, for some days past, of an unpleasant conversation having taken place between the French and British Ministers some time in the last week, after leaving the table of the President. Since the rumor of one day has been put into print, it is but just to give the later report, which is, that whatever unpleasant feelings may have existed between the parties have been entirely removed by subsequent explanations. We speak now from rumor only, and without personal or other direct knowledge of the facts.

We have given one rumor of diplomatic disagreement, via Baltimore. We have another, via Richmond, viz: 'It is said that the Spanish Minister has withdrawn himself partially from Washington on account of Callava's case, and that he will not probably visit more than once during this winter, until he hears from his Court. We suspect his determination on this score is somewhat precipitate.'—Enquirer.

All this may be very true. It is the first we have heard of it, but by no means on that account to be discredited, as we doubt not the Enquirer received its information from a credible source.

Since we published the statement of the disagreement between the two Ministers at Washington, we have understood that some expressions used by the British Minister in conversation, respecting the French nation or government, were the supposed cause of offence, but which, it is probable, were misunderstood by the French Minister, as we learn, that the British Minister afterwards declared, he had no intention to offend by any expression which he had used.—Fed. Gaz.

An account is given, in the Charleston Courier of Dec. 20th, of a case of atrocious piracy on an American vessel, the schooner Emily. Capt. Robbins committed on the 12th instant, the day of her sailing from Matanzas. They hoisted the captain twice up by the neck to extort from him information of specie supposed to be on board of his vessel; and the second time they allowed him to hang until life was nearly extinct. 'We sincerely hope,' says the Courier, and most cordially we participate the hope, that the United States' brig Enterprise, Lieut. Kearney, which left Charleston on the 6th instant for the scene of those atrocities may overhaul the freebooters, and afford them an opportunity of partaking in the amusement of hanging a sport to which they appear so very partial.'—Nat. Int.

MARYLAND. QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT.

November 26th, A. D. 1821. On application of John Elliott, administrator of John Shaw, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, 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 inserted once each week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed the 16th day of December 1821.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of John Shaw, late of Queen Ann's 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, at or before the 6th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said Estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of December, 1821.

JOHN ELLIOTT, Adm'r. of John Shaw, dec'd.

Dec. 22—20

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5.

We are very happy to give a place in our columns of to-day, to the neat and succinct Report of the President of the Cambridge Academy. The seminary appears to be in a good condition, much to the honor of its patrons, and highly gratifying, no doubt, to those by whose liberality it was founded. We should be glad to give a place to the Report of all the Academies, their thriving condition and ameliorating influence would tend much to shew the value of such institutions, and to give them their merited popularity.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Governor Randolph of Virginia, is said to have been accused by his Council of being unfit for the business of his station, consequence of inebriety; and he has resorted upon his Council by posting them their contumacy, as Liars.

The Royal Diplomats of France and Great Britain, "near the United States," are reported to have had a fracas at the signing Table of his Excellency James Monroe, President of the United States, his palace in Washington—and being dressed at the time in full Diplomatic costume, with their small swords at their sides, it was with difficulty that the Minister of another foreign court could prevent them, after they retired, from drawing and cutting the affair in true chevalrous style.

Four Members of the new senate of Maryland and five of the House of Delegates, have lately been sent to the State Penitentiary—the cause is not stated, nor is there any time they were to remain there.

There is a constitutional injunction against giving any preference to any religious sect—of course we have seen the Congress of the United States appointing as chaplains, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists—they have now appointed an Unitarian, next we suppose they will have a Latitudinarian, and finally a Nothingarian.

THE STATE ACADEMIES.

We rejoice to see that the project against these indispensable institutions has failed in the House of Delegates where it originated, and we hope for the honor of the Legislature and for the welfare of the state, that we shall hear no more of a similar attempt.

What madness it is, in a popular government like our own, to stifle institutions that are intended to enlighten the public mind and to make it fit for self-government.—The true ground of complaint is, that we have too few Schools, too stingily endowed, not that we have too many and crave their funds to apply to other uses.—The State Treasury wants money, therefore Seminaries of Learning are to be prostrated that their funds may be resumed to help out the deficiency.—What blind policy! what infatuated folly!

If the Treasury wants money, recruit it, call upon the people and let them pay for the blessing of their Government—they all enjoy it, let all proportionally bear the burden.—But do not, through fear of asking the people for money to bear their own expenses, clandestinely rob them of their liberties by depriving the state of the means of liberal education by which alone the republic can be preserved.

Suppose you resume the pittance now given to Seminaries of Learning, how far will it go? not more than half way the amount of the Treasury deficiency—and can any man be found who, for such an object, would plunge this state into an unlettered, barbarous condition? The existence of a popular government depends upon the enlightened state of the Public mind—every man is supposed to have sufficient education to reason on the nature of the government, to compare it with others, to understand the difference between them, and to be capable of judging of the best and wisest measures to be pursued.—By the very principle of Universal suffrage, every man is supposed capable of judging of the different qualifications of Statesmen—they are not supposed to act from prejudice, partiality or party spirit, these are the destruction of a republic and are evidences of ignorance, stupidity and folly among the people.—The forming and conducting of a government requires wisdom and learning, if the people are not educated how can they do this, or how can they safely judge of men who are competent to do this for them.—The few wealthy men in a state can send their children abroad to be educated, and they will do it if they cannot educate them at home—and when educated, they will constitute an

aristocracy before which all the ignorance of the state must bow.—How much better and wiser then to multiply schools of every sort and kind, from free schools in the counties to a well endowed University, where every man may be instructed, and where all may be enlightened and rendered worthy to live under and support that excellent form of government we now have?

There is something particularly disgusting at this time of day to see the Legislature of Maryland tearing down the Seminaries of Learning, when all the rest of her sister states are so nobly and honorably employed in building up and multiplying theirs.—If Mr. Jefferson is considered authority worth attending to, we see him now at the head of a set of men in Virginia who have expended upwards of *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars* in erecting Buildings and preparing grounds for a great College in that State.—To this they will add a great many thousand dollars more annually for the support of the institution, yet we talk about twenty thousand dollars as a great affair, and this they want to take away again.—Look to little Connecticut with a School fund, exclusive, of upwards of *three millions of dollars*—See Georgia with a School fund of half a million of dollars—and look into every State in the Union, poor Maryland excepted, and you will see a liberal school fund established, and the disposition of the state and the people is to increase it—and for what reason? because they know that by the diffusion of Learning the state is strengthened, the people made happy, and the existence of the government is secured.

Better by far that the legislature should raise a hundred thousand dollars a year by permanent arrangements, beyond what the expenditures of the state require, and appropriate annually two thirds of that to the endowment of more free schools, academies and a good State College, and the other third to internal improvement, than to take one cent from our present diminutive fund, which small as it is, is doing some good. If men sent to the legislature would consult the public good rather than their own little popularity, we should soon have a very different state of things, that every man would feel and hail with joy.—But say these men if we were to do so the people would turn us out—very well then go out, having done your duty; it is better than to stay in by sacrificing the best interests of the state.—What honor has a man in the service of the people if he does not do what is right and render them some benefit? Let the next men that go in do right also, and let them be turned out too if you please—and so on, condemning petty popularity, and seeking the welfare of the people at the hazard of losing your place.—This course of things would soon have its effect, and those who were thus disinterested and faithful to the true interests of the state, would speedily be recalled, and every man of them would have his reward. Oh for a set of men in the Legislature of Maryland who were more devoted to the state and the people than to their own popularity! who would have firmness enough to do what was right and useful at the hazard of offending for a time.

Mr. Colden vs. the United States Bank.
The proposition of Mr. Colden of New York, to make enquiry whether the Bank of the United States has not forfeited its charter by taking usurious interest; is certainly, to say the least of it, a most extraordinary thing. Is there a man in the United States whose intelligence enables him to know any thing of Banks, who did not know, that for the greater convenience in the calculation of interest, a day or two was discarded, and that the institution received the benefit of discarding that day or two and was it ever thought of before, gravely to make a formal enquiry by a legislative body in this way, to obtain evidence by confession from a Bank of a universally known fact, in order to found an accusation against it, and thus set an example to subvert every bank in the several states, if legislatures can be found silly and vindictive enough to do it? There was not a man in Congress who voted for that bank charter, or who voted against it; that did not know at the time the charter was granted, that such would be the course of business—and among the numerous and various objections made against it, and in all the attempts made to introduce restrictions and crippling clauses, it never entered into the head of a man to provide against this mode of transacting its business, which is now proclaimed to be so extremely exceptionable, and for which it is to be enquired whether the charter is not forfeited.

The rancorous opposition which existed against the old United States bank, and which has been transferred to the present—the clashing interest of State Banks—the fury excited by the Judicial decisions in favour of the Bank and against all the little schemes that have been devised to assail it, are the provocatives to this hostile proceeding.—If for this it is adjudged that the charter is forfeited, every Bank charter in the Union is equally liable; and if by this procedure all the banks are prostrated and forced to wind up their affairs, then what would be the consequence? Can the gloomiest foreboding picture a thousandth part of the distress that would befall this nation? We are as yet unrecruited from the calamitous period in which we have recently been involved, but if with our shattered systems we are doomed immediately again to encounter a season of calamity a million of times more trying and disastrous than the one from which we are just struggling, a state of lawless desperation will be the result and ruin will inevitably overspread the land.

It would be well if gentlemen would look to the consequences to which their measures lead.—Mr. Colden is held to be a gentleman of no ordinary endowments, but schemes of destruction may flow from elevated sources—we cannot ascribe either blindness or bad views to such a man as Mr. C. then, yet his proposition is pregnant with hideous ills, and we are at a loss to account for it upon any views of Public Good.

Fifteen years ago such a proposition would have been scouted—the Banks were all then in favour—the times were propitious—bank capital was actively employed, and every man could get whatever accommodation he could secure.—This last is the true Evil, not the discount of interest upon accommodation, nor the discarding a fractional day or two in the year.—Went got deep into bank, because banks were accommodating, and when a period came that coerced the banks to a discontinuance of their favours, difficulties arose—state banks had in many instances been badly administered—at this time the United States bank came into operation, which produced still more stricture upon other banks, and the violence of opposition which had been shown against her was accumulated and sharpened. The pressure continued and the grievance was severely felt; and whilst writhing under the evil, they who were suffering, were ready to catch at any thing as the cause of their misfortunes, and prone to avenge themselves any where that their misdirected fury might lead them.

A legal opinion we understand is given on this subject by two eminent members of the Bar of Philadelphia—to such hands the question can be safely confided, and we shall look with impatience for their resolution of this novel position. It would be somewhat arrogant in us to touch this subject in a legal point of view, and we shall not—but if in the ordinary loans of banks there is usury, it is usury without imputation and without blame—it is a wrong, merely nominal, divested of every influence to injure or deceive.—Has the distress of any man been taken advantage of by the bank? Has any man unwarily paid more interest than he expected upon a loan at bank? Has any one man paid more than another? Is it impolitic that banks should loan money according to this universal usage which is complained of? Where then are the reasons against usury involved in this matter? If the mere phraseology of the law against usury reaches the case, but the reasons of the law are not involved in it, where is the wisdom, or the justice, or the necessity to exercise the Law? We hope the decision of an enlightened and discerning Congress will arrest this singular procedure, and quiet a little factious clamour which originated in mortification, and is followed up with an ill-directed vengeance as unwarrantable in its object as it would prove destructive in its results.

Report of the President of the Cambridge Academy, to the Legislature at their last Session.

In pursuance of a resolution by the legislature of Maryland in December, session, 1818. The Trustees of the Cambridge Academy respectfully submit the following report:

That the Academy receives annually from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, a state donation of Five hundred dollars.

That the donation is applied exclusively to the payment of the professors of the two departments of the institution, viz. the Classical and the English.

That by this small assistance, connected with private patronage, this Seminary is rising to a most flattering importance, furnishing to the parent, whose limited circumstances would not afford the expenses of a foreign education, the cheap and easy means of gratifying a laudable pride in the literary attainments of his son, whose additional value as a member, more especially of our Republican community, may amply repay to the state, its small contribution.

That the fund constituted by the tuition money, and the donation, afford salaries, which command teachers of talents & experience, and a small surplus which is applied to defray the incidental charges and expenses of the institution, such as repairing, painting and extending the establishment, fuel, &c. &c. &c.

At present the number of pupils in this institution is sixty, viz. twenty-five in the Classical, and thirty-five in the English department; and from the respectable characters of the professors, the discipline, and the method of tuition, and the facilities afforded to the county at large, as well to the poorer, as to the richer classes, of instruction in any branch of learning, which inclination, or necessity founded upon professional views, may lead to; which in common country schools cannot be attained, and which the limited finances of a worthy parent might prohibit his seeking at a distant seminary. The Cambridge Academy has acquired a popularity which does honour to the discernment of the community

who patronize it, and will attach to its pusillanimous opponents, the epithet of ignorance, or the stigma of malice, and will probably, in a short time, vastly exceed its present limits.

JOS E. MUSE, President.
Cambridge, Dec 1820.

Maryland Legislature.
The House of Delegates formed a quorum on Saturday and the Senate on Monday last.

MARRIED on Saturday last by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Robert Delahay, to Miss Sally Stevens, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening last, by the same, Mr. John Graham, to Miss Maryann Harrison, all of this county.

On Thursday evening last, by the same, Mr. John Mullikin to Miss Lydia Brown, all of this county.

On Thursday evening the 27th ult at Mr. John L. Tilghman's (Bennetts Point) by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. John Ridout (of Morace) of Queen Ann's County, to Miss Ann R. Seth, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. E. Seth of this county.

DIED on Monday the 24th ult. at Plain Dealing, in this county, Mrs. Mary Valiant, in the 79th year of her age.

On Tuesday 25th ult. Miss Ann Hamilton, of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, in Princess Anne, Somerset County, on the 25th of December, 1821, Mr. John H. Adams, in the 26th year of his age. His disease was a pulmonary consumption, and his end attended with circumstances peculiarly distressing to his relations and friends. About eleven weeks before his death, Mr. Adams was married to a young lady, between whom and himself a very strong attachment had existed for several years. About a week after his marriage he was confined entirely to his bed, from which, not the unceasing and tender attentions of his wife and mother, both ardently devoted to him, could ever raise him. The death of this young man, he considered as a public loss. He preserved an irreproachable moral character, and was a singular instance of correctness of conduct amid surrounding dissipation. Better than three years previous to his death he united himself in communion with the Episcopal church, and there is reason to believe that he was supported in his afflictions and received at death by that Saviour, to whose service he thus consecrated his whole life. Not an impatient or complaining sentence was heard from him in his last illness, though in a situation of all others the most likely to try the christian's resignation. Being exhorted by a friend who visited him towards the close of his life, to place his heart and his hopes alone upon the Redeemer, he replied with his eyes filled with tears and fixed on his disconsolate wife, "I have now no other hope." Mr. Adams possessed considerable poetic talents, and several of his pieces were published in the most respectable periodical works of our country. His talents and information generally were uncommon for the opportunities of improvement he enjoyed, and excited a reasonable confidence in his family and in society a useful member.

ALYANAC,
FOR THE YEAR 1822.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31			
February						1 2	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
March							10 11 12 13 14 15 16
April							17 18 19 20 21 22 23
May							24 25 26 27 28 29 30
June							31
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, dated

"ANNAPOLIS, 27th Dec. 1821.
Neither the House of Delegates or Senate made a quorum to day. About twenty members of the house were present, and only three of the Senate, Col. Orrell, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Quinton. It is doubtful whether either house will have a quorum till Monday. The expense of the state on this account would educate at least two hundred of its poorest children.—It is therefore a subject that the people should look to."

Postponed Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday 19th day of January next, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following valuable

REAL ESTATE;

the said Farm and premises, being part of the real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situated on Sassafras River, at the mouth of Turners creek, in Kent county, an being part of a tract of land called Bennetts Lowe, (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm contains 318 acres of Land, has an abundant supply of valuable timber, and vessels can anchor and take in grain, within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments, the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee.
Chester town, Jan. 5, 1822.—ts

Henry B. Jones,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair by depositing them with Mr. Joseph Scull, the Mail Carrier, depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed.
H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

William Cooper,
TAYLOR,

Thankful for past favours respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.
W. C.

Joseph Chain,
HAIR-DRESSER,

TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Returns his thanks to the Public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—Also, Bologna Sausages, Beef Tongues cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, Cheese, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Jan. 5—tf

Bank of Caroline.

DECEMBER 25th, 1821.
The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT, upon the capital stock of this institution, it being a part of the debts collected, and will be paid to the stockholders in person, or their order, at the late banking house in Denton, on or after the second Tuesday of February next or be applied to their credit on the books of the Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JENNIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent
Jan. 5—

John G. Stevens

Respectfully informs his Customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the store room on Washington street, formerly occupied by Mr. Lott Warfield, and that he has just received from Baltimore and is now opening.
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
SADDLERY,
all of which he is determined to manufacture and sell on the most reasonable terms for cash, ALSO
an Assortment of Chains, Switch and Riding Whips.
Dec. 22—67

POETRY.

ADDRESS

Of the Carrier of this Gazette to his Patrons on the commencement of the New Year.

Long live ye Kind Patrons—on yesterday eve, In mournful array, the Old Year took his leave;

His exit he made like our grandfathers, when, Arrived at the period of three score and ten; All ruffled by time in their wintery stage, Of the graces that charm'd in their earlier age.

The fields are now barren, and leafless the trees, And rude is the tempest, and chilling the breeze;

The groves and the wood-walks delight you no more, Their verdure is blasted, their music is o'er, There dark sullen winter sits frowning again, And Ruin and Horror attend in his train!

But you my kind Patrons, tho' cold is the day, And gloomy the night, are yet blithesome and gay;

When the dark howling snow-storm blows higher and higher, You've plenty of wood to replenish your fire! No hardships you suffer—you feel no alarm—Your goods are abundant—your mansion is warm—

There dimpled-cheek'd Pleasure looks smiling about, Nor reck you, tho' winter is raging without!

The year is departed—elections are o'er, And contest political rages no more. All hush'd and retired are ye Federalists now, The crest of authority's drop'd from your brow!

Well—let the majority rule—and what then? Why—Sprigg and his Council are very wise men—

They eat as good bacon and cabbage as you, And keep as fine jennys and race horses too. 'Tis true that Top-Gallant once lag'd in the heat, But even "Rucephalus" self might be beat

By better fed nags that were bolder and stronger, With shanks not so clumsy and legs that were longer.

What sages so well could your liberties guard, So well the stern vengeance of justice retard, When you break into houses in midnight af-ray, And cripple each female that comes in your way?

Or when—but forbear—I shall tire you out— You bow to their wisdom and bless them, no doubt!

The Senate and I can warrant, will do All the good their wise heads will ever do

Give protection to Oysters, wage war against Crows! And grant the old soldier's petition—repose: Your Latin and Greek institutions they'll raise—

For what want you of Latin and Greek now a-days? When few but the worthy Jack Cades of our time, Are preferred to high honours and functions sublime.

They'll tear the Judiciary up from its base, God knows what a fine one they'll give in its place!

Your Representation they'll alter—well what? They'll patch up a better by far than we've got!

For if ***** and ***** must still be in power, I'd rather be governed by two than by four.

They'll do—what?—they'll drink all the brandy they can, They'll frolic and feast—and—come back to a man!

Of Europe, what can I inform you that's new? Napoleon is dead, and great Bergami too; The Queen lies at Brunswick, all stilly and quiet.

(Some dogs at her funeral got kill'd in a riot.) 'Twas a cold that she died of, the doctors all say,

Which she caught one sad evening she went to the play. She could not get crowned, with all Brougham could do—

What a shame that the great folks all treated her so! But George has been travelling to Erin's fair land,

Where he took every clod-hopper fast by the hand, Tip'd whiskey with blacksmiths until he got mellow,

And paid for the drink, like a right noble fellow. Alack! what was ever done better to please a Loud rabble of bullies, and make them all easy?

He has since been to visit some other folks, such As the Germans, the French, Hanoverians, Dutch!

Where, 'tis said, on whatever of good eating there rare is, He feasted—and now is returning by Paris.

'Tis thought he has been to look out for a wife, To flannel his gout, and to keep him in life—

By the way, he has had a fit lately, you know, Which kept him from drinking a fortnight or so,

But now has got well, and eats wonderful clever. And tips old Madeira stoutly as ever.

Good Naples, alack! has been beaten to rags, And Pope has run off with the treasury bags!

The Spaniards are quiet—too lazy to do What the Spirit of Liberty urges them to. But all these affairs you have heard of, I rot, If you read our good paper, as surely you ought.

Kind Patrons, excuse me if tedious my song, And worthless—no further the strain I prolong. Bestow but a trifle my spirits to cheer, And may you be blest with a happy New Year.

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horse and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLEMON LOWE, Easton, JOHN KEMP, Chestertown, CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras, ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington. Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—tf.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Outlets.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.

July 7—tf

FOUNTAIN INN.

The subscriber having taken the above 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, JAMES C. WHEELER.

EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

To be Rented FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

The House and Garden occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott, at Easton Point. The House is very comfortable and the Garden excellent—it is a good situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

For terms apply to JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Sept. 29

To Rent, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith.

December 8—tf

To be Let, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas N. HAMMOND.

December 8, 1821.

Mules & Jennet.

The subscriber has for sale 2 or 3 pair of valuable Mules, and a large fine Jennet. Having no employment for them, he would dispose of them at a very reduced price for either cash or good assignments—or, on a credit, if desired.

THOMAS P. BENNETT. Peach Blossom, Talbot County.

TO HIRE, FOR THE NEXT YEAR.

A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Inquire of the Printer,

December 8

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, that large and commodious three story Brick Building, situated on the corner of Washington & Cabinet Streets, now in the occupation of Alexander Hands; Esq. also the Cabinet Makers Shop adjoining, occupied by James Wainwright, the Framed House on the corner of Cabinet and West Streets; in the occupation of Wm Cooper, also the New Brick Store House second door on the East side of Washington Street—for terms apply to the Editor, or to the subscriber near Easton.

J. CALDWELL.

August 18th, 1821.

To Rent

For the ensuing year, a comfortable dwelling house, two rooms & a passage on the first and second floors, plastered and painted chambers lighted with good dormant windows, a flush cellar under the whole house; also a smoke house and granary at the head of navigation for bay craft, on Tucks, hoe Creek. This property would suit a permanent owner, a Boat for the Baltimore trade; to such an one reasonable terms may be obtained by applying to the Subscriber, living near the premises.

HENRY NICOLS.

Dec 1—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several venditions to me directed at the suits of the following persons to wit: James Bartlett, Ennalls Martin, Lloyd Nicols and for officers' fees for 1819, against James Denson, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th of January 1822, on the Court House Green, in Easton, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock the following property, to wit: One Negro Girl named Liner, to serve for a term of years.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above cases. ALLEN BOWIE, late Shff. December 15—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a fi. fa. to me directed at the suit of James Denny against Richard Edgar, will be sold on Tuesday the 8th day of January, on the Court House Green, between 11 and 3 o'clock, the following property, to wit: the Lot of Land, with all the improvements thereon, situate on the post road leading from Easton to Centreville, now in the occupation of said Edgar.

Seized and taken to satisfy the above named claims. EDW. N. HAMBLETON, Shff. December 22—ts

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 5th day of October last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman named

JANE,

Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a dark complexion—She says she belongs to Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff. of Charles county, Md. Dec. 8—8w

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 30th day of September last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself

Nancy Horsey,

Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made and of a yellowish complexion had on when committed, a blue cloth great coat and sundry other clothing. She says she is free. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff. of Charles county, Md. Dec. 8—8w

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del on the night of the 15th ult two horses, the one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English ball breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15-2 hands high, short neck, no white except about him, except some bridle marks, and a streak across his left ham joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jenn pamalets, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Demore. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

October 27th—8

CHRISTMAS COMFORTS!

Clark & Green

Have just received from Baltimore, and are now opening

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD THINGS,

Calculated to soften the cold frosty weather, AMONG WHICH ARE:

- Best old London Port do
Chocolate
Nice Rich Cream
2d quality do
Cheese
Best old dry Lisbon do
2d quality do
Jamison's Crackers
Rich Malaga do
Fresh Oranges and Lemmons
Port do
Fine fresh Malaga
Best old Cogniac
Grapes
Brandy
Muscatel and Bloom
Old Peach do
Raisins
Old Apple do
Fresh Prunes and Currants
Old Jamaica Spirit of fine flavour
Soft and hard shell
New Eng. Rum
Almonds
real Holland Gin
Mace, Cinnamon, Superior old Rye Whiskey
Cloves, Nutmegs, Pimento, Pepper and Salt Petre
Common do
Blown Salt
1st quality Molasses
Love
Perfect Cordial
Table oil in baskets
Very Superior sweet scented veid' chieving Tobacco
1st & 2d quality brown Sugar
2d 3d and 4th quality do
Loaf & Lump do
1st quality Green Coffee
Sunff, Spanish Segars, Gunpowder and Shot
2d quality do
Indigo, Fig-Blue
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong Teas
Window Glass
Sifters, &c.

They have also just received a considerable addition to their late supply of

DRY GOODS.

- Waterloo Shawls
Domestic Sheetings
Shirtings
Plaids and Stripes
Nankin and Canton Crapes
Cambric Musinet and Book Jaconet
Gloves, Hosiery
Cotton Yarn, &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, calculated to add to the comfort and please the various taste of all their Friends, and the Public generally.

All of which will be sold, as usual, very cheap for Cash.

Easton, Dec. 22d, 1821—3w

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF Fall and Winter GOODS,

Just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore by

Jenkins & Stevens

Which added to their former Stock, makes their assortment worthy of attention. Their Friends and the Public are invited to give them an early call.

Easton, Dec. 22d, 1821—3w

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, &c., at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States

DR. ROBERTSON'S STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative. Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a vol-

ume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, withering the heart with inexpressible anguish, and horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and dereliction, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbatic medicine, and is of infinite service for Purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scabby, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the most mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, strangury, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscretions of intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, of pen obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an emetic, cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them (at least once a fort, night) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it is a preventive of Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life unimpaired.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (as Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

The Malignancy of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if no same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Weis, Scrophulous, Fistula, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felony, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humors; it also cures sprains, Bruises, contusions, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and Ulcers, tending to suppurate; it draws out Sores or Issues, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pains in the back, Rheumatism and Rhying Rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of Corns.

Those useful Men Mariners; should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, keeps any length of time equally good, and particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel swellings and Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chilblains, Frozen Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a BILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor;

T. W. DYOTT M. D. Easton, September 29, 1821.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

VOL. V

PRINTED EVERY S. ALEX.

AT TWO DOLLARS ANUM PAYABLE

Advertisements inserted three times for five cents for

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1822.

NO. 24

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 IN-
serted three times for One Dollar and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From the Federal Republican.

To the People of the United States.

The two most prominent candidates for the next Presidency, are, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, and Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury. To enable you to make some estimate of the relative merits of these two personages, and of their fitness for the station to which each of them aspires, it may be well for you seriously to consider the facts stated in this communication.

The official situation of the Secretary of State is peculiarly favorable, at this juncture, for his becoming the most popular member of the administration. He has nothing to do with providing "the ways and means" for the support of the government, and but little agency in disbursing the public money, on account of which such enormous abuses and defalcations have taken place, and respecting which the public attention has, at length, been roused. Nor has he at this time, any diplomatic business of much importance to transact. The only ways and means, therefore, which he has to contemplate or devise, are those which will be the most likely to discomfit his competitors and place himself in power. In this respect he is following the plan of some of his illustrious predecessors. They found out, that the right way to the hearts of the most influential members of congress was directly down their throats; hence we now see this economical, if not penurious, New England gentleman, making levees and giving feasts twice and thrice a week, at an expense, as every body must know, far beyond the income from his office. Cannot even the veriest simpleton in the country perfectly understand this? But I admit that, abstractedly, we have nothing to do with Mr. Adams' parties, or his expenses; and had it not been that I had something else to say about him, in which the people are concerned, I should never have written a word about him or his entertainments.

I have already said, that Mr. Adams has but little agency in disbursing the public money—there being, comparatively speaking, but little placed under the control of the department of state. But as, (according to vulgar saying) "straws will sometimes show us which way the wind blows," we may be enabled to form a tolerably correct opinion of what he would do, in this respect, were the power and the means in his possession. The principal appropriations of public money on which the Secretary of State has the privilege of drawing, by way of advances, are, those for diplomatic purposes, including all foreign intercourse—the contingent expenses of the Secretary of State's office, and for taking the Census—amounting, altogether, to not more than half a million of dollars.

Now, I would ask, with what propriety, or from what motive, the Secretary of State recently drew about one hundred thousand dollars out of the public treasury—or what is the same thing, out of the Branch Bank at Washington where the money was deposited, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States—and placed it in the Bank of the Metropolis? That he did so, I have no doubt (—or the fact was communicated to me from the very best authority. The local banks of the District of Columbia have no right to have the public money deposited in them, either to Mr. Adams' credit, or to the credit of any body else—with the exception, perhaps, of one bank only, in Alexandria, where it may be more convenient to collect the custom house bonds. Whether this money, therefore, was, after it was drawn from the Treasury placed to Mr. Adams' individual credit, or to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the act was incorrect and illegal. But if the fact be as it has been stated to me, and of which I have no doubt, the money was, immediately after it was drawn, entirely out of the control of the Treasury and cannot even help to eke out the amount which we have deceptively been told, in the late message of the President, will be in the Treasury on the first day of January next. But why, it will be asked, should the Secretary of State be thus friendly disposed to the Bank of the Metropolis? I answer—he has been a dealer in stocks in the local banks and is now, and has for some time been a Director in the Bank of the Metropolis. This will account for the whole proceeding: And although some folks may not think highly of his foresight or sagacity in purchasing a few years ago, at par, stock which is now about 25 per cent discount—that is no immediate concern of the people's—except in so far as it may enable them to form some small estimate of the sound judgment and discrimination of one who aspires to be their chief

ruler. But, it may be asked, admitting that the Secretary of State has done all this, what injury will the public sustain by it? The amount of money here spoken of, it is true, is not very large—not exceeding, perhaps, one hundred thousand dollars—therefore, in this particular case, no very great injury could arise except that, by sanctioning abuses and illegal acts of this sort, others may be tempted to "GO AND DO LIKEWISE," until at last the "wheels of the government" might stop for want of the wherewithal to make them move. Indeed it is a solemn fact, and upon record, that the public treasure of the nation does, somehow or another, find its way into almost every local banking institution, (and many of them rotten to the core) where individual public agents happen to be either Presidents or Directors, or Stockholders; or connected with the said Presidents, Directors and Stockholders of the said institutions. This will account for the continual increase of the "unavailable funds," which our rulers have, (but very lately) discovered to be on hand; and also for the over drawings of the Treasury on the United States Bank; for which the public is charged with interest, let who will say to the contrary. All this inconvenience and expense, not to mention the loss of public character, and the prostration of the public morals, might have been prevented by pursuing a plain, honest and legal course; such a one as every man of common feeling and integrity would advise his son or his friend to pursue in his intercourse with the world. But it seems that every thing must be done by our great folks, our politicians and office seekers, by trick and by management—taking it for granted as it would seem, that common sense, and common honesty too, have fled the land.

For the present I take my leave of the Secretary of State for the purpose of paying my respects to his opponent—the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is a trite saying, and, in the general, I believe, a true one—that a house divided against itself must fall. That there is a schism in our Cabinet; there can I imagine be no doubt. This may remind us of another adage—equally portentous to these great combatants—that "when ***** fall our honest men come by their own." That either of these gentlemen will ever realize the expectation which he may now have of being elevated to the Presidential chair, I have not the most remote idea. For, in despite of all the exertions, the management, the twisting and twinnings that can be made to conceal them, many of the foul and corrupt deeds which have disgraced the administration of our affairs for many years past will—nay must come to light. The foundation on which our high political rulers rest is rotten. It cannot long support them. The thick veil which covers the iniquities of the present age has already been pierced. The people cannot be much longer duped. The day of retribution is nearer at hand than many imagine. The common sense of the nation cannot much longer sleep. I beg pardon for making this digression. Let us now to the facts.

In casting my eye over a public document which, I fear, even our members of Congress do not sufficiently scan, containing an account of receipts and expenditures of the United States for a given period of time—I was struck with an item among the receipts of "Interest received from Banks." This being a new source of revenue, (new to me at least)—seeing there was no law for loaning the public money to Banks, nor authorizing any other dealings with them, my inclination led me to make some inquiry into the matter. Among other objectionable and highly culpable things, I have discovered that Mr. Crawford as Secretary of the United States' Treasury, had actually loaned to the Central Bank of Washington and Georgetown about forty thousand dollars, at one time, of the public money, and this too at a period when the most abominable frauds were committed on or in that institution by the receipt of between thirty and forty thousand dollars of its own notes, (all of one denomination—of 100 dollars) by its own officers; and which notes, as since admitted, were all counterfeit! The run on the bank was so great, I understand, by the presentation for payment of these spurious notes, that application was made to the United States' Treasury for aid. The required aid, it seems, was given; and thus the people's money was most unworthily and illegally employed to keep up the tottering credit of an ill managed, if not rotten institution. Now I ask, where is to be found the law or the authority to justify a proceeding of this kind? Perhaps we may be told, that this was not a formal loan of money, because it was a transfer of so much from the account of the Treasurer of the United States in the Branch Bank to an account, to be opened, or already opened, if you please, in the name of the said Treasurer on the books of the Central Bank. Be it so—this does not, in the least, change the nature of the transaction—for the money was deposited in the latter Bank to enable it to meet the pressure which was made upon it; and therefore

was, to all intents and purposes, a loan—the whole of which is not paid to this day, or, at any rate, was not four weeks ago. If the Secretary of the Treasury can rightfully, cause an account to be opened in whatever Bank or place he pleases in the name of the Treasurer of the United States, and then direct the public treasure to be taken from its legitimate place of deposit, and transferred to such a Bank or place, it will give him complete and absolute power and control over the national revenue. There need, in such case, be no law directing where the public moneys shall be lodged for safekeeping; and the constitutional provision that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law," will become a mere nullity and dead letter. Under such circumstances and practices every available dollar in the public treasury might be taken out of it, while, at the same time, the apparent balance in it, made up, as it now is, from accounts and exhibited on paper, might amount to several millions of dollars. This is all perfectly familiar to those members of Congress and others who are conversant with the public accounts, and who have made "the Treasury system" a part of their study.

As one of the people having some interest at stake in common with others being neither a wisher nor expectant for any office, and actuated solely by a desire to promote the general welfare, I would respectfully recommend to our representatives now assembled, to ask from the treasury department the following information:

1. A detailed statement, looking backwards for at least four years from this time, showing in quarterly exhibits, the amount of public money standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the books of the several banks of the United States where the public money has been deposited.

2. A similar statement showing the amount of public money transferred from one bank to another, designating the banks; the time when such transfer was made, and the cause for making it.

3. A similar statement shewing in what banks special deposits of the public money were made—the time when—and wherefore.

4. A particular statement, showing the precise amount of the "unavailable funds" belonging to the Treasury—showing also the Banks or places where these funds are, and how and when they got there.

It is truly a matter of great regret to me to be constrained to make these public exposures; and that regret is heightened by the necessity which I find there is for making them. It is no part of my disposition or my nature, wrongfully to charge any man in or out of office. And, as I have heretofore stated, I will cheerfully and publicly correct any error into which I may have fallen in the course of these strictures on men and measures, wherever it shall be fairly pointed out to me. I court and challenge public investigation.

In the beginning of these essays, I promised to say something about the Sinking Fund. In regard to that subject, I shall endeavor to demonstrate in my next number, that the public faith has been violated and the law of the land disregarded.

A NATIVE OF VIRGINIA.

From Blackwood's Magazine for October, received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE BURIED ALIVE.

I had been for some time ill of a low and lingering fever. My strength gradually waned, but the sense of life seemed to become more and more acute as my corporeal powers became weaker. I could see by the looks of the doctor that he despaired of my recovery, and the soft and whispering sorrow of my friends, taught me that I had nothing to hope.

One day towards the evening the crisis took place. I was seized with a strong and indecribable quivering—a rushing sound was in my ear—I saw around my couch innumerable strange faces—they were bright and visionary, and without bodies—there was light, and solemnity, and I tried to move, but could not. For a short time a terrible confusion overwhelmed me—and when it passed off, all my recollection returned with the most perfect distinctness, but the power of motion had departed—I heard the sound of weeping at my pillow—and the voice of the nurse say, "He is dead."—I cannot describe what I felt at those words. I exerted my utmost power of volition to stir myself, but I could not move even an eyelid. After a short pause my friend drew near; and sobbing and convulsed with grief, drew his hand over my face, and closed my eyes. The world was then darkened, but I still could hear, and feel, and suffer.

When my eyes were closed, I heard by the attendants that my friend had left the room, and I soon after found, the undertakers were preparing to habit me in the garments of the grave. Thoughtlessness was more awful than the grief of my friends.

They laughed at one another as they turned me from side to side, and treated what they believed a corpse, with the most appalling baldry.

When they had laid me out, these wretches retired, and the degrading formality of affected mourning commenced. For three days a number of friends called to see me. I heard them, in low accents, speak of what I was, and more than one touched me with his finger. On the third day, some of them talked of the smell of corruption in the room.

The coffin was procured—I was lifted and laid in—My friend placed my head on what was deemed its last pillow, and I felt his tears drop on my face.

When all who had any peculiar interest in me, had for a short time looked at me in the coffin I heard them retire, and the undertaker's men place the lid upon the coffin and screwed it down. There were two of them present—one had occasion to go away before the task was done. I heard the fellow who was left begin to whistle as he turned the screw nails; but he checked himself and completed the work in silence.

I was then left alone—every one shunned the room. I knew, however, that I was not yet buried, & though darkened & motionless, I had still hope—but this was not permitted long. The day of interment arrived—I felt the coffin lifted and borne away—I heard and felt it placed in the hearse. There was a crowd of people around—some of them spoke sorrowful of me. The hearse began to move, I knew that it carried me to the grave—I halted and the coffin was taken out—I felt myself carried on the shoulders of men by the inequality of the motion—a pause ensued—I heard the cords of the coffin moved—I felt swinging as dependent by them—it was lowered, and rested on the bottom of the grave—the cords were dropped upon the lid. I heard them fall. Dreadful was the effort I then made to exert the power of action, but my whole frame was immovable.

Soon after a few handfuls of earth were thrown upon the coffin—then there was another pause—after which the shovel was employed—and the sound of the rattling mould, as it covered me, was far more tremendous than thunder. But I could make no effort. The sound gradually became less and less, and by a surging reverberation in the coffin, I knew the grave was filled up, and that the sexton was treading in the earth, slapping the grave with the flat of his spade. This too ceased, and I then all was silent.

I had no means of knowing the lapse of time, and the silence continued. This I leath thought I, and I am doomed to remain in the earth, till the resurrection. Presently the world will fall into corruption, and the epicurean world, that is only satisfied with the flesh of man, will come to partake of the banquet that has been prepared for him with so much solicitude and care. In the contemplation of this hideous thought, I heard a low and under sound in the earth over me, and I fancied that the worms and the reptiles of death were coming, and the mole and the rat of the grave would soon be upon me. The sound continued to grow louder and nearer. Can it be possible, I thought, that my friends suspect they have buried me too soon? The hope was truly like light bursting through the gloom of death.

The sound ceased, and presently I felt the hands of some dreadful being working about my throat. They dragged me out of the coffin by the head. I felt again the living air, but it was piercingly cold, and I was carried swiftly away—I thought to judgment, perhaps perdition.

When borne to some distance, I was then thrown down like a clod—I was not upon the ground. A moment after I found myself on a carriage; & by the interchange of two or three brief sentences, I discovered that I was in the hands of two of those robbers who live by plundering the grave, and selling the bodies of parents, and children, and friends. One of the men sang stanzas and scraps of obscene songs, as the cart rattled over the pavement of the street.

When it halted, I was lifted out, and I soon perceived by the closeness of the air and the change of temperature that I was carried into a room; and being rudely stripped of my shroud, was placed asked on the table. By the conversation of the two fellows with the servant who admitted them, I learnt that I was that night to be dissected.

My eyes were still shut, I saw nothing, but in a short time I heard, by the bustle in the room, that the students of anatomy were assembling. Some of them came around the table, and examined me minutely. They were pleased to find that so good a subject had been procured. The demonstrator himself at last came in.

Previous to beginning the dissection, he proposed to try on me some experiments—and an apparatus was arranged for that purpose. I felt first shock vibrated through all my nerves: they rung and jingled like the strings of a harp. The students expressed their admiration at the convulsive effect. The second shock threw my eyes open, and the first person I saw was the doctor who had attended me. But still I

was as dead; I could, however, discover among the students the faces of many with whom I was familiar; and when my eyes were opened, I heard my name pronounced by several of the students, with an accent of awe and compassion, and a wish that it had been some other subject.

When they had satisfied themselves with the galvanic phenomena, the demonstrator took the knife & pierced me on the bosom with the point. I felt a dreadful cracking, as it were, throughout my whole frame—a convulsive shuddering instantly followed, and a shriek of horror rose from all present. The ice of death was broken up—my trance ended. The utmost exertions were made to restore me, and in the course of an hour was in the full possession of all my faculties.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Mr. Miller presents a petition from a number of citizens of Cecil against the Susquehanna Canal wing dam.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

It was Resolved, That the senate will proceed to the election of a senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptance of John Stephen, Esq. on Monday the 7th inst.

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

On motion, leave given to report a further supplement to the act regulating the inspection of Tobacco.

Mr. Bowie reports said bill, which was read and laid on the table.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Johnson reports a bill to regulate the removal of civil and criminal cases from one county to another, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Browley presents a petition from sundry citizens of Harford, for a law authorizing the Levy Court of Harford to open and make a good county road.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. Miller presented a petition from sundry citizens of Cecil for a public road.

On motion, leave given to report a bill to make a turnpike road from Boonsborough to Hagers Town and for the extension of the charter of the several banks in the city of Baltimore and for other purposes. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Mr. Lockerman reports a bill for the relief of James C. Wheeler, and a bill for the relief of Benjamin Roberts of Calbot.

Mr. Lockerman obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relative to justices of the peace and for other purposes.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to report a bill of limitation to prevent the owners of female slaves from reclaiming them and their posterity after having permitted such slaves to marry free men, and to live with them as free persons.

The clerk of the senate returns the resolution in favor of the clerk of Anne Arundel and the bill for the benefit of James Smith of Calvert severally passed, and the supplement to the act for the relief of the poor of Caroline, passed with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Kennedy obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act concerning crimes and punishments.

Mr. Allen obtained leave to report a bill to prohibit magistrates from issuing warrants returnable before any particular person.

Mr. Brick obtained leave to report a supplement to the act relating to the removal of causes for trial within the sixth judicial district.

Mr. Allen obtained leave to report a bill to alter the constitution as to the mode of appointing clerks of the county courts and courts of appeals.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to prohibit magistrates from granting warrants returnable before any particular person.

Mr. Millard obtained leave to report a bill to pay the civil list &c.

The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

Mr. Williams obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund in certain counties.

Mr. Barney laid on the table the following report, which was read:

The committee appointed on the part of this house to visit and inspect the penitentiary, ask leave to report— That in discharging the duty assigned them, they have the satisfaction to state, that they found the institution in a situation highly creditable to those entrusted with its immediate direction and management.

Upwards of three hundred criminals of different ages and sex, being industriously employed in various branches of manufactures and mechanics, adapted to their respective capacities; thus converting the establishment into an exclusive workshop.

In which each convict is acquiring habits of industry, and a thorough knowledge of some useful trade, by which they may obtain an honest livelihood when their term of service shall have expired. The committee learn from the board of inspectors, who politely accompanied them through the institution, that although at this time the amount of profit derived from the productive labor, is fully adequate to its expenses, yet they are much embarrassed in their operations, by a heavy debt incurred in the incipient stages of its establishment, from want of proper experience in directing their attention to the most advantageous branches of industry, and in purchasing articles of clothing, bedding, &c. all of which are now manufactured of a most durable and excellent quality within their own walls.

The committee cannot conclude without an expression of opinion, that in no other manner could these violators of the peace of society, and of the laws of their country, be more suitably and economically provided for, with a view to their proper punishment and reformation, and as it regards the interest and tranquility of the community.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey it was Ordered, That the clerk of the Council be requested to report to this house the number of arms belonging to the state, and the several places where the same are deposited.

Mr. Millard reports the bill to pay the civil list for the ensuing year.

Mr. Barney reports a further supplement to the act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the rivers Delaware and Chesapeake Bay.

Mr. Saulsbury obtained leave to report a supplement to the act to change and alter the mode of repairing the public roads in Carolina.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the appointment of a printer to the state passed with amendments, which were read.

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Craig obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the inspection of salted fish.

Mr. Cannel obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for distributing the free school fund.

Mr. Kennedy reports an act of limitations to prevent the owners of female slaves from reclaiming them and their posterity after having permitted such slaves to marry free men & to live with them as free people.

Mr. Kennedy reports a further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments &c

Mr. Carroll reports favorably on the petition of Jehu Chandler.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill in favor of Joseph Chain, passed.

Mr. King reports a bill to regulate the pay of the judges of the Orphans' court of Somerset.

Mr. Cannel reports a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund.

Mr. Moffit obtained leave to report a bill to relieve as far as practicable the pecuniary embarrassments of the people of this state, and to provide for the interest of debtor and creditor.

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

Mr. Loockerman reports a bill for the sale of the real estate of Mark Benton, late of Queen Anne's; and a supplement to the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorise the levy court of Talbot to assess a sum of money, passed, the bill in favor of William Renoe, rejected, and the bill for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Calvert, passed with amendments, which were concurred in by the house.

Mr. Bruce obtained leave to report a bill to appoint an examiner for the Western and Eastern Shores.

The speaker laid before the house the following communication from the clerk of the council in pursuance of an order of the house of this day.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis, Jan. 2, 1822.

SIR,
In obedience to an order of the Honorable the House of Delegates of yesterday's date. I do myself the honor of sending a statement shewing the number of arms belonging to the state and the places of deposit, and the number deposited in each Arsenal. Also the number of Justices of the Peace now in commission in each county in this state, made out in pursuance of an order of this date.

I have the honor to be
With high consideration & respect
Your obedient servant,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

The honorable Speaker of the House of Delegates.

A statement shewing the number of arms belonging to the State and the respective places of deposit.

Arms belonging to the State.
Muskets Rifles Pistols Swords Cannon
23,034 690 1,435 2,195 59

Places in which Arms are deposited.
Muskets Rifles Pistols Swords Cannon
4031 61 117 657 9 Annapolis
3400 372 291 16 Faston
1645 Frederick

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

Number of Justices of the Peace.

COUNTIES	JUSTICES	COUNTIES	JUSTICES
Saint Mary's	45	Charles	44
Calvert	27	Anne Arundel	79
Prince Georges	64	Washington	46
Montgomery	66	Frederick	131
Allegany	45	Baltimore	208
Harford	61	Cecil	63
Kent	34	Queen Ann's	58
Caroline	30	Talbot	38
Dorchester	57	Somerset	58
Worcester	67		

The whole number of Justices of the Peace in the state is 1226.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill to continue in force the acts of Assembly which would expire with the present session.

Mr. Pigmen obtained leave to report a bill for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill for appointing a printer to the state were assented to.

The house according to the order of the day proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an Attorney General, but before the final question was taken on its passage.

The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Mr. Kennedy handed to the chair the following report, accompanied by a bill for the improvement of the Navigation of the Susquehanna.

The Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the citizens of Baltimore, relating to the improvement of the River Susquehanna, beg leave to report:—

That from the importance of the subject, and from the particular aid asked for by the memorialists, they are induced to make a separate report; in order that the house may be early possessed of the subject. Your committee would think it superfluous to dwell much on the importance of the trade of the Susquehanna. It is sufficient to refer to the very peculiar geographical features of this river, with respect to the state of Maryland, and to the manner in which it penetrates and pervades the greatest and wealthiest parts of Pennsylvania, and finally seeks its outlet in the state of Maryland. That this main artery of Pennsylvania should conduct its force and strength into our state, is a gift of nature which cannot be too much prized or too carefully cherished. But that labor which is attached to the acquisition of the most important goods of life, is necessary to the full enjoyment of the advantages which the Susquehanna offers to us. In the latter part of its course, this noble river is impeded by rocks, and in its passage through hills of granite, the channel becomes crooked and winding, the bed uneven, and the waters rapid, rough and dangerous to the navigator; much has been done to smooth these obstacles, and it is with much satisfaction that the committee are enabled to state their impression, that the navigation of the river has gradualy been much improved since the time when it was thought impracticable to venture to navigate it in any manner with safety.

The first attempt to descend below Columbia with an ark, was made about twenty years ago, and since that time the difficulties has become less formidable as the experience and skill and numbers of the boatmen increased. There has been one great cause however which has prevented this channel of trade from being improved & fostered, for it has notoriously been left totally to provide for itself; since that time the facility of wagoning produce to market (principally to Philadelphia), connected with the high price compared with the present time, which our productions have borne for more than twenty years, rendered the cheapness of a conveyance to market of no great importance. But now, when the cost of transport of a barrel of flour from the interior, is in some cases equal to one half, or even three fourths of its value at the sea port from which it is ultimately exported, it becomes necessary for the farmers who are placed in that situation, either to abandon the growth of the article, or to seek out a cheaper mode of conveyance. The cheapest mode is undoubtedly by water, and where the circumstances seem to confine us to the improvement, at a small expense, of natural water courses, which will answer the purpose until a dense population and greater capital will justify the execution of a large and expensive work, your committee believe that every dictate of sound wisdom points out that moderate course.

The practicability of improving the channel of the Susquehanna at an expense comparatively small has been much enforced; a numerous public meeting was held at Lancaster in August last, and a determination formed to prosecute the opening and improving the navigation of the Susquehanna from Columbia to tide water, and to petition the legislature of Pennsylvania for the appropriation of the necessary means to effect that object. The proceeding of the citizens of so respectable and important a section of the state, gives every reason to hope for a cordial co operation on the part of our sister state, and the mutual advantages which will be derived from thus facilitating the conveyance to the ocean, of the productions of such an extensive country, must be felt by all its inhabitants. Their weight is great in the state councils, and mutual interest will produce mutual efforts to obtain the common end.

The produce of the Susquehanna is at present wafled down the stream when the water is high in large arks, which are broken up and sold for a mere trifle when the voyage is finished. Until the last summer it appears that no boats ever attempted to ascend the river to Columbia,

and the enterprise at first was declared to be impracticable. It appears however from a report made to the citizens of Baltimore, by certain commissioners who were delegated on their part to attend the meeting at Lancaster, that in the course of the last summer, loaded boats were successfully brought up the rapids and falls of the river to the town of Columbia. From the same authority it would appear that the belief in the practicability of ascending the river in loaded boats was becoming so confirmed, that several boats were building for that express purpose, and persons preparing to pursue the regular business of transporting goods and produce on the river. The effort should be carefully cherished, and as the statements of all these persons concur, that from ten to fifteen thousand dollars would most essentially benefit the navigation, the aid thus required should be promptly afforded them.

Your committee have had an estimate put into their hands by the commissioners appointed by the citizens of Baltimore, from which it appears that about nine hundred and twenty five rafts of lumber, averaging each twenty five thousand feet, and five hundred and thirty five arks loaded with various productions of the country, have descended the waters of the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake, during the present year. The value of this property at a fair estimate, although prices have been extremely low and sales unusually languid, is not less than one million, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. From the best information it would appear that not more than one tenth part of the above sum is expended for return goods or otherwise in Maryland, and that all the rest, forming the great mass, is remitted to Philadelphia or New York, to be laid out in goods and merchandize there. The establishment of a boat navigation up the Susquehanna, would secure the investment and expenditure of this large sum, amounting in the present year to a million of dollars, within the state of Maryland, and the reasonable profits on which, would increase the wealth and revenues of the state, and give employment to a number of her citizens, at the same time the improvement of the navigation would every year increase the quantity of produce brought down, the exports of Maryland would mount up, her revenue flourish in the multiplication of the objects of taxation, retailers and ordinary licences be more productive, and an activity be given to the employment of capital which would naturally attract it to us from other quarters, and the benefits would be transferred through the whole state.

Your committee would add to these general arguments, that the city of Philadelphia is so fully aware of the great importance of the trade of the Susquehanna, that at various times they have projected canals to unite its waters with those of the Schuylkill, up to the town of Reading, with a view of leading a canal thence through the Tulpehocken and the Swatara Creeks to unite with the Susquehanna. Liberal aid has been given to this company by the state becoming the guarantee for the punctual payment of the interest on the stock for the term of twenty years. The work has been partly laid out, & the labor will be speedily commenced under the auspices of a wealthy and persevering community, stimulated by the keener motives of self-interest. Every motive therefore calls upon Maryland not to forego the eminent advantages which nature has put within her reach, nor to yield them up through a parsimonious economy to the liberal expenditures of her competitor.

Your committee, desirous therefore, to furnish every aid to the completion of this desirable work, respectfully beg leave to suggest to your consideration, the accompanying bill. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order,
J. H. CARROLL, Ck.

The bill accompanying this report authorizes the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue to commissioners hereafter to be named, stock to an amount not exceeding \$50,000 at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent redeemable at any time after the expiration of fifteen years, for the purpose of accomplishing the above object.

Mr. Woodward reports a bill to authorize the levy court of Anne Arundel to levy a sum of money to enclose the court house of said county.

Mr. Dorsey handed to the chair the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It appears to this house, that the immediate interest of the city of Baltimore would be greatly promoted by the removal of the obstructions to the boat navigation in the Susquehanna river; that the inhabitants of the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay, would be benefited by the competition naturally resulting from the rivalry of two large commercial cities, if the canal commencing on Elk river, (an arm of the Chesapeake) and terminating on Christiana creek, (emptying into the Delaware) was finished; that the intercourse between Baltimore and the Western country would be increased, if the turnpike from Boonsborough to Hagers Town was completed; that the further improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac, would add to the prosperity of the inhabitants of those counties lying on its waters, and render that portion of the capital of the state, which has already been appropriated to that object, (and which is now unproductive), a source of revenue to this state, Therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide the ways and means to effectuate the above improvements, by laying the following taxes, to wit:

A tax on all pleasure carriages,
A tax on seals affixed to all appointments hereafter to be made, by the executive of the state, (except justices of the peace.)

A tax on all appointments hereafter to be made of clerks of the county courts, of Baltimore city court, of the courts of appeals, and of registers of wills.

A tax on sales at public auction of foreign merchandize.

A stamp duty on all negotiable paper. The proceeds of the tax on stamp paper, arising from Baltimore county, one moiety of the taxes on pleasure carriages, and one half of the duty on sales at auction, to be exclusively applied to the improvement of the boat navigation of the Susquehanna.

Half of the duties on sales at public auction, and of the taxes of pleasure carriages, and on negotiable paper, collected on the Eastern Shore, to be applied to the opening of the Delaware cross cut.

The revenue from stamps & carriages collected on the Western Shore, other than Baltimore county, to be applied to the completion of the turnpike and the improvements of the Potomac.

The proceeds of the taxes on negotiable paper, and on pleasure carriages, collected in Montgomery, Frederick, Washington and Allegany, and half of the taxes collected on pleasure carriages in Baltimore county, to be applied in the first instance to the completion of the turnpike provided the inhabitants of Washington county subscribe for _____ dollars per share, in the said turnpike,

And the money arising from taxes on appointments to be equally appropriated to the improvements of the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the finishing the canal.

By order,
GEO. A. SMITH, Ck.

Mr. Forwood reports a further supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund.

Mr. Forrest obtained leave to report a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this state.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, it was

Ordered, That the Sheriff of Baltimore county be instructed to report to this house the number of persons now confined for debt, the time when committed, and the respective sums for which they are severally in execution, and what number of prisoners have been confined for debt since he entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mr. King obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the ease of the inhabitants in examining evidences relating to the bounds of lands, and of the manner of obtaining injunctions.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to appoint an examiner general for the Western and Eastern Shores.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for the appointment of an Attorney General, and after making sundry amendments to the bill,

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

Mr. Wyatt obtained leave to report a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

The clerk of the senate returns the bills to confirm the acts of last session for changing the election districts in Queen Anne's and Washington counties passed.

Mr. Williams reports a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund.

Mr. Harris obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the improvement of the public roads in Kent.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the appointment of an Attorney General, and after much discussion and a variety of amendments offered and rejected,

The house adjourned.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Mr. Eaton submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands examine into the propriety of reporting a bill for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to land, in the territories of East and West Florida.

OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill further to establish the compensation of officers of the customs, and to alter certain collection districts, and for other purposes, which bill passed to a second reading.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. King of Alabama, agreeably to notice, having obtained leave, introduced a bill to establish a port of entry at the town of Blakeley, in Alabama; which was read.

The resolutions submitted on Monday, by Mr. Johnson of Lou. by Mr. Eaton, and by Mr. Noble, respectively, were severally taken up and agreed to.

Mr. King of New York, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate copies of the rules and instructions which have been given to the Ministers, Consuls, other agents of the United States or in foreign countries, concerning allowances in money or otherwise, made by them, respectively, to sick or distressed American seamen.

That he be likewise requested to cause to be laid before the Senate accounts of the money so advanced to sick or disabled American seamen in the years 1818, 1819 and 1820; distinguishing the nations in which, and the minister, consul or agent, by whom such advances were made, and the number of seamen so annually relieved in the nations respectively.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with one to be appointed on the part of the House of Representatives, to revise the Rules and Orders by which the business

between the two houses shall be regulated, and to make report thereof to their respective houses respectively. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

The bill respecting Custom House officers was discussed, and postponed to Thursday next.

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

Messrs. King of New York, Mason, and Gaillard were appointed a committee, in concurrence with a similar one from the lower house, to take into consideration the propriety of altering the rules relative to the transaction of business. A resolution was submitted to appoint a committee to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the pay of members of Congress, and the officers in the Executive Departments and Post Office Establishment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.

Among the petition this day presented and referred, were two from the inhabitants of the States of Rhode Island and Maine, presented by Messrs. Eddy and Hill, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were respectively referred to a committee of the whole when on that subject.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of West Florida, praying to be annexed to the State of Alabama, which, on motion, was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report upon the subject of the financial concerns of the United States, accompanied by a bill, entitled 'An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the stock bearing an interest of five per cent for certain stock bearing an interest of six and seven per cent.' The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Whitman it was Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of murder, robbery, or any other crime, which, if committed within the body of a county, would by the laws of the United States be punishable with death, when the same shall be committed on board of the ships of war of the United States, while lying within any river, basin, or bay, within the jurisdictional limits of any particular state.

The Speaker presented a communication from the War Department on the subject of the vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbor of Baltimore during the late war, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Little, was referred to the committee on Claims.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Navy Department, estimating the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 tons weight of artillery to the mouth of the Columbia River at \$25,000.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the said communication was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of occupying a military post at the mouth of Columbia River.

An act to authorize the re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of New York being under consideration.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, moved to recommit the same, with instructions to amend, by adding thereto a section, the purpose of which was, that the materials of which Fort Clinton was composed, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the United States.

The recommitment was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Eustis, Cambreleng and Cocke, and opposed by Mr. Colden—when the question was taken on the motion for recommitment without special instruction, and carried.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved that when the House do adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

THE HOUSE THEN ADJOURNED.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Mr. Eustis from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to 'An Act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war,' which was twice read and referred.

Mr. Hemphill from the committee on Roads and Canals, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by a bill.

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Ohio, the house then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, submitted by him a few days ago, requiring the Secretary of State to cause a digest to be made of the returns of manufactures, &c.—and to cause 1500 copies of the same to be printed. The resolution was read a first and second time; and the question being on ordering the same to be read a third time—

Mr. Cocke desiring to examine this subject more thoroughly before acting on it, moved to refer the resolve to a committee of the whole, and

Mr. Campbell assenting to the motion, it was referred accordingly.

Transaction at Pensacola.

Mr. Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted in the early part of the session, requesting information from the President of the United States, relative to any misunderstanding which may have existed between General Jackson and Judge Fromentio, in the territory of Florida, &c.

The House agreed to consider the same; and the first question in order was upon an amendment heretofore proposed to strike out the words 'think proper to communicate,' & to insert in lieu thereof, the word 'possess'—thereby requesting all the information possessed by the President in relation to the subject. The question was taken on this proposition, and lost—yeas 61, noes 72.

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SATURDAY

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61, noes 72.

The resolution offered by Mr. Whitman requesting information 1st. As to any misunderstanding between A. Jackson, as governor of Florida, and E. Fromentin, as judge of the Court therein—2d. As to any delay of the Officers of the United States to deliver to the officers of the United States any archives, documents, &c. relating to titles of property in Florida—3d. As to the means resorted to by the Officers, &c. of the United States, to obtain possession of those archives, &c. Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which related to the supposed misunderstanding between the governor and the judge.—This motion produced a debate of some length—during its discussion, Mr. Sawyer moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely, which motion was negatived—the question was then taken on Mr. Cannon's motion and negatived—Mr. M'Lane then moved to add to the resolution a further request, that the President of the United States should communicate to the house such parts of the correspondence of the late-governor of Florida with the Executive as have not been heretofore communicated, and which may be consistent with the public interest to disclose, touching the proceedings of the said governor during the period of his government of Florida—which amendment was agreed to.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

We are told on all hands by letters of very denomination, Orthodox, Heretical, and Apocryphal, that the General Assembly do not mean to work all those wonderful changes that have been foretold—that the pillars of the state are still to be permitted to stand upon their pedestals, and that the word of vengeance, of power, and of relentless persecution still sleeps in the scabbard.—In the name of, and for our country's love, we hope it may rust there.—All power and all emolument are enough to satiate moderate men, let christian charity and the welfare of the republic soothe persecuting vengeance to sleep.

To the power that reigns, an undisputed way is given.—The man of firmness and principle is silent, because there is as yet no object—the timid man yields, because he loves the side of power—the compromising men surrender, because they prefer money and patronage, on any terms, to independent and honest exertion in their own behalf.—Sycophants early become sycophants, but they are worth nothing after conversion—they who are slow to approve, are generally ablest and stoutest to sustain. To a calm observer, the indices of power-seeking are numerous, ridiculous and hateful.—We see the joining in, and running together—we hear the note released from the opening dog of the pack, many who have newly come up.—This seems us a distaste to man.—In the name of heaven, if men wish to join the strong party, go over like men and tell them so, and fall in their rear according to the terms of enlistment.—Do not sicken all around with affected hesitancy, or the squeamish plaudits of a love sick girl "who doats on doubts"—We will not say a word against any man's going over now to the strong party, if he does it with frankness & honesty.—Go, the more the better—and the sooner, the earlier will be the amalgamation.—But for heaven's sake, tell us not things now known, that were not known before—tell us net of discoveries made since the storm on the first day of last autumn—and above all, no whining, no canting, no pseudo courting, no counterfeiting, no powerful intercessors.

Join boldly in with the prevailing power, and give the better, the wiser, and the honest part of them your aid, to bring into power a dingo to control the better part of themselves. There is in all parties an inherent principle of discord which nothing can resist but active opposition—that removed, this principle works, and the fermentation separates the lees from the purer part. The great difficulty that all parties labour under, is to be governed by their best men—and this is an unanswerable argument against the sway and influence of party. A republic is not only the most delightful government for man to live under, but a republic where education is properly dispensed to all, has nothing to fear, no, not from an opposing power of double its strength.

herent principle of discord which nothing can resist but active opposition—that removed, this principle works, and the fermentation separates the lees from the purer part. The great difficulty that all parties labour under, is to be governed by their best men—and this is an unanswerable argument against the sway and influence of party. A republic is not only the most delightful government for man to live under, but a republic where education is properly dispensed to all, has nothing to fear, no, not from an opposing power of double its strength.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By an official document laid before the General Assembly on the 21 day of this month, by the Clerk of the Council, we see that there are no less than Twelve Hundred and Twenty Six Justices of the Peace appointed in the State of Maryland. How many of these accepted is not known, nor is it important—One third of the number would be quite sufficient, nay, if they were proper men, fitted for the duty, one fourth the number would be amply sufficient to do all the magistrates business in the state.

This is surely one of the most glaring instances of wielding an unwarrantable patronage that has yet come to light—it makes no odds by whom it is done—it is indefensible upon every principle—it is profligate in practice, and merits the reprobation of every man in the state of all parties.

Why appoint more Justices of the Peace than are quite sufficient, conveniently to do the business? why appoint any man who will not serve, or who is not capable of serving? Do you do this to flatter men, to give them a little brief consequence, to put them in good humour and make them stick the closer to party? If the poor rullies could understand you, they would feel that you insulted them rather than complimented them.—We wonder if any such conversation was ever held at the Council Board as the following, viz:—As for A, B, C and D, why do not I, make them Justices of the Peace, it will do no harm, they are such d—ned fools they can never do any business, and wont interfere with Mr. such one—and another thing, they have been pretty true fellows and they must have something, and this will please them—and so on the same way as to every county.—This probably is the way business is done—this is the way to wield patronage, this is the way to make & to keep pariahs.

The county of Talbot has thirty eight justices of the peace appointed for it—how many act? some ten or a dozen perhaps, and all the rest is hush money, or stick money, or Bird Lime, or Springs, or what contrivance you please to catch men. How contemptible truly a man must feel who has one of these commissions of bribery in his pocket, when he knows that every man knows, he is not capable of transacting the most trivial magistrates business that can be brought before him, and, he never does any for that very reason. Yet he suffers himself to be bribed and fooled and insulted with these mock commissions, to "tickle the Trout that you may catch him."

PUBLIC ROADS.

The season is now coming on when the state of our Roads impose some impediment to travelling, and it seems, because nature has done so much to give us good roads, that man is too lazy, or too stingy, or too careless to do the rest that would ensure fine travelling all the year—there are many points to which attention ought to be directed—but there are two that present themselves most conspicuously to the upper and lower sections of this county.—One is the state of the Hill on the south side of the Three Bridges branch, near the head of Wye on the mail road from the metropolis of Queen Ann's county, to the metropolis of the Eastern Shore of Maryland—this Hill is generally difficult of passage, often impassable to Carriages from Christmas until near May, where it stands within one hundred yards of a most abundant Gravel Hill that can be and is fit to be applied to nothing else but to improve ways.—Nothing is easier than for an active and competent Overseer of the Road to put this Hill in perfect repair to withstand all changes, and a moderate portion of labour would do it—it ought to be done—it is a reproach to the thriving county of Talbot that such an impediment should exist in her high ways, when it could be so easily and so permanently cured.—We hope the good sense and pride of the county will attend to this and other matters of a like sort, and that

intelligent Justices of the Peace and good Constables (if to be found) aided by proper Grand Juries will cause this and such like blots and hindrances to be removed from us.

The other place alluded to, is a long pond of water towards the upper part of Peach Blossom lane, which is always during winter a sheet of ice and a great annoyance to all Travellers—this could be removed by twelve men in one day completely—there are other points also to which attention ought to be drawn—but let the citizens of the county look to this matter at once, and they will soon remove all these vile impediments—they really do much discredit to our county—it manifests a want of public spirit, an indolence, an indifference to their own convenience that the county ought not to bear; but whose business is it to do this? The overseers of the road, the justices, the constables, the grand jurors, the citizens.—If you want Law upon the subject, hold a public meeting, and appoint a committee to state to you what would be best—if you like what they do, have it done.—Let us agree that these impediments in our highways are disagreeable to us & a great hindrance, let us feel an anxiety about them, and we can soon and easily cure the evil.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 7, 1822.

"I have been here for several days among the Catos and Phocians of the country, and can assure you that the Legislature is composed of great—very great men. As there is little or no opposition, the state will, no doubt, flourish, as every state must whose government is entrusted to its most profound and honest politicians. I shall from time to time, send you a short Summary of the business before them—for the present let the following suffice.

There is a bill before the house authorising a lottery for the payment of debts, incurred in smoothing down a Bowling green in Boonsborough.

It is whispered that lotteries will be authorised this session for several other important purposes, such as mending church windows, buying brooms for school-houses, caulking old ferry boats, purchasing a pair of snuffers for the Senate chamber, &c. &c.

I understand there is to be a fresh proposition shortly to pull down all the Colleges and Academies, and to divide the old bricks and mortar among the whole population of the state.

It is rumoured that certain important rights and privileges will hereafter be extended only to a, b, ab, e, b, e, and b, a, b, & withdrawn from qui, qua, quod, & such others as speak a language which the honorable Assembly cannot understand.

There is a saving bill before the House, to lessen the Representation from the counties, and thus to Lock up in safe custody, the good old rights and privileges of the people.

There is also a very wise proposition before the House, to scour off the Barnacles which have accumulated upon the bodies of certain poor people, by their having to live out of doors during the year past, in consequence of the fifty dollar law. This wise law is, unfortunately, found to contain too much yeast to go down, and must, it is thought, be decomposed and kneaded over again.

There is a plan getting up that I cannot praise so highly, to Nab and to do, God knows what, with the Judiciary.—This Vandal scheme will probably succeed, if the sagacious mover of it does not, as usual, stammer so long as to forget what he has to say.

There is a bill to tickle both sides of the Baltimoreans by double Springing their representation. There is also a scheme going on, which is thought a very safe one, to harass (not Harris) the crows in Kent county.

It is expected that the Council will take in hand the villainous drunken magistrates of Baltimore.—It is supposed that they will kill outright those who cannot read their own names—that they will Nab, Maul and finally Butcher every who, in addition to getting drunk every day, write a devilish cramp hand, with vile spelling, and who encourage a quarrel, between two blackguards, for the sake of an elevenpenny fee—this done, it is surmised, they will Brew up an entire new set."

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 8.

Dr. Dennis Claud, of this city, was yesterday unanimously elected a Senator of the state of Maryland, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptance of John Stephen, Esq.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an Attorney General, yesterday passed the House of Delegates 38 to 31.

MD. REP.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent, dated WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1821.

"The subject of the next presidency begins to excite much attention. Report says that a meeting of a few southern members was held in this city last evening, for the purpose of taking the matter into consideration; at which it was determined to support Mr. Calhoun. There were few at the meeting besides the S. C. delegates.—The Charleston papers, I perceive, announce the nomination of Mr. Lowndes by the members of the legislature. But I would sooner take Smith Thompson's chance of the presidency than that of any man yet named."—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

in Ohio, to his friend in this place, appeared a few days ago in the Washington Gazette. Since that letter was published much conversation has taken place among the members, in relation to the different candidates for president. There are but four names mentioned, Mr. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay. The Ohio letter says that the friends of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crawford are decreasing, while the friends of Mr. Clay are increasing. Now, my dear sir, if I were to judge of the public feeling here, I would say that the man most improving in popularity is Mr. Calhoun, the present secretary of war. His friends are rapidly increasing, particularly among the republicans; and since it is understood that he is to be a candidate, and from what has lately transpired, I should not be surprised if he were to steal a march on all the others who have been spoken of for the distinguished and elevated station of chief magistrate."

"Mr. Adams Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay have all been on foreign missions, and are men of ability. Although Mr. Calhoun has not been abroad, his talents are of the first order, his experience in the government considerable, and he is sincerely devoted, as doubtless the others are too, to the best interest of the nation. His public conduct during the late war; the course pursued by him in relation to that contest, as a member of congress, convinced the people of this country that he was a statesman of the highest grade of intellect, and secured him the respect and admiration of every patriot and friend to his country."

Mr. Cobbett—This very eccentric character, it seems, has thrown open the front of his house in Kensington, and turned it into shambles, where he proposes to sell meat at a reduced price.—One of the London papers remarks—"We are glad that this modern 'Cade' has at last taken up a respectable calling; and sincerely hope that his present speculation in bullock's flesh will be more advantageous to him than his late speculation in human bones."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

On New-Years night, a number of young men, principally students, took it into their heads to break the city lamps, and commenced at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, but fortunately the watchman made his appearance at the time, and interrupted them in their sport, and with the assistance of several watchmen, succeeded in taking a number of the young men to the watch-house. Yesterday, they appeared before the mayor, and the one who broke the lamp was fined, and actually paid one hundred dollars for the offence. One of them on his friend being fined, remarked in the lobby at the Mayor's office, that if he had had to pay that sum for breaking a lamp, he would break all the lamps in the city. He was also brought before his honor, and compelled to enter into recognizance of one thousand dollars, to appear at the next mayor's Court to answer, and in the mean time to keep the peace.

The vigilance of the police officers, in preventing the wanton destruction of property, entitles them to the praise of their fellow citizens.

MARRIED on Tuesday the 18th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, Mr. John Brohawn to Miss Susan Matilda Robson, all of Dorchester county.

In this town, on Monday the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. Bennett Tomlinson to Miss Ann, daughter of Capt. Clement Vickers, all of this county.

On Tuesday evening the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Nicholas Thomas, Esq. to Miss Jane, daughter of James Goldsborough, Esq. all of this county.

COMMUNICATED.

OBITUARY.

It is a mournful duty which we are called to perform, to announce the death of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Earle, consort of Thomas C. Earle Esq. at his residence near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on the 25th ult.

It is not fulsome flattery, but an act of justice to the memory of the deceased to say, that, in the death of Mrs. Earle, we deplore a serious loss to society. In all the social relations of life, she was an exemplary pattern to her own sex, and a most estimable character in the walks of private life. In the chamber of sickness, more especially, Mrs. Earle on any case of emergency was a prompt and ready friend in succouring the afflicted. As a Christian, we still more deeply deplore her loss to the church for she was one of its most active and valuable members. We believe Mrs. Earle was a sincere seeker of the mercy of God, through the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ.—She was firmly established in the belief of the fundamental doctrines of the fall of man, the depravity of human nature, the atonement offered up by Christ, and the influence of the Spirit; thus was she led as a perishing sinner, to seek for the favour of God through a Redeemer; and He who hath said for the encouragement of all such, 'Seek, and ye shall find,' doubtless extended the promised salvation in the hour of her utmost need.

On the day that the Church was celebrating the nativity of Immanuel, she fell asleep in Christ.

DIED at Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md. on Sunday evening, the 6th inst. after a long and afflictive indisposition, Mrs. Mary Ann Rice, widow of Captain George Rice, in the 49th year of her age.—Surrounded by a numerous circle of connexions and friends, who, while they deplore their loss, must derive so much comfort from the recollection of her virtues; and "sorrow not as those without hope," having a comfortable one, that she is accepted through the Redeemer, on whom alone she trusted for salvation, as the only sure foundation stone—the chief corner stone, which God hath laid in Zion, for sinners to build upon.

PRINTING

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

Notice.

Subscribers to the Constitution of the "Easton Male Sunday School Society," are requested to meet at Mr. R. P. Emmons' School House on Monday the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of appointing officers to conduct the business of the Society.
Easton, January 12—1w

NOTICE.

The County Clerks, and the late Sheriffs on the Eastern Shore, are hereby warned to close their respective Accounts with the state of Maryland, by payment into this Treasury, the respective balances due from them, on or before the twentieth day of February next: Process will issue against all those, who fail to comply with this Notice.
WILL RICHARDSON,
Treas. Eastern Shore Md.
Jan. 12—3w

Public Sale.

By virtue of, and in obedience to, an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot county, will be offered at public Sale, at the late residence of Lewis Rhodes, of Caroline county, deceased, near Denton, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs; some clean Wheat, a quantity of Corn, Turn husks, Wheat straw, top-fodder, some Flax in the straw, one Seine and Barge, the Wheat seeded on the premises, together with a variety of Articles too tedious to mention.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars, for six dollars and under the cash will be required, the purchaser giving note with security.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
IGNATIUS RHODES, Executor
of Lewis Rhodes, deceased.
Jan. 12—ts

NOTICE.

A special Meeting of the Queen Ann's County Agricultural Society, will be held at Chaplin's Tavern, in Centreville, on Saturday the 26th of the present month. By order,
H. D. SELLERS, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—tm

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court,

December 29th, 1821.

On application of WILLIAM REDGRAVES, administrator of James Boyer, late of Queen Ann's county deceased—Orphan, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed, the 29th day of December, eighteen hundred twenty-one.
THOMAS C. EARLE, Register
of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Boyer late of Queen Ann's county deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 6th day of March 1822, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 29th day of December 1821.
WILLIAM REDGRAVES, Adm'r.
of James Boyer deceased.
January 12—3w

MARYLAND,

QUEEN'S ANN'S COUNTY ORPHAN'S COURT,

December 29th, A. D. 1821.

On application of Frederick Smith and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Hall, administratrix of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, ordered that they give the notices required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 29th day of December 1821.
THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's County.
Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the subscribers of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's 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 subscribers on or before the 13th day of June 1822, they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of December, 1821.
FREDERICK SMITH, adm'r.
MARY SMITH, adm'r. of William Hall, deceased.
Jan. 12—3w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR DRESSER,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bush.—Also, Beef Tongues cured by him in a superior manner, Crackers, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Jan. 4—ff

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
REMEMBER ME.

Written by a young Emigrant in the
Summer of 1817.

Is it a dream? or am I still awake?
Is it the wind? or was it Anna spake?
It was her voice.—It could be nought but she,
For 'twas her parting words 'remember me.'

Dear whisperer go! nor rob me of my rest,
And let more manly cares reign in my breast,
No; still I think her parting gaze I see!
While trembled on her lips 'remember me'—

While sailing o'er the Atlantic's mighty deep,
And all around had sunk in balmy sleep,
My wakeful thoughts were then, dear maid
with thee!—

While travelling on thro' woods where nature
wild,
Wears still the garb, as when time was a
child,
Each little bird, that sits on bush or tree
Seems as I pass to sing 'remember me.'

Too charming girl! I in my turn request
A humble corner in your lovely breast,
While all my warmest wishes rest with thee,
May I not ask you to 'remember me.'

Thou lovely spot where first I drew my breath!
Ye fertile plains! ye mountains clad with health!
Ye streams that glide meandering to the sea!
A thousand things make me 'remember thee'

But can I not these wandering thoughts re-
strain?
For why should joys long past, give present
pain?

No; still dear home! fond memory clings to thee,
Still on my ears vibrates, 'remember me.'

May I till life's last moments raise my eyes,
To vnder blest abode, beyond the skies,
Where friends shall meet no more apart to be?
And where none need to sav 'remember me.'

STAYTON.
December 28th, 1821.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
VERSES ACCOMPANYING A RING.
A ring I present to my fair,
As a token of love and regard;
If My lady this trifle will wear,
I shall deem it an ample reward.

My love like this ring hath no end,
So a figure is here placed in view;
For both on your favor depend,
And the former is centred in you.

When present I lived on your smile,
That's a sight, and I know not for why,
It was you the dull hours could but gild;
Now you're absent; methinks I can die.

SIENSTONE.
December 28th.

Postponed Sale.

By Virtue of a Decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday 19th day of January next, at Mr. Thomas P. Acocock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following valuable

REAL ESTATE;

All that Farm and premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situated on Sasasfras River, at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennetts' (as tenant), now in the possession of Henry Sullivan (as tenant). The said Farm contains 318 acres of Land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber; and vessels can anchor and take in grain, within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.
HENRY THIGHMAN, Trustee.
Chestertown, Jan. 5, 1822.—4s

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the great Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Inquire of the Printer.
December 8

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a fair share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centerville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads. Head of Sasasfras, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sasasfras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—1f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Cows, Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavour of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NARR

July 7—1f

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, according to moderate terms, by the week, month, or year.

By the Public's Obedient Servant,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, June 30th, 1821.

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

To be Rented

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,

The House and Garden occupied at present by Mr. Thomas Parrott, in Easton Point. The House is very comfortable and the Garden excellent—it is a good situation for a Boarding House or Tavern.

For terms apply to
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.
Easton, Sept. 20

To Rent.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House at present occupied by Dr. John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith.
December 8—1f

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. THOMAS NS. HAMMOND.
December 8, 1821.

Mules & Jennet.

The subscriber has for sale 2 or 3 pair of valuable Mules, and a large fine Jennet. Having no employment for them, he would dispose of them at a very reduced price for either cash or good assignments—or, on a credit, if desired.

THOMAS P. BENNETT
Peach Blossom, Talbot County.
Dec. 22—3w

REMOVAL.

William Cooper,

TAYLOR,

Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.
Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—1f.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given.
W. C.

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 5th day of October last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman named

JANE,

Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a yellowish complexion—She says she belongs to a Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec. 8—8w

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 30th day of September last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself

Nancy Horsey,

Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made and of a yellowish complexion had on when committed, a blue cloth great coat and sundry other clothing. She says she is free. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law.

ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec 8—8w

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del on the night of the 15th ult two horses, the one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English half breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15-1/2 hands high, short neck, no white re-collected about him, except some bridle marks, and a streak across his left ham joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a small coloured coat, jean panaloets, calf skin shoes, fashionable for hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other, his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Donorse. They both appeared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen through Smyrna the day after they were stolen.

The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and ten dollars for each of the horses, and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
October 20th—1f

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot County, constantly keep a supply of the following

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,
I. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Proprietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, and by retail of his appointed agents throughout the United States.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC EXHILOR OF HEALTH,

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indigestion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings and other diseases of the bowels, and Summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.

Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in malar climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases pe-

culiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for Purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the most dangerous cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints,

Malignant Fevers, &c

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs, asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scurf, scorbatic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscret intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female Complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, of pen obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott's power, under the strong conviction of the efficacy of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice, will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50 cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER

CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of the Faculty in the United States.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely application will preserve many a valuable life and limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a pro-gress of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti Bilious Pills.

The Malengens of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophula, Fistula, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds tending to suppurate; it draws cauterised Sores or Issues, very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for weakness and pains in the back, Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months by the application the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed—it is also successfully used for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, it keeps any length of time equally good, and it particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppured, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel, swellings and weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chlubiains, Frozen Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have been introduced into the United States, upwards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders, and where all hopes of recovery had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above Genuine Medicines, are accompanied with full directions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, bearing the signature of the sole proprietor;

T. W. DYOTT M.D.
Easton, September 29, 1821.

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co.

AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR,

Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION

BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive; and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health.

They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—us—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration.

Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—For two months last, I have been afflicted with violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit and loss of appetite. By taking two doses of your pills, am restored to a perfect state of health which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns. In my opinion this medicine is unequalled in its stomach or bowel complaints—not being attended with that griping pain common to other medicines.

JOHN SCOTT.

Dulany street, Baltimore.

LEE'S WORM LOZENGES.

The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that he following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms—He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away, incredible as it may appear, two worms, one five feet and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round, he has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for obstinate coughs, colds, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and oppressing consumptions.

Mr. Noah Ridgely—I was attacked with the most violent cold, a severe cough and pain in the breast, which continued to grow worse during which my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. Some of my friends had observed to me that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle, which I accordingly did and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of one bottle restored me to perfect health.

Yours with respect

J. A. SMITH.

Market street, Fell's Point.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

FOR THE ITCH.

Warranted to cure by one application, free from Mercury or pernicious ingredients—This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety to the most delicate pregnant lady, even to a child a week old.

LEE'S AGUE DROPS.

Never was a medicine offered that has a greater claim on the public approbation than this, as many thousands can testify.

The proprietor is in possession of a great number of cases of cures, but for want of room can only give the following recent and extraordinary one.—Extract of a letter from Dr. James Hawkins;

Dear Friend—I have sold a phial of your Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, to a gentleman of this place which cured him in two days.

Steuvenville Ohio.

LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

AND NERVOUS CORDIAL.

A most valuable medicine for general debility, nervous disorders, loss of appetite, &c.

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a certain cure for sore eyes.

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1822.

NO. 215.

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ALEXANDER GRAHAM,
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PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.
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serted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR and Twenty-
five cents for every subsequent insertion.

From Bell's (Lon.) Weekly Messenger, Nov. 5.
*Progress of the Bible Societies in the
diffusion of Christian Faith and
Knowledge.*

In the course of the late and former
weeks there have been three or more of
the annual assemblies for the distribution
of bibles at home and in foreign countries.
We feel perfectly assured, that a very
great portion of our most valuable readers
participate in our unfeigned satisfaction at
the success and progress of these societies.
It is the best and most effectual form in
which we can exercise charity towards that
large portion of the world yet wandering
in heathen darkness. It is honourable to
the members themselves, as individuals,
and it is honourable and highly useful to
our country. It is a service most pleasing
to that Almighty Being, upon whom, as a
nation, and as individuals, we all alike de-
pend, and, above all other services, it calls
down upon us the Divine blessing and
protection.

Our present purpose is to give a brief
consideration to two or three of the objec-
tions to these Societies; the greater part
of these objections has been answered as
they were made, but others, as we think,
have not received answers as full as the
subject requires.

The first of these objections is, that in
the present state of the poor, the funds of
the Bible Societies would be better em-
ployed in giving food to the poor than in
distributing Bibles; that the food is the
more immediate want, and that the people
of our own country are the first objects of
consideration. To this we answer, that
this objection supposes, that the individuals
to whom the Bible Societies offer their
Bibles are more in want of food than of
Bibles, and that when they are asking the
society for food the Society holds forth a
Bible. But are these the circumstances
under which the distribution of Bibles at
home and abroad is made? At home there
is a provision for bread for every one, as
the parishes cannot refuse their poor the
portion of their support. Now let any
good and pious man enter the cottage of
his poor neighbour, and upon looking a-
round him, and conversing with the man
and his wife, perceive that the man, the
woman and a family of children are all
existing in a state of the most barbarous
ignorance; that they scarcely know who
made them, and are totally ignorant of the
faith and hopes which form the best inheri-
tance of every human being; that they ap-
pear to have the food of the day and the
morrow, but are totally without the very
means of eternal life;—what, let us ask,
would be the immediate impulse of any
Christian under such circumstances? Would
he not say, if I gave them the small
portion of money I can afford, the benefit
is necessarily little, a more plentiful meal
for the day and there is an end of it; but
if I give them a Bible, and expect and as-
sist them to use it, of what extent of good
may I not be the instrument—what hopes
and promises do I not open to them? May
I not add another servant to my God and
Saviour. Now the Bible Society do for
the world, what no christian individual
does for his neighbours. The expenditure
of the money in food would not, under the
circumstances of the case, be productive
of a millionth part of the good, with the
same expenditure in Bibles. They con-
ceive the great work of charity to consist
of many parts, and they take their own
part of it in the distribution of Bibles and
therein of Christian knowledge. They do
not give bibles to those who ask them for
food, but seeing that other Christians, and
other Christian societies have administered
to the more immediate want of food, they
supply the means of the next most im-
mediate necessity of our nature. They do
not offer Bibles, in lieu of food, to their
starving brethren; but seeing the loaf on
the table bestowed by other Christian
bodies, they lay down in addition, the Bible,
as much as saying—"Take likewise, the
bread of eternal life." They know, and
they feel, that it is not by bread alone that
man lives,—that there is another necessity
in the eye of faith and reason, at least equal
with it, and by giving him the word of God
they supply him with it. As well might it
be objected to all the hospitals for the cure
of the diseases of the poor, or to the dispen-
saries for distributing to them medicine,—
you give physic where we want food; we
want bread, and you give us bark and ru-
barb. The answer in both cases is the
same.—We are subdividing the work of
charity. One portion of our christian
brethren supplies you with food, we under-
take the supply of your medicine. They
feed you, we take the province of caring
you. We do not give medicine to those
who ask bread; but medicine to those who
having the other evil of wounds or disease,
require medicine still more than food.

We should not have insisted at this
length upon an objection so obviously weak,
if the pestilent writers of the day were not
almost weekly repeating it, and by such
repetition giving it a weight which does
not belong to it. No arguments are more
dangerous than those which flatter the
principles of selfishness, and afford excuses
for withholding and not giving. And no
sophistry is more common than that of op-
posing one charity to another, and thus
fighting her with her own arms.

But it is surely not necessary to assert
that the modes of charity are as numerous
as the wants and necessities of our nature,
and that every mode is good in its own
way,—that it is a duty to exhort and in-
struct, as well as to feed and to clothe;
and that the merit of charity (if we may
talk of merit) is in the good we do, and
the motives with which we do it; and that
with respect to pecuniary means, having
so much only within our power, it is our
duty to distribute it according to the vari-
ous necessities of the objects to whom we
give it. If a starving Christian ask for
food, it would indeed be absurd to give
him, in lieu of such food, a book, and no
one thinks of such a thing. But where is
the absurdity of saying, a thousand other
charities are administering to the other
necessities of the poor, I will give my mite to-
wards their instruction? This, we again
say, is the language and object of the
Bible Society.

As to the other objections and particu-
larly Bishop Marsh's, that the Bible should
not go unaccompanied with the Prayer
Book: though we believe the Bishop to be
perfectly sincere in his apprehensions of
danger to the Church, we as fully believe
that such apprehensions are perfectly
groundless, and we therefore have never
given any weight to his reasonings upon
this head. They have always appeared to
us to be much akin to the prejudices and
opinions of the Papal Church upon the same
head; the Papal Church, like Bishop
Marsh, objecting to the translation and
diffusion of Bibles in the mother tongue,
lest heresy and faith should go together.
In many instances, undoubtedly, they will
travel together, but the cure and the cause
are likewise in the same hands.

The Bible is at hand for reference against
the errors and fancies of those who have
misread it—at any rate, much as we not
only value but affectionately regard our
own peculiar form of Church Establish-
ments as opposed to that of Calvin, Wes-
ley, or the Scotch Presbytery, we should
not hesitate for a moment to say, let us
have the Bible and Testament in the hands
of all, and let us trust to Providence for the
consequences. Our constitution may be
good, but when it comes into competition
with our religion (if it can do so) let the
work of man yield to the work of God.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Dr. Dennis Claude of the city of Annapolis, was unanimously elected a member of the senate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-acceptance of John Stephen, Esq. who appeared, justified and took his seat. The senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

The bill to regulate the removal of civil and criminal cases from one county to another, was read a third time and rejected.

Mr. Johnson presented a petition from Samuel R. Smith of Baltimore, for the erection of a new Tobacco warehouse.

The senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

William Dickinson, Esq. was elected a director on the part of the state in the Bank of Baltimore.

The bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly of this state, was passed and sent to the house of delegates for concurrence.

The remainder of this day's sitting was spent in debate on the further supplement to the act regulating the inspection of tobacco, but before the final question was taken, the senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

The President laid before the senate a letter from Trench Nighman, Esq. enclosing a report of the commissioners of the school fund for Talbot county.

Mr. Miller from the committee reports a bill to lay out two roads therein mentioned.

Mr. M'Kim presents the memorial of sundry quakers of the Eastern District of Baltimore, for a law to vest the title of certain property in certain persons.

Mr. Johnson, from the committee, reports a bill for the erection of a new warehouse for the inspection of tobacco in Baltimore. The senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

The bill for the erection of a new tobacco inspection warehouse in Baltimore, was passed by special order and sent to the house of delegates for concurrence.

The Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Mr. M'Kim presents a petition from the President and directors of the Bank of Baltimore. The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Mr. Martin obtained leave to report a bill to alter, change and abolish, all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the election of governor and council.

Mr. Marriott delivers the following report:

The committee of grievances and courts of justice, beg leave to report—That a communication has been received from Samuel Barnes, of Frederick county, enclosing a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of the state against the said Samuel Barnes by which it appears that the said Barnes, was tried for a libel on the Hon. Abraham Shriver, associate judge of the fifth judicial district in charging him with official corruption, for which the said Barnes was acquitted.

Your committee have deemed it most prudent to decline acting thereon, and have thought it their duty to submit to the consideration of the house the said communication and accompanying document, that such order may be taken therein, as the house shall deem expedient. Your committee have received no other communication on this subject.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to alter and amend the constitution as to the mode of appointing clerks of the county courts and courts of appeals.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill relative to the appointment of an Attorney General. and the question was put Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays appeared as follow:

Affirmative—Messrs. Speaker, Cannell, Harris, Hall, Marriott, Woodward, Dalrymple, Sollars, Weems, Orrick, Snowden, Lookerman, Nabb, Martin, T. Kemp, Williams, Maffitt, Craig, Chew, Semmes, J. Forrest, Calver, Carroll, Hughes, Meconnikin, Nicholson, Stevens, Moffit, H. Kemp, Pignam, Culler, Forwood, Norris, Whiteford, Harcastle Saulsbury, Sprigg, Greenwell—38.

Negative—Messrs. Dorsey, Millard, Llewellyn, Maddox, Smith, Jenifer, Eden, Garner, Rogerson, Dennis, King, Ballard, Waters, Sullivan, Griffith, Travers, A. Spence, Purnell, Riley, Bruce, Allen, Kennedy, Bowles, Gabby, Kershner, Weaver, B. Forrest, Darne, Riggs, Duval, Wyatt—31.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

On motion of Mr Forwood the following resolution was read—

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore pay to Luther Martin, Esq. the present attorney general, once the pride of Maryland, now labouring under providential affliction, or his order, the sum of three hundred dollars a year, during life, in quarterly payments.

The bills for the relief of the infant children of Levin Campbell—to make valid a deed—The supplement to the act to establish the Bank of Westminster—Relative to making a public landing place in Somerset—For the inspection of ground black oak bark—Relative to the school fund for Harford—For the relief of James C. Wheeler—For the benefit of Peter Tingstrom—were severally passed and sent to the senate.

The bill for the benefit of Benjamin Roberts will not pass.

John S. Skinner, esq. was elected director in the Bank of Baltimore.

The bill establishing the oath of office was taken up for a second reading—after some discussion

The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Mr. Martin reports a bill to change the mode of electing the Governor of this state. [This bill in effect abolishes the Council, and makes the governor electable by the people every third year, to be taken alternately from the Eastern and Western shores. It also provides for the appointment of a secretary of state.]

Mr. Hughes reports an additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of lumber in the city and county of Baltimore.

The further supplement to the act to provide for the opening and extension of Pratt street, in the city of Baltimore; the supplement to the act for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein; the bill to alter a road in Harford; the bill for the benefit of St. John's College, and the bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. J. S. Spence obtained leave to report a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to public roads.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to change the election districts in Frederick; the bill for the relief of Mary Nevitt; the supplement to the act to authorise the levy court of Baltimore county to levy a sum of money to complete the bridge over the great falls of Gunpowder at Meredith's ford; and the bill to change the election districts in Baltimore county, severally passed.

Mr. Kennedy reports a bill for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

Mr. Forwood obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Baltimore and Havre de Grace turnpike road company.

Mr. King reports a bill relating to public notices in certain cases therein mentioned.

Mr. Frazier reports an additional supplement to the act authorising the appointing inspectors and wood corders in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Woodward reports a bill to authorise the levy court of Anne Arundel to levy a sum of money.

Mr. Forwood reports a bill to make a turnpike road from the city of Baltimore to Havre de Grace.

Mr. Griffith reports a bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard on Stapleford's creek in Dorchester.

The remainder of this day's sitting was spent in discussing the bill establishing the oath of office, but before coming to the final question,

The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Bruce from the committee of Ways and Means delivers the following report which was read.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means, beg leave to report to the House of Delegates as follows:

Believing it to be their indispensable duty, as well as the mandate of wisdom & of sound policy, in public as well as in private life, at all times, but more especially the present, to take a clear, just and comprehensive view of our situation, your committee now proceed to lay before you a plain estimate of things, and to exhibit those suggestions, which have sprang from an examination into our treasury concerns.

Capital or Funds of the State.

Funded Stock of the U. States 6 per cent stock	\$153,717 83
3 per cent do	335,104 74
Bank Stock	516,100 00
Road Stock	15,000 00
Stock in the Potomac Company	130,444 44
Stock in the Union Manufacturing Company	10,000 00
Loan to the Potomac Company	30,000 00
Loan to Charlotte Hall School	2,666 67
	\$1,163,033 68

From which deduct the following items, estimated as unavailable

Stock in the Potomac Company	120,444 44
Loan to the Potomac Company	30,000 00
Stock in the Banks, the Manufacturing and Road Stock	\$541,100 de.
duct 1-3	180,366 67
Funded 3 per cent Stock of the U. States	\$335,104 74,
deduct 20 per cent	67,020 95
	397,842 66
	\$765,201 62

We deem it proper to present the foregoing deduction, in order that it may appear what our legitimate and available capital really is. The scale adopted, we presume, will not be considered as creating a heavier diminution in that capital than the state of things will warrant. The three per cent stock is estimated at eight dollars, yet it gives to us but three upon every hundred.

Permanent Annual Revenue.

For dividends on U. States 6 per cent Stock	\$8,023 00
On 3 per cent stock	10,033 12
For dividends on Bank Stock	25,354 67
For dividends on loan to Charlotte Hall School	160 00
	\$43,570 79

Oh Miscellaneous branches of Revenue

For debts installed & not installed	2,000 00
For Fines, Forfeitures Marriage and Ordinary Licences &c.	35,000 00
For composition on Echeats & Vacant Land	500 00
For taxes on Chance-ry and Land office proceedings	1,000 00
	38,500 00
	\$82,070 79

To which add the amount received from the U. States on account of supplies furnished the Militia last war

the balance in the Treasury December 1821	4,916 38
	5,721 54
	10,637 87
	\$92,708 66

PERMANENT EXPENDITURES.

For the Civil List	\$12,353 83 1-3
Judiciary	35,800 00
Expense of Arr-mourers	1,100 00
Contingent expenses	1,333 33 1-3
Half pay to officers and soldiers	18,827 59 1-3
Donations to Colleges, Academies and Schools	2,200 00
Indian Annuities	130 00
Expense of land Offices	450 00
Expense of Penitentiary	9,800 00

For the Loan of 1817 & 1818 \$40,000 principal, & \$2,400 interest

	42,400 00
--	-----------

Expense of conveying public letters and packages

	500 00
--	--------

The 3d installment of a loan on account of the Baltimore Hospital

	5,900 00
--	----------

For extraordinary & unforeseen expenses estimated at

	5000 00
--	---------

The journal of accounts for the session 1822 estimated at

	\$145,794 17
	180,794 17

Deficit \$88,086 51

Deduct the loan of 1817 and 1818, principal amount

	40,000
	\$47,086 51

To be provided for \$47,086 51

Among the permanent expenses, it will be observed we have placed the loan of 1817 and 1818, or debt to the Farmer's Bank of 40,000 dollars. This we did, it being due, and a claim upon the receipts into the treasury for the year 1822. But after making a deduction for this, it will be seen, we strike the deficit at upwards of 48,000 dollars. And here let it be observed, this does not present the real deficit, for it is reduced upwards of ten thousand dollars, by a balance from last year, and the receipt of a small sum, lately, from the United States. We thus arrive at the true deficit, which is above 48,000 dollars, or to take the nearest round sum, say 50,000 dollars, and this may be set down, under the existing receipts and expenditures, as an annual accruing deficiency.

Next we give a view of the debts due to and from the State.

DEBTS DUE TO THE STATE.

For confiscated property	\$87,280 81
Open accounts	691 31
Specifics sold	1,444 56
Money lent	1,229 67
Emissions of paper money of 1769 and 1773 lent out	6,270 91
Indian lands	7,902 10
Vacant lands in Allegany county	1,812 10
Taxes	143,453 35
Fines, forfeitures, marriage and ordinary licences, &c.	79,844 63
Loan to St. Peter's School, Baltimore	3,000 00
Interest on the loan to the Potomac company	8,850 00
Supervisors of the Public Roads	7,312 07
Poor House of Baltimore county	10,066 67
Interest on the loan to Charlotte Hall School	80 00
	\$399,838 07

Deduct the following items supposed unpaid

For confiscated property	75,165 76
Open accounts	691 31
Specifics sold	1,444 46
Money loaned	1,229 67
Emissions of paper money of 1679 and 1773 lent out	4,886 09
Vacant land in Allegany county	276 56
Taxes	140,817 82
Fines, forfeitures, &c. &c.	53,680 96
Interest on the	

Due to the Potomac Company	8,850 00
Supervisors of the public roads	7,812 07
Poor House in Baltimore county	10,066 67
Valid	\$55,816 71

The above sum of \$55,816 71 consists of the following, viz:

For confiscated property	12,115 05
Emissions of paper money of 1769 & 1773	1,374 83
Indian lands	7,902 10
Vacant lands in Allegany county	1,535 54
Taxes	2,635 53
Fines, Forfeitures, marriage and ordinary licences, &c.	27,163 66
Loan to St. Peter's School in Baltimore	3,000 00
Interest on the loan to Charlotte Hall School	80 00
Total	55,816 71

From this large amount, evidently due to the state, we cannot venture to say, that calculations ought to be built upon a larger sum than that we distinguish as valid.

DEBTS DUE FROM THE STATE.

For bills of exchange outstanding	\$3,765 11
Certificates per act of Nov. session 1779 do	260 18
Certificates issued at sundry times, interest to 31st Oct. 1798 do	41,612 99
Bills of Credit of June 1780 do	23,315 65
Bills of credit of May 1781, without interest	4,551 80
Certificates for payment of the journals of accounts	14,397 83
Balances due to sundry persons for their services on board of the barges in 1781	354 43
Balances due to the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line, the balance due of their five months pay from the 1st of August 1780 to 1st of January 1781	4,694 23
Balances due to sundry persons for the allowances on accounts to 1st Nov. 1780	3,492 10
Balances due from 1st Nov. 1780 to 1st Dec. 1821	4,219 73
Balances due to sundry persons for over payments into the treasury	1,499 02
Balances due to sundry persons for claims passed against confiscated property, including interest to 1st Nov. 1798	3,626 37
The trustees of the poor of A. Arundel county as claimed by them	3,377 91
Balance due to the U. States on settlement of the public account	151,640 00
Balance due Civil list	2,127 97
Judiciary	3,833 88
Half pay list	16,825 93
Armourers	427 33
Indian Annuities	21 67
Interest on Loans	400 00
Lottery Commissioners and clerk	2,664 00
Salaries to Officers and Physicians of the Penitentiary	1,318 54
Bacon's Abridgement one sett	60 00
Total	293,516 63

From which deduct the following on a supposition they may not be demanded.	
For amount certificates issued at sundry times	41,612 99
Bills of credit of June 1780	20,403 11
Bills of credit of May 1781	4,551 80
Certificates for the payment of the Journal of Accounts	14,397 83
Due for five months pay to the Officers and Soldiers, to 1st Jan. 1781	4,694 33
Due sundries for services on board the barges in 1781	354 43
Due sundries on the Journals of Accounts to 1st Nov. 1780	3,492 10
Due sundries for claims against confiscated property	3,626 37
Trustees of the poor of A. A. county	3,377 91
The United States	151,640 00
Total	\$248,150 87

Deduct the following amount, cash being in hand to discharge them

For Bills of Exchange	4,025 29
Certificates of 1779	31,928 91
Civil List, Judiciary, &c.	35,954 20
Total	\$284,105 07

The above sum of \$9,411 56 consists of

The following items:

Bills of credit of June 1780 including interest to 1st of October 1798	7,912 54
Balances due to sundry persons for over payments on their bonds	1,499 02
Total	\$9,411 56

Upon this sum, claimed from the state, we with equal confidence, may pronounce that the distinction and line of separation drawn by us, will ultimately be found to hold good.

A Summary Statement of the State's Capital, &c. &c.

An estimate of the state's capital	\$1,163,033 68
From which deduct so much estimated as unavailable	397,832 06
Total	765,201 62
An estimate of the debts due to the state	359,738 07
From which deduct so much estimated as invalid	303,921 36
Total	\$55,816 71

An estimate of the debts due from the state \$293,516 63

From which deduct the amount as estimated that may not be demanded	248,150 87
And the amount for the payment of which the money is now in the treasury	35,954 20
Total	284,105 07
Total	9,411 56
Total	46,405 15
Total	\$811,606 77

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

An estimated amount of the annual revenue received on the state's capital	\$43,570 70
Do, on miscellaneous branches of the revenue	38,500 00
Total	82,070 70
To which add the amount received from the U. States	4,916 33
Balance in the treasury on the 1st Dec. 1821	5,721 54
Total	10,657 87
Total	92,708 66

EXPENDITURES.

Amount as estimated	180,794 17
From which deduct the loan of 1817 and 1818	40,000 00
Total	140,794 17
Total	\$48,085 51

We now give a short statement of the state's funds at its most flourishing period, for such a view will not be uninteresting, nor without its use; as thereby, will also be seen what we claim of the general government, & what was sunk of the state's capital by the occurrences and expenditures of the immediate and succeeding years of the war.

Amount of the State's Funds as estimated, &c. &c.

Amount of state's funds as estimated to November 1st, 1821.	
Nominal amount	1,648,798 64
Consisting of the following, viz:	
Stock of the U. States, 6 per cent	\$599,718 27
3 per cent do	335,104 74
Total	934,823 01
Bank stock	516,100 00
Road stock	15,000 00
Stock in the Potomac company	120,444 44
Stock in the Manufacturing company	7,500 00
Loan to Charlotte Hall school	2,666 67
Loan to St Peter's school	3,000 00
Debts installed & not installed	31,000 37
Debts due from clerks & sheriffs	18,264 19
Total	1,648,798 64

Amount of the state's fund as estimated on the 1st December 1821, on the like items as above in 1812

Total	1,227,700 39
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Making a difference of

Amount of 6 per cent stock of the U. States transferred in 1817, in payment of the loan of 1813	436,000 00
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Amount of 6 per cent stock to the Potomac

company in March 1814, per resolutions of Nov. 1812 & Dec. 1813

30,000 00
46,000 00

Account of money received from the United States on account of militia services during the late war.

1818, Oct. 1st received	\$40,000 00
1819, Jan. 30 do	40,000 00
Dec. 23 do	100,000 00
1821, Jan. 11 do	94,710 21
Dec. 6 do	4,916 33
Total	279,626 54

Thus have we laid before you, as clear, full and expressive an evidence of your moaned concerns, as we conceived necessary, and such as will enable you at a glance to embrace the subject, and correctly to appreciate our concluding recommendations.

Suffer us to remark, that a negligent and inattentive procedure, too long, and too often, have characterised the fiscal concerns of Maryland. At different times, and from the operation of various causes, portions of our capital have flown into the treasury. To this distinction, no attention appears ever to have been paid. It has been looked upon as income, mixed with the general revenue, so applied, and thus, gradually and imperceptibly has our capital dwindled down. A recent example of this, is furnished in the money repaid by the United States. It was a part of our capital that went out, but when returned to us, this consideration was unattended to, and it became dissipated in annual running expenditures. To prevent this, a recurrence to taxation ought to have been had in due time, and but for this, the necessity of the measure would have forced itself upon the legislature, two or three years back. This step will no longer admit of postponement; the obligation to take it is imperative, and presents itself as apparent to every mind, taking the trouble to dwell upon the subject. We now therefore, submit the plan that strikes us as least oppressive and most practicable. We recommend the adoption of state lotteries, of a tax on legacies, a separate license for dry goods, a tax on certain militia dispensations, on original writs, and on certain law proceedings, &c. And also a direct tax of from 3 to 6 cents on each one hundred dollars of assessable property. The first items, we estimate will give us from forty to fifty thousand dollars, and the direct tax from fifteen to thirty thousand, according to the rate fixed upon. In aid of the revenue, we further recommend, a reduction of the per diem allowance to the members of the general assembly, and in certain salary officers under the government.

So dispersed, so light and trivial will be this tax, that your committee cannot anticipate the slightest murmur of complaint from the good and reflecting citizens of this state.

It is here proper to observe, that we should deem it neither prudent nor politic to stop at the precise point, yielding us the required sum to cover our annual waste. The state should possess itself of an accumulating fund, and see to the augmenting its capital to what it was in 1812, when at its zenith, or to that point when it will afford an interest equal to our demand; and thus look forward to the period, when the plan of taxation, now to be adopted, may be dispensed with, and the people relieved from its pressure. Father, we should consider it a culpable neglect of every primary and vital interest if the state did not look forward to providing, at no distant time, a surplus, applicable to internal improvements. Shall Maryland slumber? Shall our sister states on each side of us, advance in the proud career, and will we, with folded arms, stand gazing on, and behold ourselves stripped of those advantages, that nature and nature's God, emphatically have said belong to us. Let us move before it is too late; let us lay the foundation for the future importance and grandeur of our state; we shall thus accumulate national and individual wealth; and let us never forget, that such is the surest fund, the firmest capital, upon which to rest all our calculations for future exigencies, and for our future wants.

We presume, it will be necessary to borrow twenty or thirty thousand dollars in anticipation; and that it will be advisable to appoint an agent, especially to look after the debts due to the state.

Bills founded on the above measures, will, in due time be laid on your table.

By order,

T. E. HAMBLETON, Clk.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill to make valid a release of a mortgage from Thomas Jenkins to James Dossey (of John) passed.

The bill to make valid two deeds; the supplement to the act for the improvement of the public roads in Kent; the bill for the relief of David Imbrie of the city of Baltimore, and the bill authorising the levy court of Washington to appoint commissioners to divide said county into seven election districts, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Forrest it was

Ordered, That so much of the executive communication of the 7th inst. as embraces the report of the commissioners appointed on the part of this state in pursuance of a resolution of the General Assembly, to meet such commissioners as might be appointed on the part of Virginia, jointly to view and report on the state of the Potomac river, be referred to a committee of seven to be named by the Speaker.

Messrs. B. Forrest, Wever, Sprigg, Pigman, Semmes, Jenifer and Dorsey were appointed said committee.

Mr. Marriot, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the executive communication as relates to the dilap-

ated state of the public buildings, seat of government, reports a resolution authorising the governor and council to cause the dome of the state house to be painted, and the roof and enclosures of the Government house to be repaired; which was passed by special order and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Martin reports a bill for the benefit of Samuel Thomas, of Talbot.

Mr. J. Forrest offered for consideration an order empowering the committee of grievances and courts of justice to procure legal testimony for and against Judge Shriver; to be produced before the house in the impeachment now prosecuting for misdemeanor in office.

Mr. Weems reports unfavourably on the petition of Wm. Gardner, of Calvert.

Mr. H. Kemp reports a bill for the relief of Leonard Smith, of Frederick.

Mr. Garner reports a bill for the relief of Eleanor Hicks, of Charles.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the oath of office but before taking the final question they Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to authorise a lottery for the benefit of the Union Church in Taney Town.

Mr. A. Spence reports a bill for the benefit of Elijah Melson of Worcester.

Mr. Hardcastle reports a bill for the benefit of Wm. Reed of Caroline.

Mr. Craig reports a bill for the benefit of Captain James Mitchell of Cecil.

Mr. Bruce reports a bill to authorise a lottery for the benefit of St. Lucas' reformed church at Union Town.

Mr. Weems reports a supplement to the act to ascertain and establish a divisional line between Anne Arundel and Calvert counties.

The bill to provide for the building a bridge over Beaver Creek, in Washington county; the bill for the relief of Ebenezer L. Massey and wife, the bill to lay out a road in Baltimore county; the bill for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Logan; the bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil, and the bill incorporating the Baltimore society for the encouragement of industry were severally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to regulate the oath of office, was referred to the 1st day of June next, by the following vote:

Affirmative 43—Negative 25.

The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 12.

Mr. Saulsbury obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund.

Mr. Barney reports a further supplement to the act to incorporate the stockholders of the mechanics bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Stevens reports a supplement to the act relating to constables bonds.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill for the establishment of a new tobacco inspection ware house in the city of Baltimore, and a bill to alter the time of meeting of the General Assembly of this state, for the concurrence of the house.

The order offered a few days since by Mr. B. Forrest relative to Judge Shriver, was withdrawn and on motion of Mr. Dorsey it was

Ordered, That the report made by the committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice be recommitted to the said committee, with instructions to enquire and report if Abraham Shriver, an associate judge of the fifth judicial district, has so mis demeaned himself in the office of judge, as to render it necessary that this house should address the Governor requesting him to remove the said Abraham Shriver from his office of judge.

Mr. Allen reports a bill to withdraw the donation now given an academy in Harford and appropriate the same to the education of poor children in said county.

Mr. Nabb reports a bill for the benefit of Lebanon Chapel in Talbot.

Mr. Pigman reports a bill to reduce the pension list, and for other purposes.

Mr. Waters obtained leave to report a bill for the recovery of small debts out of court, and for other purposes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

The clerk of the senate returns the bill relative to making a public landing place in Somerset county, the bill for the benefit of St. John's College; the bill for the benefit of the trustees of the Catholic Cathedral church of Baltimore and the supplement to the act to establish the Westminster bank, severally passed, and the supplement incorporating into one the several acts relating to constables fees, passed with amendments. Also delivers a communication from the executive, enclosing a communication made by the directors of the Pennsylvania institution for the benefit of the deaf & dumb, & a resolution from the trustees of the Rockhall Academy for the consideration of the house, and returns a supplement to the act for the distribution of the free school fund passed with amendments which were assented to.

The house adjourned.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of New Jersey, were presented, read, and entered on the journal at large:

Whereas controversies exist between the state of New Jersey and New York, and New Jersey and Delaware, concerning their respective boundaries. And whereas the constitution of the United States has declared, that the judicial power of the general government shall extend to controversies between two or more states, thereby providing for the legal settlement of dis-

peace and safety of the United States, whereas Congress have hitherto omitted to carry into effect the wise and salutary provisions of the constitution for that purpose, by vesting adequate powers in the courts of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Council and General Assembly of this State, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their endeavors to procure the passage of a law for the decision of territorial or other controversies between states, in such manner as is authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before their respective houses.

The resolution for reducing the compensation of members of Congress, &c. after considerable discussion, was laid on the table.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

The committee of Finance, on the subject of the repeal of the duty on imported books, reported adverse to the proposition. Some time was then spent in executive business.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report, by the commissioners thereof, of the state of the Navy Pen in fund. A survey of the coast of North Carolina was received from the President, and referred to the Naval Committee. A report from William Lambert, who was appointed to make astronomical observations to determine the longitude of the capitol, was received. A motion was submitted for a call on the President for a statement of the amount of duties on the importation of books for the last five years.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

The motion for a call for the amount of duties on imported books was adopted. Leave was given to Mr. Dickerson to introduce a bill prescribing controversies between states, which was introduced and read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

The committee for fixing upon a ratio of representation in Congress, reported a bill to fix it at 40,000, which was twice read and committed. A resolution was offered to reduce the pay of members to six dollars, but the house refused to consider it. Sundry resolutions proposing certain alterations in the duties on importations, were submitted for consideration. They are similar to those which have heretofore been proposed by the committee of manufactures. They were referred to a committee of the whole. A resolution was laid on the table, to instruct the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill, providing for an annual increase of duties, for a term of years. The remainder of the day was occupied in a discussion of the bill for military appropriations.

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

A bill was reported for the disposal of the public lands in Mississippi, and the better organization of the land districts in that state and Alabama. The motion for a call on the President for information relative to the operation of the old Bankrupt law, was taken up, and after some discussion, was adopted, 77 to 71. A motion was laid on the table for a call on the Secretary of the Treasury, for information respecting in what bank the money arising from the sale of public lands, had been deposited, the amount thus deposited, &c. The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole, on the bill for military appropriations.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cook; for a call upon the secretary of the Treasury to inform the house what amount of public money termed in his report, special deposits in certain local banks, has since the time of his report been paid, and what measures have been adopted to secure the remainder, it was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, was adopted. The subject was introduced by the mover with considerable reflections against the head of that department, which were replied to, in pretty tart terms by some other members. A report on the subject of the longitude of the capitol, the same as was laid before the Senate, was received. The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole, on that part of the Military appropriation bill which goes to allow \$100,000 for Indian Affairs.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

The report of the select committee of last year, respecting the loan of lead and gunpowder, was referred to the Military committee. A resolution was adopted for a call on the Secretary of War for information respecting the expenditures of the Indian department for the last two years. In the debate on the question, some reflections were made upon the conduct of the head of that department. A proposition was submitted for an alteration of the constitution of the United States so as to provide that no person shall be eligible to the office of President of the United States after March 4, 1826, who shall have served in any capacity under the general government within four years next preceding his election, or who shall not have attained the age of forty-five years. The remainder of the day was spent, in committee of the whole on the military appropriation bill, when the committee rose and reported to the house.

Cassius A. Rodney, Esq. has been elected, by the Legislature of Delaware, a senator in the Congress of the United States.

East

SATURDAY

In Mr. Sch... the Country following:

"The an... London Ob... an inkeeper... Jefferson in... of the Unit... that gen... whilst Pres...

The story... from this... blance to th... seen what... Observer... suspect wa...

viz: While... dent of the... sitting in P... of travelling... to Virginia... most uninc... ing no Tr... carried wit... the deposi... Returni... Session of... the Indifn... Mr. Evan... put up at... by a well... successor... was presu... great a p... simplicity... four Hors... and whole... sturdiness... employed... it may, M... got out of... to have sl... and to ha... Lane Ta... the Bar... commoda... was insta... newed his... him—M... always a... pretendi... coming... his agnes... Vice Pre... head of a... with aris... different... be—Upm... man for... the Host... —Gang... to the I... traveller... Mr. Jeff... lating, n... matter c... to advan... direction... the Lon... It wa... through... Preside... ic Idola... lieve the... member... with his... the arr... and as... as soon... wait on... dent Je... —Mr. J... —most... Mr. J... he had... modate... thinkin... DEXOU... assumi... certain... enoia... the Ho... retired... upon t... had be... Jeffers... to the... most ar... sand ti... as man... it, for... lookin... upon h... Laig... night... inmed...

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.
SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19.

In Mr. Schaeffer's Federal Republican for the Country of the 4th inst, we saw the following:

MR. JEFFERSON.

The anecdote, republished from the London Observer, respecting the refusal of an innkeeper in this city, to receive Mr. Jefferson into his house, whilst President of the United States, cannot be true, as that gentleman never visited the city whilst President, nor since."

The story is not quite correctly narrated from this—it has, we suppose, some resemblance to the fact, though we have not yet seen what is republished from the London Observer. The true affair alluded to we suspect was something after this manner, viz: Whilst Mr. Jefferson was Vice President of the United States, Congress then sitting in Philadelphia, he was in the habit of travelling in the Stage from Philadelphia to Virginia, and it was said, assumed the most unincumbered, republican style—having no trunk nor any servant, he merely carried with him a pair of Saddle-Bags as the depository of a few clothes.

Returning from Philadelphia, after a Session of Congress, the Stage stopped at the Indian Queen in Baltimore, then kept by Mr. Evans—but Mr. Jefferson intended to put up at the Tavern in Light Lane kept by a well known, worthy Scotchman, the successor, it is believed of Grant—and it was presumed that it would have been too great a parade for the idol of republican simplicity to have procured the Stage and four Horses to carry him to Light Lane, and wholly incongruous with the affected sturdiness and economy of that sect to have employed a Hack or a Porter—Be that as it may, Mr. Jefferson is reported to have got out of the Stage at the Indian Queen, to have slung his Saddle-bags upon his arm, and to have trudged on with them to Light Lane Tavern, where he posted straight to the Bar and asked for apartments of accommodation. The worthy old Scotchman was instantly called, and the traveller renewed his application for accommodation to him—Mr. Jefferson is said to have been always singularly phantastical in his dress, pretending total carelessness about it, and coming off a journey with Saddle bags on his hips, he was as little accounted like a Vice President of the United States, or the head of a great party who were overflowing with aristocratic feeling, but who feigned different habits and sentiments, as he could be—Upon his application to the old Scotchman for apartments, he was answered by the Host, *yes Mon, ye can stay weel enoo'—Gang in there and sit ye doon;* pointing to the Long Room where strangers and travellers were indiscriminately shewn—Mr. Jefferson, always collected and calculating, no doubt thought at once that this matter could be well turned over presently to advantage, & accordingly he obeyed the directions given him and took his seat in the Long Room.

It was soon rumoured, as the story goes, through the City of Baltimore, that Vice President Jefferson, the God of Democratic Idolatry, was in Town—indeed we believe that General Sam Smith and other members of Congress came in the Stage with him, from whom the circumstance of the arrival would necessarily be known, and as well as we can learn, Gen. Smith as soon as he could visit his family, returned with several gentlemen who wished to wait on, and be introduced to, Vice President Jefferson—They called and found Mr. Jefferson lounging in the Long Room—they were introduced and sat with him—most probably, during this interview, Mr. Jefferson might have been asked, why he had not been more comfortably accommodated?—or perhaps Mr. Jefferson, thinking this to be a good occasion for the denouement of this mysterious affair, assuming rather a jocose air, might have related the story of his odd reception—certain it is however, that his being unceremoniously sent into the Long Room by the Host, came out—The gentlemen soon retired, and made it their business to call upon the old Scotchman to know, why he had been so uncourtly to Vice President Jefferson—This news was a thunder clap to the poor Host; & he ran off to make the most ample amends, and bowing a thousand times to Mr. Jefferson and begging as many pardons, he said, *he di-na know it, for seeing that he was but a common looking mon, of great height, wi' his Bogs upon his arms, he took it to be Lang Bob Lang the Constable who wanted to stay the night—But Mr. Vice President should ha' immediately awe the Hoose could afford—*

Thus Mr. Jefferson got most conveniently and comfortably provided for, after this farcical scene was over—it was very far from his being turned out of the House.

PUBLIC ROADS AGAIN.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
MR. EDITOR,

Nothing could be better timed or more just than the remarks in your last Gazette, upon the subject of the Public Highways. It is truly a subject that our character is concerned in as well as our ease and comfort. I was passing the Three Bridges hill the other day, since your publication, and I was induced to stop and reconnoitre all the ground & the statement is perfectly true, that there is an abundant gravel hill on the north side of the little stream, not more, certainly, than one hundred yards distant from the dreadful place in the Three Bridges hill—This Gravel hill cannot be applied to any other purpose than to mending that hill, it is the very thing for it—it seems to have been designed by the kindness of nature for that object alone. I thought as I viewed the ground, that half a dozen horse carts and twelve men, could make the hill spoken of perfectly good in six working days—that is the hill could be cut down to an angle of easy ascent—the gullies filled up—the bottom of the hill causewayed with poles or timber (for at present it is causewayed down the hill to the dangerous and impassible spot, leaving the bad place untouched) and all well gravelled, to stand a dozen or twenty years with very little annual dressing off, by the aforesaid force of a dozen men and half a dozen horse carts in six days.

We must daily expect a thaw now, and when that comes, there will be no travelling over the Three Bridges hill—Travellers must be driven around to seek another route, and the Mail Coach will find it eminently dangerous, if passable at all. I hope all the citizens will take this matter up, and beg the overseer of the road to remove this impediment and wipe off the stigma from our country.

A TALBOT FARMER.

N. B. Since writing the above, I learn that the Mail Coach is often times obliged to leave the road to get by that hill. Does any community deserve the accommodation of a Mail Coach, which will not keep its high-ways in repair sufficient to permit the free & safe passage of the Mail throughout the year.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 15, 1822.
"The House of Delegates has been engaged for two days on Mr. Dorsey's tobacco bill, it excites a good deal of interest with the members from Charles, St. Mary's and Prince Georges and also of Baltimore city. Mr. Dorsey wished to confine the operation of the bill to Charles and St. Mary's, the Baltimore Delegates had it extended to this city; Dorsey thought that would defeat the bill, he therefore moved to re-consider the bill and have Baltimore stricken out, this has excited considerable debate, which will be continued to-morrow, and probably the next day—nothing of importance has been done lately."

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor & Council of Maryland.

Justices of the Orphan's Court.
FOR CAROLINE COUNTY.

John Boon Peter Willis
Thomas Culbreth.

Lottery Commissioners.
James L. Hawkins, Nathaniel F. Williams, James B. Ringgold.

Levy Court of Dorchester County.
George Lake, Jonathan Breeewood, William Wheatley, William M. Robinson, Joseph Byus, James Thompson, John Willis.

Orphans Court for Dorchester.
Levin Lake, Arthur Rich, Levin Marshall.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York National Advocate, Jan. 9.

"Hung be the Heavens with black"

SHAKESPEARE.

We have heretofore noticed the performances of a black corps dramatic in this city, at their Theatre, the corner of Bleeker and Mercer streets. It appears that the sable managers, not satisfied with a small share of profit and a great portion of fame, determined to rival the great Park Theatre, belonging to Messrs. Beekman and Astor, and accordingly hired the Hotel next door to the Theatre, where they announced their performances. The audience were generally of a riotous character, and amused themselves by throwing crackers on the stage, and cracking their jokes with the actors, until danger from fire, and civil discord, rendered it necessary to break up the establishment. The ebony coloured wags were notified by the Police, that they must announce their last performance; but they, defying the public authority, went on and acted nightly. It was at length considered necessary to interpose the arm of authority, and on Monday evening a dozen watchmen made part of the audience. The play was Richard. The watchmen interrupted the royal Plantagenet in one of his soliloquies, with—Hollo you, there—come along with me—Richard replied, with a real tragic grin, "Fellow begone—I am not at leisure." Not at leisure? says the watchmen, we'll find time for you, so come along. Several immediately ascended the stage, and arrested his Majesty. Where am I going? said he; "To de Tower!" No, to the watch house, said the Knights of the Lintern—so forth with Richard, Richmond, Lady Ann, and the two young Princes, were escorted, in their tinselled robes, to the watch house, into which they marched with royal contempt and defiance. King Richard dropped his character and assumed Macbeth,

and, on his entrance, broke out—

"How now you black and secret
Midnight hags—what are you about?
Come, come, said the watch, none of your
play acting airs—into the black hole with
you. The sable corps were thrust in one
green room together, where for some time,
they were loud and theatrical—ever and
anon, one would thrust his head through
a circular hole to survey the grim visages
of the watchmen. Finally, they plead
so hard in blank verse, and promised never
to act Shakespeare again, that the Police
Magistrates released them at a very late
hour.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

As our readers will no doubt take a lively interest in knowing the sentiments prevailing in different parts of the Union upon the important subject of our next President, we intend occasionally to publish extracts from other papers relating to it.—We perceive that the electioneering campaign is already warmly opened in Tennessee from the 'Whig' of Nashville, an extract from which we publish below.

It is now time to enquire who is this Mr. Crawford, and what are the mighty matters he has done for the western people? Several years a Senator in Congress from Georgia, Mr. Madison gave him a mission to France; but anxious to canvass for other Stations, he soon returned home, and was made Secretary at war. All military men will agree, that while in the war department his management was wretched. He knew nothing of his duties; got involved in difficulties; and by the favour of Mr. Monroe, was transferred to the Treasury. Our fiscal concerns have grown worse, and become more deranged ever since he took charge of them. Instead of giving himself up, like Sully or Gallatin, to the duties of his station his time is devoted to the pursuit of popularity, which should be given to state affairs.—The people of Tennessee no doubt still remember the shameful abandonment made of western rights and interests by Mr. Crawford in 1816, in the treaty with the Cherokees. The reputation of the brave men who overcame the Creeks was then tarnished by his machinations. For this, five years ago, we all remember one general sentiment of execration and disgust existed in Tennessee against this same Mr. Crawford; and now so very soon after, *mirabile dictu*, he is set up before us as the only man in a great nation worthy of ruling its destinies.

The great influence and integrity which 'Tennessee' ascribes to Mr. Crawford, is truly ludicrous. It is well known that the Crawford party in Georgia is on the wane, and that all their exertion has been insufficient to prevent the re-election of Governor Clark, the declared enemy of the minister of finance.—Crawford and all his adherents in Georgia, it is understood, spared no pains to defeat General Clark; but without effect. In no other state has this vaunted candidate any certain influence, unless perhaps it be some two or three of our Tennessee great men, who in their visits to Washington City have enlisted in his train. Those, in my opinion, should be content with the portion of public favour extended towards themselves, and not try to saddle their great patron on their constituents, whether they will or not.—As to Mr. Crawford himself, they can but be satisfied that if Mr. Monroe were now to dismiss him from the Cabinet, he would pass the balance of his life a very humble individual.

Mr. Crawford's integrity has been sufficiently set forth in a pamphlet published by Governor Clark; in which it is proved by sufficient documents, that he is politically and morally dishonest.—This may be thought a violent assertion; but let any impartial man read those documents, and he must say William H. Crawford, is an unsafe politician and a corrupt man. His hostility to our adopted citizens, at any rate, disqualify him for the Presidency, even if his reputation were less equivocal.

If Mr. Crawford's friends act with prudence, they will decline further contest on the subject of his claims to promotion for at least two years more; but they may distinctly understand, that there are many who are ready to take up the cudgels with them, if they persevere in their blind policy. I do not believe that Mr. Adams, Mr. Clinton, or any other man who will probably be a candidate, has any fixed interest in Tennessee; but there certainly does exist a general sentiment of dislike to William H. Crawford in this state, which is well calculated to thwart his views so far as this state is interested.

For my own part, I am as yet determined in favour of no candidate. It is an office of high trust, and there are many other illustrious individuals in our country as well qualified to discharge the duties of the situation as any of those already named, whose claims are more prominent. To Mr. Crawford there are serious obstacles, which cannot be overcome; and if the people are left to themselves for two or three years more, there is no question but a better choice can be made. At any rate all attempts at this early day to force any particular candidate on the public, William H. Crawford especially, are wicked and officious. All such manoeuvres ought to be regarded with a jealous eye, and shall be resisted.

GRACCHUS.

INQUISITION AT LISBON.

Extract of a letter dated Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1821.

"I send you a description of the Inquisition at this place, which I have been to visit. At the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th inst. Senhor Figueras presented a letter from the Keeper of the Inquisition, stating that on the building being opened for public inspection, the people had behaved in a very disorderly manner, breaking open doors and carrying away papers, &c. and that several persons had actually cried out that the building should be burned, whilst they held lighted candles in their hands, as if about to put their threats into execution; which they stated they would have done but for the interposition of the guards. The Keeper therefore prayed that measures should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such scenes. Senhor Bastos said, that if any such disorders as had been described had occurred it was owing to the refusal of the keepers to show the instruments of torture and the lower cells of the prison to the visitants. In his opinion these Gentlemen, the keepers, cherished a religious respect for the tribunal of which they spoke with apparent veneration. As it was apprehended the people might set fire to the place, it would be better to suspend lamps in various parts, and not allow visitants to carry lights. Senhor Fernando Thomas proposed that an inscription, of which the following is a translation, should be fixed on every place occupied by the Inquisition in Portugal:
"May eternal malediction follow every Portuguese, who does not hold for ever in abhorrence an invention so infernal."
"On the 8th of October, the Inquisition of Lisbon was thrown open for public inspection, and for the first four days the concourse of people of all descriptions that crowded to view it was so great that the pressure at the entrance rendered it an enterprise of some risk. The building is a large oblong, with a garden in the centre; there are three floors, with a number of vaulted passages, along the sides of which are cells of different sizes, from six by seven feet, to eight by nine feet. Each cell has two doors; the inner one of iron, the outer of oak, very strong. As there are no windows in the cells on the ground and middle floors, no light is admitted when the doors are shut. The cells on the upper floor are larger than the others, and each has an aperture like a chimney through which the sky is visible.—These were appropriated to the use of those who it was supposed might be liberated. In the roof of each cell (for they are all vaulted) is a small aperture of about an inch in diameter, and a private passage runs over each range, so that the persons employed by the Holy Office could at any time observe the conduct of the prisoners unseen, and if two persons were confined in one cell, hear their conversation. There are seats in these private passages so contrived, that a person sitting might inspect two of the cells at the same time, as by a turn of the head he could fix his eye upon the hole over either cell at pleasure; or he could hear what was said in either.—The persons appointed to listen to the discourse of the prisoners wore cloth shoes; so that their footsteps could not be heard. Frequently a familiar of the Holy Office was put into the cell of a prisoner, as a person arrested, in order to entrap the unfortunate inmate of this horrible place into admissions that might afterwards be used against him. I saw in several of the cells human skulls and bones; most of them appeared to have lain there for many years, as I broke some of them easily with my fingers; other were hard and fresh,—in a number of the cells the names of the unhappy inmates were written on the walls; some had strokes, apparently marking the number of days or weeks the victims of this horrid tyranny had been confined. On the wall of one cell I counted upwards of 500 of these marks. On the wall of another of the cells was written, 'Francisco Joze Carvalho, entered here the last day of March, 1809, and remained as many days as there are strokes on the wall. On the wall of another cell was written, 'John Laycock; the name had been covered with white wash, which had sealed off. There were a number of strokes under the same, and the figures eighteen were easily made out, the others were obliterated. Some of the cells which had not been used for several years were locked up, but the visitants soon broke them open. Human bones were found in many of these. In one was found part of a friar's habit, with a waist girdle of rope and some bones. The apertures like chimneys in some of the cells were closed; and I have been informed that it was a common mode of putting prisoners to death, to place them in these apertures which was then walled up, and quick lime being poured in from the top, a speedy end was put to their sufferings. The furniture is very old; the chairs in the halls are covered with leather studded all round with very large brass nails, I send you a piece of leather with one of these nails, taken from one of the best chairs. The large tables in the halls had drawers for papers; these the visitants broke open, every one being desirous of obtaining some relic of the once terrible Inquisition. In several of the cells there were mattresses, some of them old others nearly new; which proves that the inquisition was no Bugbear up to a very recent date. Besides the three floors which I have described, there are a number of cells under ground, which have not yet been opened. These it is supposed contain the apparatus for inflicting the tortures, &c. It is understood that these will shortly be thrown open to the public; when they are I shall not fail to visit them and shall send you a description. The spot on which the Inquisition stands was covered with houses in 1755, when the great earthquake happened, by which they were laid in ruins; so that the present building has not been erected more than sixty years; and all the victims that were immolated in it must have been sacrificed within that period."

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"How now you black and secret
Midnight hags—what are you about?
Come, come, said the watch, none of your
play acting airs—into the black hole with
you. The sable corps were thrust in one
green room together, where for some time,
they were loud and theatrical—ever and
anon, one would thrust his head through
a circular hole to survey the grim visages
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In Cambridge, on Wednesday the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Weller, Dr. John H. Hooper to Miss Ann Birkhead, all of Cambridge.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. William M. Stone, Mr. George Hopkins (of Matthias) to Miss Jane E. B. only daughter of Mr. Levin Winright, all of Somerset county.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 12th inst. William Coursey, of Lord's Gift, Queen Ann's county, aged 27 years—Also, Maj. John D. Taylor on the 14th inst. aged 48 years.

On the 14th inst. after a short illness, in Centreville, Queen Ann's county, James Bewley.

On the 9th inst. in this county, after a lingering illness, John Sears.

At West Gallaway, his late residence on the 16th inst. after a short illness, Allen Bowie, Esq. late Sheriff of this county.

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,
HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,

Returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement extended to him in his line of business, and solicits a continuance. He has lately received a supply of materials which will enable him to execute all orders at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Jan 19

To Rent,

For the present year, the Farm of which the late John Sears resided, situate on the Bay Side, near Haddaway's ferry. This farm contains about 300 acres, with a good Dwelling house & kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses thereon, in good repair. For terms apply to

WILLIAM SEARS.
Jan. 19—3w

Masonic.

A solemn funeral service, according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of Masonry, will be performed over the remains of Benj. W. LeCompte, Esq. deceased, late 1 W. of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, on the 12th day of February next, in Cambridge, his late residence. An Oration, adapted to the occasion, will be delivered by a member of the Lodge.

Brethren in the adjoining counties, who may think proper to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend.

It is requested that every officer, member and visitor, joining in the procession, will be clothed with a PLAIN WHITE APRON, quilted round the edges with black ribbon, and furnish himself with white gloves.

Jan 19

OPICE.

A special Meeting of the Queen Ann's County Agricultural Society, will be held at Chaplin's Tavern, in Centreville, on Saturday the 26th of the present month. By order,
H. D. SELLERS, Sec'y.

Jan 12.—tm

Public Sale.

By virtue of, and in obedience to, an order from the Orphans' Court of Talbot County, will be offered at public sale, at the late residence of Lewis Rhodes, of Caroline county, deceased, near Denton, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, all the personal estate of the said deceased (negroes excepted) consisting of Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs; some clean Wheat, a quantity of Corn, Corn husks, Wheat straw, top-fodder, some Flax in the straw, one Scine and Barge, the Wheat seeded on the premises, together with a variety of Articles too tedious to mention—A credit of six months will be given on all sums above six dollars, for six dollars and under the cash will be required, the purchaser giving note with security.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
IGNATIUS RHODES, Executor of Lewis Rhodes, deceased.

Jan. 12.—ts

MARYLAND,

Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court,
December 29th, 1821.

On application of WILLIAM REDGRAVES, administrator of James Boyer, late of Queen Ann's county deceased—ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's county Orphan's Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office this 29th day of December, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Register of Wills for Queen Ann's county.

PURSUANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of James Boyer late of Queen Ann's county deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof to the subscriber at or before the 6th day of March 1822; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: Given under my hand this 29th day of December 1821.

WILLIAM REDGRAVES, Adm'r. of James Boyer deceased.
January 12—3w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR-DRESSER,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPOSITE THE EASTON HOTEL,

Returns his thanks to the Public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favours, and informs them that he has just received a large supply of Beer and Cider of the best quality, which he will dispose of either by the barrel or smaller quantity. He has likewise received a supply of Apples, among which are the Cart House, &c. which he will dispose of by the barrel or bushel—Also, Beef Tongues cured by himself in a superior manner, Crackers, &c. all of which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Jan. 5—c

POETRY.

THE SWEET LITTLE CHINCHILLI HAT.

Oh! the face of the lady is dark'n'd & shaded, When shrouded beneath a tremendous Leghorn;

And her locks, be they ever so gracefully braided, From our view are completely conceal'd,

and withdrawn. The annals of fashion have nothing recorded, That e'er on the brow of a fair lady sat,

Which to beauty, hath so much of splendour afforded, As a sweet little Chinchilli hat.

How lovely it looks, with its tall feathers playing, Now showing—now hiding a beautiful face;

While the bright eyes below it, at freedom are straying, And we view in full splendour the features of grace!

Oh! there ne'er was a bonnet of silk or of satin, A turban of Turkey, a straw or a flat, That ever display'd so much beauty as that in A sweet little Chinchilli hat.

The girdle of gold is so tastefully twining, And wreathing its brightness and brilliance around, With the hues of the ribbon, its splendor combin'g,

That surely there never was thought of or found, 'Mong the whimsies of fashion, so changeful and flaunting, A bonnet so pretty, or tasteful, as that Whose charms I am singing—so sweet and enchanting,

As a sweet little Chinchilli hat. The quaker may put on her little drab bonnet, Unadorned, unassuming, and modest and plain,

And wear not a feather or ribbon upon it, For fear she might seem to the world to be vain; But the heart of a female will sometimes be beating

With vanity's pulse, pit-a-pat pit-a-pat, And there's nought that a lady appears half so sweet in, As a sweet little Chinchilli hat.

The Spectator, who laugh'd at the votaries of fashion, Hath told us, some bon-tonish ladies once wore A dress, which appear'd like a huge calabash on

The head, or a lofty and fortified tower; But e'en the Spectator had never decided A head-dress so tasteful and charmingly neat— With the ladies he surely at once would have sided,

And the sweet little Chinchilli hat. GOODNESS REWARDED.

We observe, in the Boston Centinel, some extraordinary accounts which happened about 70 years ago, of some young men, in the humble walks of life, rising to great eminence—and all, no doubt, in consequence of behaving as young men ought to behave—pure, correct, moral and honest in all their transactions.

One was a young Bostonian, who behaved so well that his master, (a merchant of this town) sent him on an important agency before he was of age—afterwards gave him one of his daughters in marriage, when he proceeded to London, and was settled there as the agent of his father-in-law—and such was his eminence, that he accumulated a large fortune in less than 20 years, was chosen member of Parliament, and Lord Mayor of London.

Another young man, named Hope, born at Quincy, came to Boston to live with his uncle—and at the age of 17, he went to London, and from thence to Amsterdam, where he became the greatest merchant and banker ever known before or since. There is no person who does business in any part of Europe, but what the name of Hope is familiar to, as a great banker.

Another young Bostonian was employed in the humble capacity of a sailor boy, and in a voyage to the West Indies, had the misfortune to have his leg bit off by a shark. He recovered his health, and finally settled in London, and became Lord Mayor of that city. At the time of his death, he was Commissary General of the whole of the British army, with a salary of 5000L per annum. We mention these things as a stimulus for young men to behave well, as there is no knowing how our lot may be cast in our journey through life.

Boston Gazette. EXTRAORDINARY ELECTION. One of the most singular and interesting cases of election that has fallen within our notice, occurred in the choice of Mayor of Liverpool in October last, Richard Bullin and William Mollineux, Esqrs. were the candidates, the former supported by the whig and reform interest, and the latter by the Canning or ministerial party. At the close of the first day, (St. Luke's day, Oct. 18.) at midnight, the poll stood at precisely 700 votes for each; the next day the court adjourned with 1050 for each candidate. The third day left Mr. Mollineux 1381 and Mr. Bullin 1739. And the fourth day terminated with 1019 for Mr. Bullin, to 1567 for Mr. Mollineux—majority 548. The first day 6s per man was paid for votes—the 2d the price rose to a half sovereign, with extra orders for all, &c.—the 3d day upwards of three pounds was paid for a vote—and on the 4th, from 5 to 6 pounds sterling was paid by each party for a single vote. So great

a number of freemen was never polled in Liverpool before, and it was computed that 3000L. was spent on each side. One of the electors sent the price of his vote to the editor of the Mercury, (hoping his example would induce others to follow it) in a letter, remarking:—I enclose, for the benefit of the Strangers' Friend Society, a sovereign, [guinea,] which was forced into my hand, when I gave my vote for the mayor, &c.—N. Y. Statesman.

SUPERNATURAL WARNING.

A young gentleman, by the name of C—, was some years ago, residing with a clergyman in the north of England, for the purpose of completing his education. He was heir to a large fortune, particularly amiable, of a lively disposition, gay in his manners, & entirely free from any taint of superstitious belief. He was strong & healthy and very unlikely, in any manner, to give credit to the workings of his imagination or to believe in dreams. One morning however, at breakfast, his haggard and pale looks, and his thoughtful manner, attracted the attention of his friends, who were accustomed to see him animated and healthy; and upon their pressing him to account for this sudden alteration, he confessed that he had, during the night had a dream which had made so strong an impression upon him that he could not drive it from his thoughts. He said that he had seen a young woman enter his room softly, with a light in one hand, and a knife in the other; that she made several attempts to stab him, but upon his resistance, she had disappeared. He then described her person and dress, both of which, he said, were so deeply impressed upon his memory, that they never could be effaced.

His friends treated the matter lightly and endeavoured to ridicule him for giving so much credit to a dream; & Mr C— himself, as if ashamed of his weakness, tried to banish it from his thoughts. Several months passed away, and he resumed his usual gaiety of manner; every thing appeared forgotten; and when his dream intruded itself upon his recollection, he laughed at himself for having ever thought of such a trifle.

Years had elapsed, and Mr. C— having come into the possession of a large property, proposed to an intimate friend to visit the continent. They left England together; & after having travelled through most of the countries in Europe, were returning home in the autumn of —. A long and tedious day's journey brought them very late one evening to a retired village on the borders of Hungary; there was but one inn in the place, and that, from its appearance, did not promise them very comfortable accommodation. However, they had no choice; it was too late to proceed, and they alighted. There was nothing remarkable in their reception, they were proceeding to the apartment which was allotted to them, when Mr. C— suddenly stopped short, and uttered a scream of horror; his friend ran to his assistance, surprised at an emotion for which he could not account, but Mr. C— having closed the door, related the circumstances of the dream which had made so much impression upon him some years before, adding, at the same time, that the female servant who had lighted them up stairs, was the same person, both in face, appearance, and dress, who had appeared to him in his vision. The sudden and unexpected recollection of a circumstance which had been so long forgotten, could not fail to agitate Mr. C— exceedingly; but as there was nothing suspicious in the manners of the inhabitants of the inn, the friends retired to rest, having first taken care to fasten the door, and place their pistols near them.

Overcome by the fatigue of travelling, they were soon both asleep; but Mr. C— awaking suddenly, beheld, to his extreme horror, the woman, standing over him, with a light in one hand, and a knife in the other, having the blade directed towards his breast, apparently about to strike. In his agony of horror, he uttered a scream, which awoke his friend, who springing quickly from his bed, was just in time to catch her arm.

By Virtue of a Decree of Kent County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday 19th day of January next, at Mr. Thomas Peacock's Tavern, in Chester Town, at the hour of 12 o'clock, A. M. the following valuable

REAL ESTATE; All that Farm and premises, being part of the Real Estate of Charles Tilden, deceased, situate on Sassafraz River, at the mouth of Turner's creek, in Kent county, and being part of a tract of land called Bennetts Lowe, (now in the possession of Henry Sullivan as tenant.) The said Farm contains 318 acres of Land; has an abundant supply of valuable timber; and vessels can anchor and take in grain, within 30 yards of the shore. The soil is rich and productive—and it is believed this Farm offers greater inducements to purchasers than are often to be met with on this shore. Possession will not be delivered till the first of January next. The terms of sale are, four hundred dollars to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder of the purchase money in one, two and three years, in equal payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security for the payment thereof, with interest on the whole sum from the day of sale. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

HENRY TILGHMAN, Trustee. Chestertown, Jan. 5, 1822.—ts

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

Easton Mail Line.

THROUGH IN TWO DAYS. This line will commence the Winter Establishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving at Wilmington the next evening. Returning leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship, Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Friday mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages and Horses together with careful Drivers and as this line is the most speedy mode of conveyance, and we may add the most economical, as the fare from Easton to Wilmington will be but five dollars and twenty-five cents or six dollars and twenty-five cents to Philadelphia, with the above advantages we hope for a full share of the public patronage. The above line passes through Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head of Sassafraz, Warwick and Middletown. Passengers and others can be supplied with Horses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Carriages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLEMON LOWE, Easton, JOHN KEMP, Chestertown, CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafraz, ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington. Proprietors. Nov. 10, 1821.—tf.

Union Tavern. The subscriber having taken the above stand formerly occupied by Mr. Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his services to the public—This establishment is now in complete repair for the reception and accommodation of travellers or citizens, who may honor him with a call. His table will be supplied with the best products of the markets, and his bar constantly furnished with the choicest Liquors. His stables are supplied with the best Corn Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. and are attended to by faithful Ostlers.—Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers can be furnished for any part of the peninsula—his servants are attentive, and it will be the endeavor of the subscriber to please all who may give him a call. CHARLES W. NABB. July 7—tf

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, JAMES C. WHEELER. EASTON, June 30th, 1821. N. B. The subscriber being aware of the pressure of the times, intends regulating his prices accordingly.

To Rent, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House at present occupied by Doctor John Stevens, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. To be hired for the ensuing year, a good Country Blacksmith. December 8—tf

To be Let, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, The House and premises on South Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas. NS. HAMMOND. December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones, CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he hopes by his knowledge of the profession (having served his apprenticeship with one of the first Watch-Makers in Baltimore) and close application, to merit a share of the public patronage. Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough, Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county, who may have Watches to repair, by depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn, the Mail Carrier, may depend on having their orders strictly and punctually executed. H. B. J.

REMOVAL. William Cooper, TAYLOR, Thankful for past favours, respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop, to the House formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washington street, nearly opposite the Court House, where he is ready to execute all orders in his line, in the most fashionable manner, the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice. Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—tf

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be given. W. C.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR, A Negro Man and two Women, one of whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to be put out for his victuals and clothes—Enquire of the Printer. December 8

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 5th day of October last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman named JANE, Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a yellowish complexion—She says she belongs to Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law. ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff. of Charles county, Md. Dec. 8—3w

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 30th day of September last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Woman, who calls herself Nancy Horsey, Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made and of a yellowish complexion had on when committed, a blue cloth great coat and sundry other clothing. She says she is free. The owner of the above runaway is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be discharged according to law. ALEXR. MATTHEWS, Shff. of Charles county, Md. Dec. 8—3w

Stop the Thieves!

STOP THE THIEVES! FORTY DOLLAR REWARD. Were stolen from the subscriber, living in Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del on the night of the 15th ult two horses, the one a dark brown half mare, about 13 years old, 15 hands high, very much of the English ball breed, blind of the near eye, four white feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her face and white under lip. She is a natural trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well in the plough, was shod all round and was in good order. The other is a blood bay, with black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about 15 1/2 hands high, short neck, no white re-collected about him, except some brittle marks, and a streak across his left hand joint, about one inch in length. He was in good order, shod all round, paces principally, is a clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to work in almost any way. He is a little bulky about his ham joints which is perhaps an indication of strength, but may be taken by strangers for a fault. The thieves are supposed to have belonged to a company with two men who had purchased of the subscriber a few days before, a grey horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars, but of which forty one on examination proved to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned of thirty years of age, one of them had on a snuff coloured coat, jean panaloets, calf skin shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn, was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and passed in the neighbourhood by the name of John Thompson. The complexion and hair of the other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim rather broader than what is termed fashionable. He passed in the neighborhood by the name of Thomas Domorse. They both appeared to have tender hands. It is supposed the horses have been taken to the forest, as it is thought they were seen taken through Smyrna the day after they were stolen. The above reward will be given for the detection of the thieves and the return of the horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves; and ten dollars for each of the horses and all reasonable charges paid on the horses being brought home. WILLIAM JOHNSTON. October 20th—tf

MARYLAND, QUEBENS ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS COURT. December 29th; A. D. 1821. On application of Frederick Smith and Mary his wife, formerly Mary Hall, administratrix of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's county deceased, ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's Estate, and that they cause the same to be inserted once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court; I have hereunto subscribed my name and the seal of my office affixed this 29th day of December 1821. THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r. of Wills for Queen Ann's County. Pursuant to the above order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscribers of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said County in Maryland, letters of administration, on the personal Estate, of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's 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 subscribers on or before the 13th day of June 1822, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 29th day of December, 1821. FREDERICK SMITH, adm'r. MARY SMITH, adm'r. of William Hall, deceased. Jan. 12—3w

NOTICE. The County Clerks, and the late Sheriffs on the Eastern Shore, are hereby warned to close their respective Accounts with the state of Maryland, by payment into this Treasury, the respective balances due from them, on or before the twentieth day of February next; Process will issue against all those, who fail to comply with this Notice. WILL. RICHARDSON, Treasr. Eastern Shore Md. Jan. 12—3w

Family Medicines.

T. H. DAWSON & Co. AGENTS FOR THE PROPRIETOR, Have just received a fresh supply of the following valuable Medicines.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE

LEE'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS. Is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the proprietor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every week during the prevalence of BILIOUS, YELLOW, and MALIGNANT FEVERS, will under the blessing of Providence, prove an infallible preventive, and further that in the present stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health. They are admirably adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions—to restore appetite, a regular habit of body, and promote free perspiration. Please inquire for "LEE'S" Anti Bilious Pills.

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The proprietor has now the pleasure of stating that the following case came under his immediate observation. His little daughter about 5 years old, appeared very visibly to lose her flesh, no particular cause could be given for her thus pining away, she was at length taken with fevers which, with other symptoms, led him to believe she had worms.—He gave her a dose of Lee's Lozenges which brought away incredible as it may appear, two worms, one one fifteen and the other thirteen inches in length, each three fourths of an inch round. He has given the Lozenges to another of his children, which brought away a vast quantity of very small worms. The proprietor is now in possession of the large worms—those inclined to see them can be gratified by calling at his Dispensary.

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EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

VOL. V.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1822.

NO. 216.

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.

We have the pleasure to spread before our patrons to-day a part of the most interesting and valuable Agricultural Essay, that has ever come under our notice—and most particularly adapted to a large portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, possessing strong but cold and low pine lands, and most fortunately too, possessing wide spread and inexhaustible beds of the richest shell marl. They will here see, with high pleasure, science paying well merited homage to the memory of their most distinguished Farmer, the late worthy and venerable John Singleton—they will here also see the clearest demonstration, that marl to their lands is vastly more valuable, than every other manure, except ashes, or shells, which indeed are the same in effect. Mr. Rubin's essay should be thoroughly studied by every American Farmer, and will, we have no doubt, be esteemed a most valuable article in Europe.

ON THE COMPOSITION OF SOILS, AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT BY CALCAREOUS MANURES.

Received from the Agricultural Society of Prince George, by the Delegation of the United Agricultural Societies of Va. Dec. 6, 1821.—Read and ordered to be printed in the AMERICAN FARMER.

Three years ago, I ventured to lay before this Society, opinions respecting the nature of soils, and the action of calcareous manures, which had then received no support from my own experience, and but little from that of others. I was fully aware of the risk, in presenting a theory so general and comprehensive in its application, and on that account, so easy to overthrow, if untrue; but I was induced to take that course, from my conviction of its correctness, and the hope of gaining the assistance of others, towards furnishing the proofs, which numerous and varied experiments with calcareous manures, could only afford. It was my intention to return the subject, whenever I should be able to offer practice, as well as theory, and either to sustain the opinions before advanced, or to acknowledge whatever experience might show to be erroneous.

The propositions formerly submitted, were as follows:

That soils are essentially different in their capacity for improvement, from some general cause which is far more operative, than such particular and auxiliary causes, as being stiff or light, moist or dry, level or hilly.

That soils under similar circumstances, are capable of improvement, by animal and vegetable manures, in proportion to the degree of their natural fertility.

That the fertility or barrenness of soils, is caused by the presence or absence of a proper proportion of carbonate of lime, or calcareous earth; and of course that the quantity which soils contain of this ingredient, measures their capacity for improvement.

That the fertilizing effects of calcareous earth, are principally produced by its power of combining manures with soils, between which there would otherwise be no attraction, and of neutralizing acids, which exist in all soils destitute of calcareous matter.

That for the want of these properties, it is impossible to improve poor soils with profit, by means of animal and vegetable manures, without previously correcting the defect in their constitution.

The different capacities of Soils for improvement.

Of the foregoing propositions, none perhaps will so readily obtain the assent of experienced cultivators, as those which affirm soils of similar texture to possess very unequal capacities for improvement, and that the degree is in proportion to their original productiveness. These facts, however, so important to every rational scheme of improvement, appear to have excited but slight, if indeed any attention, either in Europe or America. To make and apply as much manure as possible, seems to be considered by all writers, as sufficient to insure fertility to the soil, and profit to the cultivator. They do not tell us, that many exceptions to this rule may be found, and that some soils, without any apparent defect, if not incapable of being enriched by animal and vegetable manures, would at least cause more loss than profit by their improvement.

Some persons admit this difference in soils,

but consider a deficiency of clay to be the obstacle to permanent improvement. The general excess of sand in our poor lands, would warrant this belief to a superficial observer. But clays, in proportion to their extent, are as frequently found poor, as sands, and the most sterile, bodies of land in this county, are also the stiffest. A poor clay soil will certainly retain manure longer, and may be rendered more productive than a poor sandy soil: but when the difference of expence in manure and cultivation is considered, I doubt whether the improvement of the lighter soil would not be attended with more profit, or rather with less actual loss.

If all soils of similar texture, were equally capable of being enriched, we should not see extensive districts altogether rich, or altogether poor, and which have maintained their respective characters, from the time they were brought under cultivation. It cannot be supposed that every farmer in one district is an improver, and in the other, every one an exhauster. If soils were equally fit to be improved, we should see their value vary as much, as the industry and intelligence of their owners. Animal and vegetable manures, applied to any amount whatsoever to the clays of Prince George, or the sands of Sussex, would not make them as valuable as the stiff lands of Back river, or the light loam of Nansemond: and even if such means caused the greatest productiveness, not as much would be retained after five years of exhaustion, as the others now show after a century.

Calcareous earth the cause of fertility.
Soils containing a proper proportion of calcareous earth, are invariably rich in their natural state, and those which are sterile, either contain an excessive quantity, or are totally destitute of this necessary ingredient.

This opinion was formed entirely on the visible qualities of soils, and the effects of calcareous manures. But it is obvious that the only certain test of its truth, is an accurate and extensive examination of soils of different characters, by chemical analysis, and thus ascertaining the exact proportion of carbonate, or other compounds of lime, contained in each. This did not appear very difficult to perform, according to Professor Davy's directions, even though the operator might possess but slight knowledge of chemistry in general. Under this impression, I did not fail to attempt obtaining proof in this way, though unacquainted with either the theory or practice of chemistry, and without any opportunity of receiving instruction, from communication with others who were better informed. Thus situated, perhaps it would have been better (and certainly more prudent) to leave such investigations to those who are fully competent. I should have chosen that course, had there been any hope of similar operations from chemists, but their total neglect of the chemistry of agriculture, leaves no ground to expect a change, until farmers themselves point out the abundant harvest of discovery, which will hereafter reward some successful investigator.

When the proportion of carbonate of lime in a soil is considerable, and perfect accuracy is not essential, its amount may be easily ascertained, by the first process described in Davy's "Agricultural Chemistry." But it is not sufficiently exact to determine the character of a soil, when an error of one grain in 100, would class it incorrectly. The inaccuracies attending this mode, arise from the muriatic acid which is used to dissolve the lime, taking up also a small portion of clay and vegetable matter; all these will be precipitated together, by the carbonate of potash, and cannot be separated without a subsequent process, which (from the small quantities usually obtained) would be both difficult and uncertain. If compounds of lime and vegetable acids are present, (which for reasons hereafter to be stated, I believe to be common ingredients of soils,) they would appear in the result as carbonate of lime, although the soil might not have contained a particle of the latter substance.

The analysis by means of the Pneumatic Apparatus, (of which a plate and description are given in Davy's "Agricultural Chemistry,") is liable to none of these errors; and when the few which are peculiar to this mode are guarded against, its accuracy is almost perfect in ascertaining the proportion of the single substance, to which its use is limited. It should be remembered, that it indicates the presence of lime in no other form, but when combined with carbonic acid. By means of this apparatus my examinations have been made, with much care, and I think with as much accuracy, as can in any case be expected.

It is very probable, that from ignorance of some particular properties of the substances used, I may have been betrayed into gross errors, without suspecting it. Should this be the case, I would gladly be corrected; and for that purpose, I shall explain the process by which I examined soils, more fully, than its importance merits. Most farmers are determined not to understand any thing; however simple it may be, which relates to chemistry: I hope this

resolution will for once be suspended, on my assurance that I shall speak of no process, which may not be well understood, or even repeated, by persons who possess no knowledge of that science.

The Pneumatic Apparatus ascertains the proportion of carbonate of lime in a soil, by measuring the carbonate acid gas evolved, on the application of a stronger acid. Nothing, therefore, can be mistaken for that earth, unless it is also combined with carbonic acid. Magnesia is the only other substance in soils thus combined, and when present, appears in the result as lime. Its amount however, is so inconsiderable, as scarcely ever to effect the true result. There is another slight source of error; a small quantity of carbonate of lime, varying between half a grain and three grains, will always be lost to the result, either by the condensation or absorption of a part of the gas, or from the acid not reaching every particle of soil. This was ascertained by frequently submitting to examination, known quantities of pure chalk, either alone, or mixed with other earth. Whether much or little was tried, the loss was always as above stated, except that when chalk was used alone, the loss never amounted to one grain. To diminish as much as possible even this small error in the results, large quantities of soil were used, and to each, a small known quantity of pure chalk was previously added, and as much deducted from the result. This served not only to shew a proportion too small to be otherwise indicated, but also, when no other carbonate of lime was present, it proved in every experiment whether the apparatus was in good order, and the result perfectly correct. Muriatic acid was applied to the soil, to considerable excess, and the mixture agitated, as long as any gas was produced.

The soils were frequently subjected to two other processes, for the purpose of comparing results. After the action in the pneumatic apparatus was over, the carbonate of lime was separated, in the mode prescribed by Davy, and the weight ascertained. Its purity was then proved, by throwing it into diluted sulphuric acid. By uniting with this acid, the magnesia (if any) forms Epsom salts, the clay forms alum, and the lime becomes gypsum. The last alone being insoluble, may be separated in a solid form, from the other salts, and the vegetable extract. Sulphuric acid is far from an accurate test for carbonate of lime; but it is enough so, to confirm the first process, and to shew that no reliance can be placed on the second, which is generally resorted to for this purpose.

The following examinations are of soils which are well known, and present every different character which this district furnishes. The specimens were all taken from places, which are supposed never to have been manured, and when any are described as retentive of manure, or otherwise, the inference is drawn from its effects on adjoining and similar soils.

1. Rich black loam, from the top of the bluff at Coggin's Point, containing muscle shells throughout. Long under exhausting cultivation. 1000 grains, cleared of all the coarse shelly matter (as it can have no effect on the soil until finely divided,) gave 16 ounce measures of carbonic acid gas, equal to 32 grains of carbonate of lime.

2. 1000 grains of similar soil, from another part of the same field, gave

By measurement of gas, 24 grs of carbonate of lime.

By precipitation (according to Davy's Ag. Chem.) 31

By sulphuric acid, 29

For the amount of carbonate of lime obtained by the last process, I take two thirds of the quantity of sulphate of lime formed.

3. Soil of an island containing about 5 acres of level dry land, lying at the end of Coggin's Point, and surrounded by the river and tide marsh. The east end, dark brown shelly loam, capable of producing 35 bushels of corn per acre. The shells and value of the land decrease together, as the west end is approached, where shells are seen but in a few small spots, and the product about 12 or 14 bushels. Sorrel thinly scattered over the poorest part. Long under exhausting cultivation.

1000 grains of soil from the east end gave—

Of coarse shelly matter (separated by hand,) 8 grs.

Of finely divided carbonate of lime 82

1000 grains from the west end, taken from one of the spots showing shells, gave,

Of coarse shelly matter, about 1 grain.

finely divided carbonate of lime, by measurement of gas, 14

by precipitation, 6

Difference, 5 1/2

4. Soil from Eppe's Island—dark coloured rich clay loam—the arable land very much reduced by a long course of the three shift system, but is still considered of the first quality.

To 1000 grains of soil, I added 5 grains of pure chalk, they gave 1 1/2 oz. measures of gas—equal

To carbonate of lime, 2 1/2 grs.
do by precipitation 17
do by sulphuric acid 4
known quantity, 3

The true result by the measurement of gas, deducted from the known quantity added, shews a loss of half a grain, and that the soil contained no carbonate of lime.

5. Soil from Edward H. Neblett's land—part of an extensive body of similar quality lying between Powell's creek and Ward's creek: very poor, stiff, light coloured clay. Contained no carbonate of lime.

6. Soil from another large tract of poor land in this county, lying between Otterdam swamp and the head waters of Ward's creek. Close and stiff, from the fineness of the sand, of which the soil is mostly formed; remarkable for producing large and excellent pine timber. Contains no carbonate of lime.

7. Soil from Richard Coker's land, Surry, between Black water and Otterdam swamp—close, poor and sandy. 1000 grains gave—

Carb. of lime, by measurement of gas, none.

by precipitation, 7 grs.

by sulphuric acid, about 2

8. Soil from Eldridge Blunt's land, Sussex a mile south of Black water; light and poor 1000 grains gave—

Carbonate of lime, by measurement of gas, none.

by precipitation, 6 grs.

by sulphuric acid, none.

9. The three following specimens were taken from land cleared within a few years, and not more than 100 yards apart. They shew the characters of the remarkable strip of land, lying between the high hills & James' river, and extending nearly from Bailey's creek to Powell's creek. Soil generally light, rich and durable, but interspersed throughout with barren knolls of shelly sand, pure sand, (apparently,) and sometimes stiff clay.

1000 grains of the best soil gave 1 1/2 grs. of carbonate of lime.

400 grains of poor sandy soil in which some particles of shelly matter were visible—gave 87 grains of carbonate of lime—near 22 per cent. I have used sand less calcareous than this as manure, with good effect.

To 1500 grains of poor clay soil, near the two last, I added 29 grains of pure chalk, and obtained of carbonate of lime, 29 grains

Known quantity 29

— 1 g. loss; soil contained none.

10. 1000 grains of poor stiff soil from Green Spring, James City county, gave no carbonate of lime.

11. Soil of the best quality, from the neighbourhood of Huntsville, Alabama; brown or chocolate colour, and uncommonly friable and light, though containing very little sand.

To 1080 grains of soil, I added 6 of pure chalk, and obtained by measurement of gas, 8 1/2 grs. carb. lime.

Add the usual average [loss 2

— 10 1/2

Deduct the known quantity previously added 6

Quantity present 4 1/2 grains.

The solution precipitated gave of carb. of lime, (or solid matter,) 73 grains.

I was prepared to expect in our soils, a very small quantity of calcareous earth, compared to those of Europe, of which analysed have been published; the deficiency, however, proved to be still more general, than was expected. Among all the soils, analysed and described by Kirwan, Davy and Rozier, I believe not one is stated to be entirely destitute of carbonate of lime, and the average proportion contained, is very seldom equalled by any in this country. Here, not an atom is present in more than nine-tenths of our soils. This remarkable difference in constitution, proves (even to those who may attach no value to my views of the subject,) that the same modes of improvement cannot be applicable to both—and that if calcareous manures are serviceable in England and France, they must be far more beneficial in Virginia.

Many other examinations of various descriptions, concur with those stated above, in the following important results; 1st, that all soils containing any quantity of carbonate of lime, not exceeding 10 per cent, are durably fertile—and, 2dly, that every soil naturally poor, is entirely destitute of carbonate of lime, excepting the very few cases, in which the proportion is so excessive as to cause sterility. So far, facts completely support the theory of the constitution of fertile soils, and exhibit the general cause, and the complete, if not the only remedy for sterility. But there is an apparent and striking contradiction, in the many rich soils which are as destitute of carbonate of lime, as the poorest. This difficulty will be explained, when that particular class comes under consideration. It is first necessary to arrange soils according to their composition, and to treat of

each class, under its proper head: all may be properly distributed among the four classes, which I shall call, *calcareous*, *super-calcareous*, *acid*, and *neutral soils*.

Calcareous Soils.
To this class belong all soils which contain finely divided carbonate of lime, but not enough to injure their productiveness. They are dark colored, friable, rich in their natural state; durable and retentive of animal and vegetable manures. The growth of wild locust is almost confined to soils of this class, and after cultivation, they always throw up white clover in abundance.

Super-calcareous Soils.
In these, the quantity of carbonate of lime is so great as to injure or destroy their powers of production. They can only be improved by applying siliceous sand or clay and vegetable manures, in quantities sufficient to reduce the proportion of calcareous earth, to the standard of fertility. This would be so expensive, that such soils may be considered almost unimprovable.

What proportion of calcareous earth will cause sterility, must depend on the nature of the other ingredients of the soil, the inclination of the surface, and the quantity of water which it is accustomed to receive. The sand of the desert which has covered and destroyed so much of the fertile land of Egypt, is said to be almost entirely composed of carbonate of lime. Rain scarcely ever occurs in that country; but whenever water is conveyed to these naked sands, by irrigation, they immediately become highly productive.

Why a large proportion of carbonate of lime, should cause sterility, is not very evident, nor would the inquiry be of much importance. 'Tis enough that we know such to be its effect. Soils of this class are very rare in this country, but in many parts of the old world, they are so common, as to induce my belief, that the excess of calcareous earth is as much the cause of sterility there, as its deficiency with us. Most of the barren plains of England, are composed principally of chalk; and it appears from Rozier, that such soils are still more common in France—to which country, I presume, his remarks should be applied, though he makes no such limitation. He divides soils into three grades, according to their value and states their composition to be as follows:

1st quality,—10 parts composed of	
carbonate of lime	1
pure clay	6
siliceous sand	2
vegetable earth;	1
—	—
2d quality,—carbonate of lime	2 1/2
clay	4
siliceous sand	3
vegetable earth	1 1/2
—	—
3d quality,	10
carbonate of lime	5
clay	1
siliceous sand	4
—	—
And a very small proportion of vegetable earth.	10

This statement of Rozier's is doubtless well founded, as far as his observations extended, and according to his estimate, the least productive of the soils, he enumerates, contain 50 per cent of calcareous earth. It is then not to be wondered at, that chemists should never have suspected fertility to be caused by the very substance, which was found most plenty in barren soils. The proportion which Rozier assigns to the best soils, (10 per cent,) agrees with the results of my examinations, though I have but seldom found as much.

Acid Soils.
The soils which belong to this class, contain an excess of vegetable acid, above the quantity necessary to combine with the small quantity of lime which may be present; of course they have no carbonate of lime. Such soils only produce in abundance, the acid plants, pine, whortleberry, sorrel, (rumex acetosa) and broom grass. They are naturally poor, and incapable of receiving durable improvement, except from calcareous manure.

I have advanced no opinion which is less supported by authority, or to which stronger opposition may be expected, than the supposition of acidity being a common ingredient of soils. The term *acid soil*, is frequently used by farmers and writers on agriculture, but so loosely and with a meaning so indefinite as to deserve no consideration. Of those who really mean

* Cours Complet d'Agriculture, par F. Abbe Rozier.
Pine, sorrel, and at least one species of whortleberry, are sour to the taste—this quality in broom grass, rests on conjecture. A remarkable exception to the rule above stated, is found in the acid plant, vulgarly called horse sorrel, (oxalis acetosella) which prefers soils the most unlike in quality to this class, and I have seen it on a soil calcareous to excess. It is probable that this plant draws its acid entirely from the atmosphere, and not from the earth.

What the world conveys, there are but few who speak of acid in earth. Darwin and Dickson suppose sulphuric acid to be present in certain clays; both, most probably, on the authority of Morveau, who detected it by chemical analyses. Davy says that the same acid is found in peat, (a kind of vegetable soil not found here,) but with this single exception, does not name any kind of acid, nor any compound of vegetable acids, in his enumeration of all the substances, contained in soils. Dickson, also, slightly mentions "other acids" besides the sulphuric, but without stating their kind, or his reasons for believing in their existence: it is not necessary, however, to discuss opinions on this subject, when advanced by an author who is capable of recommending gypsum for the purpose of neutralizing acids.

Dandonald, alone, supposes vegetable acids to be abundantly formed in soils, and by uniting with the calcareous earth present, to form salts of lime. According to this author, these effects are produced in the following manner—Oxygen, which is one of the ingredients of atmospheric air, has a tendency to unite with all vegetable substances. When dead vegetables are exposed on the surface of the earth, they become oxygenated, or combined with a small proportion of oxygen, which makes them incapable of rotting, or of rendering any service to soil or vegetation. By uniting with more oxygen, the oxalic acid will be produced, which becomes oxalate of lime, by combining with the lime in the soil. It follows from this reasoning of Dandonald's, that this process must continue as long as there is vegetable matter, to be acted on, and after all the calcareous earth is taken up free acid will form, and remain in the soil, until neutralized by calcareous manures.

This theory of oxygenation, if it could be relied on as correct, would discover sources of vegetable acid operating at all times, and in all places. But it seems to prove too much, to be altogether true. Had such been the action of the atmosphere on the surface of the earth, every particle of vegetable matter must have become either insoluble or acid, and not a spot could have escaped being reduced to absolute sterility. Though this work was published more than twenty years ago, I have never seen in any of later date, the slightest notice of this theory; the oxalate of lime which it makes an ingredient so universal in soils, is not mentioned as such by Kirwan or Davy, and Dandonald himself does not state that he ever detected it by analyses. But for the tacit denial, by all later writers, of the presence of vegetable acid or its compounds in soil, my task would be only to apply Dandonald's discovery to the peculiarities of our soils.

As it is, I shall offer some additional reasons, which alone appear to me, sufficient to prove the existence of acid soils. Grisenthwaite, the latest writer on agricultural chemistry, has the following passage, in his 'New Theory of Agriculture': "Chalk has been recommended, as a substance calculated to correct the sourness of land. It would surely have been a wise practice to have previously ascertained the certainty of this existence of acid, and to have determined its nature, in order that it might be effectually removed. The fact really is, that no soil was ever yet found to contain any notable quantity of acid. The acetic and carbonic are the only two that are likely to be generated by any spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, & neither of these have any fixity when exposed to the air."—This is probably correct, as a mere chemical fact. I certainly have never examined a soil containing enough uncombined acid, to be detected by the usual tests. But still the term acid will be applied with propriety to soils, in which growing vegetables continually receive it from the decomposition of others, (for which no 'fixity' is necessary,) or in which acid exists combined with some base, which readily yields it to growing plants, to be thus quickened or retarded, according to their kind. It will be sufficient for me, if I can show, that certain soils contain some substance, or possess some property, which promotes exclusively the growth of acid plants—that this cause is increased, by adding known vegetable acids to the soil—and is totally removed, and can only be removed, by the application of alkaline manures, which destroy all acids. Leaving it to chemists to determine the nature and properties of this substance, I merely contend for its existence; and from whatsoever cause these effects may be produced, for the want of a more appropriate name, I shall call that cause, acidity.

All soils of this description, however unproductive when under cultivation, produce a luxuriant growth of pine and whortleberry before they are prepared for the plough, and sorrel and broom grass afterwards. These plants never thrive on calcareous soils. Pines are rarely, if ever seen on the rich lands of the Western States; while their number and size are remarkable on the barrens of the Carolinas.—I have had no opportunity of examining these soils—but fear not to assert, that the first contain calcareous earth, and that the last are totally without.

One vegetable acid will feed plants producing other kinds; thus pine leaves, and oak wood produce sorrel, and I have heard that pomeace (which certainly is a poison to valuable plants) has similar effects. Peat and fossil coal contain sulphuric, and perhaps vegetable acid; and Dandonald says, that a growth of sorrel is the invariable consequence, when either of these substances has been applied as manure. Farm yard manure, which gives out acetic acid when decomposing, will encourage the growth of sorrel more than any other plant, if the soil to which it is applied is not immediately cultivated, and is not calcareous. Cultivation immediately following manuring will of course, prevent the growth of sorrel, but does not diminish its cause, which still inflicts its evil effects on the crop. It is well known that all decomposing vegetable matter gives out acid, and as it is greedily seized and stored up, by acid plants, the natural process is made evident by which this quality of soils, commences and continues.

An acid soil made artificially calcareous, by lime or shell marl, is thereby rendered incapable of producing sorrel or broom grass. On these facts I rest the proof of the existence of acid soils. Much the greater part of the lands of lower Virginia are rendered unproductive by acidity & generation after generation have toiled on them without being remunerated, & without suspecting that their land throughout, was even then as rich, as their few improved lots appeared to be. The cultivator of such soil, who knows not its peculiar disease, has no other prospect, than a gradual decrease of his present scanty crops: but if the evil is understood, and the means of its removal within his reach, he has reason to rejoice that his soil was so constituted, as to be preserved from the effects of his own improvidence and that of his fore-fathers. The presence of acid, by restraining the productive power of the soil, has in a great measure, saved it from exhaustion; and after a course of cropping, which would have utterly ruined more productive lands, the powers of our soils remain scarcely impaired, and ready to be called into action at will, by the use of calcareous manures. If an English agriculturalist was asked, what would be the effect of 50 years continued and severe cropping and close grazing, without manure, his answer would certainly be, that such a course could not fail, to be followed by complete and hopeless sterility. Yet we know instances enough, where such has been the practice, on soils never productive, and which however damaged, still continue under cultivation. In other countries, the existence of soils which were incapable of being either improved or exhausted, to any considerable extent, would justly be considered a fact so remarkable, as to merit all the labour of investigation, which it might require. Here, its frequency causes it to be unnoticed; and they who seek improvement, continue to obey rules drawn from English agriculturalists, on soils to which England furnishes no parallel.

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(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Mr McKim reported favourably on the petition of the president and directors of the City Bank of Baltimore. Mr Price obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the removal of certain civil cases, from one county to another. The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr Price reports a bill to regulate the removal of certain civil cases, from one county to another.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby directed to inform this house, at as early a period as possible, during this present session, the whole number of persons who have been, since the termination of the revolutionary war, and who now are, on the pension list of this state, on whose order each pension is paid, and whether any other proof is required that the person entitled to a pension is living, than an order for the same in writing, purporting to be signed by such person.

Mr Miller delivers the following report: The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, relating to the wing-dam of the Susquehanna Canal beg leave to report:

That the subject of the memorial is one of great moment to all interested in the trade of the Susquehanna, and to the proprietors of the Canal, and ought to be considered with the utmost impartiality and justice. Were the case taken alone from the statements of the memorialists of Cecil county, the committee could not hesitate to recommend some summary process to abate the wing-dam, but in the candid investigation of the subject, the committee cannot, in justice to the senate, and to the country, disregard the adverse statements of the proprietors of the canal & of certain other citizens residing in the neighbourhood of the canal, from which a complete issue has arisen, to be decided by the legislature, or by commissioners to be for that purpose appointed. It is evident from the nature of the subject that the matter in issue cannot be investigated here, with the chance of arriving at all the merits of the case, and rendering complete justice to all parties. The enquiry must be had on the spot, where all circumstances, rights and claims involved, may be seen in their true character: And to this end, the Committee have thought it necessary to report a bill.

By order,

T. W. LOOCKERMAN, Com. Clk.

Mr Price obtained leave to report a bill concerning the Shepherd's Town Bridge company.—The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr Price reports a bill concerning the Shepherd's Town Bridge company.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

The president laid before the senate a communication from the Treasurer of the Western Shore, enclosing a statement exhibiting the whole number of persons who have been placed on the pension list of this state, in compliance with an order of the Senate of the 15th inst. Mr Price obtained leave to report a bill concerning magistrates' judgements. Mr P. reports said bill.—The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

A message was sent to the house of delegates proposing to appoint a joint committee, of both houses for the purpose of examining the Susquehanna canal wing-dam, & Mr Price was appointed on the part of the senate.—The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

The following bills were passed and sent to the senate. For the relief of the heirs and widow of John Vincent Cookey. The supplement to the act for the benefit of Garrison Forrest Academy. To regulate the pay of the judges of the orphans' court of Somerset, which was amended to include Washington, Baltimore, Charles, St. Mary's, Frederick, Dorset and Talbot. The further supplement to the act to erect a market house in Hagerstown. For the benefit of George and William Reed of Caroline. For the relief of Henry Truit, of Worcester. For a wharf & lumber yard at Stapleford's creek: To establish an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore. The house adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr Dennis reports a bill to revive an act for the benefit of insolvent debtors. Mr Allen reports a bill to regulate the fees of different officers in this state.—Read.

The following bills were returned by the senate, passed: For the relief of the infant children of Levi H. Campbell. The further supplement to the act for distribution of a certain fund to establish free schools. For the improvement of the Susquehanna, for the relief of Thomas Henry and wife. The bills to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Masons—for the benefit of Leonard Smith—and for the benefit of Lebanon Chapel, were passed and sent to the senate.—The remainder of the sitting was spent in discussing the bill relative to the inspection of tobacco.—The house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr Allen reports a bill to remove the wing-dam on the Susquehanna river. Mr Wever reports a bill for the benefit of Robert Boone, which was passed by special order and sent to the senate for concurrence. The bill to fix the salary of the clerk of the court for the ensuing year was reconsidered, the blank filled up with \$500, the bill passed and was sent to the senate for concurrence. The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the relief of Peter Ulrich of the city of Baltimore, rejected. The bills for the relief of James C. Wheeler; for the benefit of Henry Lewis, and for the benefit of Peter Tingstrom, severally passed. Mr Hughes reports favourably on the petition of John Smith, Jr. Mr Lockerman reports a bill for the benefit of Basil L. Stucker and others. Mr Bruce reports a further supplement to the act to regulate lotteries. Mr Bowles from the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims, reports favourably on the petitions of Sarah Middleton, Michael Honse, Mark Goldsborough, Gilbert Middleton, Adam Ott, Ann Jackson, Edward Hood, Elizabeth Dunks, Benj. Uncles, Edward Stockbrook, Ann Rawlings, Ann Spedden, Henry Carberry, Isaac Holland, Clement Sewell, Henry Wilnot, Henry Spalding, Sarah Windham, Elizabeth Isabel and John Williams.—Also reports unfavorably on the petitions of Standley Robinson, Samuel Sprigg, John Barrett, James Curry, Thomas Cheneworth, Edward Markland, Anthony Davis, Francis Preston and John Leith. The bill in favour of Christian Kemp, guardian of Virginia and Corben Baker, & the bill to regulate the inspection of tobacco, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.—The house adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Mr Garner reports a bill to annul the marriage of Basil Nelson and wife, and a bill for the support of Teresa Mankin, of Charles. The further additional supplement to the act to regulate elections; the supplement to the act to provide for a new assessment, and to appoint collectors of the county tax for Baltimore city and county; the bill relative to the University of Maryland, and the resolution in favour of Jehu Chandler, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.—On motion by Mr Semmes, the bills to open a certain road in Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties were referred to the next General Assembly.

Mr Allen offered for consideration the following order:

That be a committee to draft and introduce a bill to prevent more than one set of costs being taken on any joint bond or note; the provisions of which, shall be as follows: That no attorney, clerk, sheriff or other officer of any court of justice, shall take and receive more than the fees of one suit or action in any suits or actions brought on any joint bond or note; and that no attorney, sheriff, clerk or other officer of any court of justice, shall violate the provisions of said act under the penalty of any justice of the peace by any person warranting for the same.

Mr Saulsbury obtained leave to report a bill to aid and revive the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline.

After an interchange of messages on the subject, the two houses proceeded to ballot for a register of wills for Caroline county, when it appeared that George A. Smith was elected. The speaker laid before the house a communication from Judge Shriver, which was referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice. The clerk of the senate returns the bills to provide for building a bridge over Beaver Creek, for the revaluation of real and personal property in Cecil; for the benefit of the heirs of Mary Logan; to encourage the destruction of crows in Calvert; and the resolution relative to public property, severally passed. The bill to incorporate the Baltimore society for the encouragement

of industry, passed with amendments which were concurred in by the house; and the supplement to the act to provide for the organization of the courts of common law in this state, passed with amendments which were read. Thomas Jones was appointed a committee clerk in place of George A. Smith, elected Register of Wills of Caroline. Mr Archer reports a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Chesapeake Academy.—The house adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Mr Marriott reports favourably on the petition of the visitors of Anne Arundel county free school. Mr Orrick reports a supplement to the act to incorporate companies to make several turnpike roads through Baltimore county, &c. Mr Whiteley reports a bill for the revaluation of real and personal property in Caroline. Mr Pigman reports a supplement to the act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances &c. Mr Wever reports a bill to authorize the president and managers of Boonsborough turnpike road company to raise a sum of money by lottery. Mr Nicholson reports a bill to confirm and make valid the acts and proceedings of John Rigely, as a justice of the peace for Queen Ann's.

Mr Millard reports a bill annulling the marriage of Thomas F. Ward and wife. Mr Martin obtained leave to report a further supplement to the act to incorporate the Cumberland road company and for the extension of the charters of certain banks, &c. Mr Semmes offered for consideration a resolution in favor of George H. Lanham, late sheriff of P. Georges. Mr. Martin offered for consideration a resolution, rescinding the resolve of 1817, No. 41, in favor of the clerk of the council. The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Garrison Forrest Academy, rejected; and the bill fixing the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year, and the resolution in favor of Abraham Ross severally passed. A bill reported by Mr. Saulsbury to revive the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of Caroline; the resolution in favor of Dr. McKinzie; a resolution offered by Mr. Kennedy requesting the governor to transmit to the governor of Pennsylvania, an authenticated copy of the act for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna; the resolution in favor of Luther Martin; the bill to abolish survivorship in joint tenancy, and a bill reported by Mr. Forwood, for the benefit of the Havre de Grace Bank, were severally passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr Bruce obtained leave to report a bill for the instruction of indigent deaf & dumb persons. Mr Bruce reports a supplement to the act laying duties on licences to retailers of dry goods, &c. Mr Maffitt reports a bill to incorporate the president and commissioners of the town of Elkton. Mr Ballard reports a bill to establish the place of holding elections in the third district of Somerset. Mr Barney reports a further supplement to the act for making certain roads in Baltimore and Harford. Mr Pigman reports a bill annulling the marriage of Adelaide V. Lowe and her husband, and a bill for the relief of Mary Debruler. The clerk of the senate returns the resolution in favor of George H. Lanham, and the bill to lay out ground for a wharf and lumber yard at Stapleford's Creek in Dorchester severally passed, the bill for the benefit of Elijah Nelson rejected; and delivers a supplement to the act to establish the City Bank of Baltimore, for the consideration of the house. The clerk of the senate returns the bill to authorize the levy court of Anne Arundel to levy a sum of money; the further supplement to the act for the erection of a new market house in Hager's Town, and the resolution requesting the governor to forward a law to the governor of Pennsylvania, severally passed, and the bill for the benefit of George and Wm. Reed rejected.

Mr Forwood obtained leave to report a supplement to the act for the benefit of the Havre-de-Grace bank. The clerk of the senate returns the bill to revive the proceedings of the Orphans' court of Caroline, passed, and delivers a supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, for the consideration of the house. Mr. Millard reports a further additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, which was passed by special order and sent to the senate for concurrence. Mr J. S. Spence obtained leave to report a bill to prevent the inconvenience arising from slaves being permitted to act as free. The bill annulling the marriage of George Haupt was rejected. Mr Marriott offered for consideration, a resolution authorising commissioners therein named, to take testimony in Frederick county, and enquire into the official conduct of Abraham Shriver, one of the associate judges of the sixth judicial district of this state, on the following charges, preferred by Mr. Samuel Barnes, against said judge, viz:

Charge 1st. That the said Abraham Shriver, has corruptly and from motives of partiality and favoritism forbidden by his oath, appointed a certain John Schley clerk of Frederick county court.

2d. That the said Abraham Shriver, has corruptly and contrary to the duties of his office, violated the constitutional right of a citizen, by denying to him the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus.

3d. That the said Abraham Shriver has corruptly, and contrary to the duties of his office, illegally bailed a thief taken with stolen goods in his hands and compounded with a felon.—The house adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Marriott relative to taking testimony in the case of Judge Shriver was rejected, 34 to 33. Mr Dorsey reports a bill to provide for registering free negroes and mulattoes in this state. Mr Craig reports the further

additional supplement to the act to regulate the inspection of salted fish as amended. Mr. Kennedy reports a bill to authorize the establishment of an additional warehouse in the city of Baltimore for the inspection of tobacco. Mr. Bruce reports a bill to authorize a loan and to appoint an agent. Mr. Kennedy reports a bill for the benefit of Marcellus Keene. Mr. J. S. Spence reports a bill to amend and reduce into one the several acts relating to the public roads in Worcester. Mr. King reports a supplement to the act to confirm & make valid the acts and proceedings of the commissioners of the town of Princess Anne. Mr. A. Spence reports favourably on the petition of Nancy Handy. The clerk of the senate returns the bill for the benefit of Lebanon Chapel, and the bill to make public two roads in Baltimore county, passed.

Mr Dorsey offered for consideration the following order:

Ordered, That this house will proceed to hear evidence in relation to the charges preferred against Judge Shriver, and that the committee of Grievances and courts of justice cause such persons to be subpoenaed as they shall deem expedient to have examined in relation to the official conduct of the judge, and to ascertain if he has mis demeaned himself in his office of judge as to require that this house shall address the governor requiring him to remove the said Shriver from his office of Judge.

On motion by Mr. Marriott it was Ordered, That the clerk of the house of delegates issue subpoenas to such persons as the chairman of the committee of grievances and courts of justice shall direct in the case of the honorable Abraham Shriver. The house adjourned.

Easton Gazette.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26.

THE NEW ERA ARRIVED.

"Is he honest?"—"is he capable?"—"is he faithful to the Constitution?"

The appointment of the poor wounded soldier, General Solomon Van Rensselaer as Postmaster at Albany, does honor to the administration of our country—General Van Rensselaer has ever been what is styled an undeviating federalist—but he is a gentleman and a man of honor—he was a soldier and he is poor—his politics were lost sight of, and his capacity and qualities as a man, and his services were alone taken into the account—This is indeed making inroads upon party feeling, and a participation of this sort will extinguish it forever. We ask not for ourselves or our friends that office should be given them, but for our country's sake we desire that virtue and talent and fidelity should be called into the service of the republic without question as to sect—a faithful man will never deceive—an honest man will love his country—and a capable man is alone fit to discharge the public duties.

We hail the new era with pleasure—we will do justice, nay more, we will do honor and homage to those we have opposed, who having power seek reconciliation, by selecting talent, integrity and capacity without regard to sect or party. We must early then this noble exercise of power.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Washington, dated Jan. 7th, 1822.

"With unfeigned pleasure, I inform you that the Post Master General has this day appointed General Solomon Van Rensselaer, Postmaster at Albany vice Solomon Southwick, removed. This affair I presume, will cause some little excitement in New York, and your readers will doubtless be desirous of learning some of the particulars relating to it. I therefore give you a few, which I believe may be relied on.

It having been determined that Mr. Southwick should be removed, the only question, with the cabinet, was, who should be his successor. The late Chancellor Lansing's name was brought forward by his friends, and backed by the influence of the Vice President and your two Senators, Messrs. Van Buren and King; Gen. Van Rensselaer was also nominated, and he was backed by the influence, as is understood, of the Kentucky and Ohio members, particularly by Col. Johnson, of the former state. When the question was first put to the members of the cabinet, they were all in favor of General Van Rensselaer, except the Secretary of the Navy, who, objected on account of his politics; but he was answered by Mr. Wirt, who said that such considerations were out of the question now; there was no longer any politics. On which the Secretary of the Navy is said to have acquiesced and declared himself in favor of the appointment. When it was known to your Senators, that it was determined that it should be made on Saturday, they requested that it might be postponed till Monday afternoon, and in the meantime drew up a formal memorial against it, which was read, but the appointment was then made. It was thought by the President & by all the Cabinet, that the services the General had rendered his country in two wars, with the severe and dangerous wounds he had received in the discharge of his duty, were paramount considerations in every other, and ought to outweigh all the petty local objections of a party nature that could be mentioned.

I have the pleasure to add, that nothing of a similar nature, has given such satisfaction as this appointment. General Van

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Rensselaer has been waited on by a great number of members of Congress, to congratulate him on the event. I hope the appointment may afford him an honorable and liberal provision for old age.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Virginia about to be Revolutionized.

Revolution is the order of the day, nor have we seen one for the two years last past which have been so pregnant with revolutions, more coolly or more systematically planned than the one now preparing for the State of Virginia. Below we give a statement from Mr. Walsh's Gazette of the whole plan, and we invite the attention of our readers very seriously to it.

A revolutionary project of this sort will be apt to produce great tumult, if it should not succeed—but the probability is, if once boldly commenced, it will be successful in the result. Should the existing authorities and the Freehold Advocates denounce the plan and its authors and repudiate it as treason, and attempt any thing like vengeance against its supporters, the radicals will become enthusiasts, desperately bent on martyrdom, sooner than be driven from their plan.—If it becomes a matter of argument before the people as judges, the people will decide for themselves—thus in whatever light we view it, the chances of success are favourable.

The progress of popular governments is to extremest democracy, for which there is no protection but virtue and knowledge. The more democratic the government becomes, the greater the necessity for a true equality—not equality of Ranks, that's absurd—but in addition to every man's standing up in equality as to the rights and benefits of the law, there is another sort of equality essentially necessary to popular governments, viz. a sort of equality of knowledge to a certain extent, sufficient to enable all men to understand the nature and character of their government, to judge of its general measures and to decide on the merits of characters who are to be selected as public men. A popular government without these aids will be always in danger—and if it is attempted to avoid the danger by limiting the elective franchise to those who can educate themselves, it will end, as we now see it preparing to end in Virginia, in Revolution.—Statesmen then be wise—purge out your Treasures and expend your labours in permanent and ample systems of education for all ranks of men—the light of knowledge will lead to the temple of virtue.—Arbitrary governments may sustain themselves by the sword and by wealth, wrung from the pockets of the oppressed, but free popular governments must ultimately depend upon a general dissemination of learning alone.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

PHYSICIAN—CURE THYSELF.

We have lately received an energetic, printed address which is circulated in Virginia, on the subject of the right of suffrage. It proposes that

"A few active, faithful citizens, in the boundary of every captain's company, in each county, shall visit the dwelling of such as cannot attend at appointed places, and make out a correct list of all who are not entitled to vote for the state, or general government, and at the same time take the vote of such persons for two delegates to represent the company in a county meeting to be held immediately at the court house of the county."

The Representatives of the counties are then according to the plan, to meet at Charlottesville, in convention, and on a day appointed draft a petition to the body who have been elected by a few persons and improperly styled the Representatives of Virginia. The following proceedings are then to take place.

"Three commissioners, appointed by the representatives of counties, shall present said petition praying for the call of a convention, and allowing every free white male, above the age of twenty-one, to vote. If this just demand is refused, the general committee may order a day of election, and prescribe the rules regulating the same in the whole state, at which the people may vote for a suitable person for Governor of Virginia and two Representatives from each county."

"The Governor and members of the Legislature shall meet in the Capitol at Richmond, take an oath to execute the laws of the state until the same are amended or repealed. The governor to have power to do such acts as the governor of Virginia now does. The representatives to elect 36 of their own body to form another house, to be called the Senate. The governor with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives, to appoint all officers necessary for the judiciary and military departments of the state; whose appointments shall continue to the end of the first session of the next legislature."

"It shall be the duty of the legislature to authorize the Governor to take possession of all the public buildings & public property of every description, including the records of courts and other public documents, and to punish by imprisonment any attempt to obstruct a due execution of the said authority."

"At the first session of the legislature aforesaid, a law shall pass, calling a convention, to form a constitution; and the said

legislature shall not adjourn, until the judiciary and military departments are filled with the functionaries necessary for the administration of the laws of the state."

Here is a precious plan of Revolution, quite equal at least to some of the plans urged in the Richmond Enquirer for the disorganization of the Federal Government. The address is signed 'A Native Born Virginian,' and its temper and drift may be further understood from the following quotations.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, Who are bound to pay Taxes! Work on the Highways!! and fight for a Country that denies them a Vote, the natural right of Freemen!!!

"In addressing you on a subject, of all others the most important of the earthly concerns of the human family, it may be proper to speak of myself, and the motives which have induced this undertaking.

"My love for Virginia will bear a comparison with that of any individual in it. I have never sought an appointment for myself, or that of any member of my family, (a very extensive connexion) within your limits. I have enjoyed the right of suffrage for more than twenty years, and do not believe I shall outlive that privilege."

"Your lawful right to act in the manner proposed, has been maturely considered and approved. You are protected by the highest authority under heaven, in meeting together peaceably, and redressing your grievances in your own way. Your numbers, including the freeholders in favour of universal suffrage, may be set down at about 70,000; and those opposed to you at about 20,000. Notice this difference, and ask yourselves is it possible for the former number to commit a crime in regulating the affairs by which they are to be governed, when opposed to the last number only?"

"Virginians! if you love your country, only look back at what you were at the close of the first war; and what is your rank now among the states? Your population is departing, like Hagar and her son, with a morsel of bread in search of homes. Your leading men are wasting their strength in a fruitless contest about state rights, while they trample on the rights of their fellow citizens, who alone are able to support them in that just cause. You have no more to do in the affairs of the state than slaves—land gives to the weakest heads in the country power to govern the most virtuous, intelligent among you. Executions may issue against your bodies, and oppress you to the end of your days; but the laud of a worthless wretch is protected by law. A bankrupt law, the only and last hope of the unfortunate is denied you; and if you rise, it must be in some other country, to which your bad policy is fast driving you."

"Tell your opposers, that it is not possible for you to do worse than they have done—that by a report in 1819, the item of markets alone presented a loss of about three hundred thousand dollars. The many millions wasted besides has not yet come to light. A reform in Virginia will have a happy bearing on North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky—states that have received much population from Virginia."

A NEW WORK, For sale on the Avenue, entitled "THE NEW ADAM'S DEFENCE OF NO ETIQUETTE,"

OR
Republicanism assumed at the expense of Good Manners.

Bound in modern style of Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.
(Price Two pence.)
Particularly designed for Members of Congress.

IN THE PRESS
and shortly expected out, a work entitled,
"WHO IS THE DUPE,"

OR
The various arts of becoming Next President;

By a company of very elevated men, most devotedly engaged in behalf of the Republic in Officially catering for themselves.

(Price the Nation's Loss.)
Bound in Gold and Morocco and embellished with a Nation's Woes.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
Somerset County, Jan. 10th, 1822.

MR. EDITOR,

It must afford every lover of learning—every one who feels a deep interest in the stability of our Republican form of government, the most heartfelt delight, to find the resolution introduced into our House of Delegates, to take away the donations from the Academies and Schools in the state, has failed by so large a majority. I must confess that I have been prepared for a different result of this question. I did think the majority would go to any extremity to secure their present popularity—that they would adopt any measure calculated, even in the remotest degree, to advance themselves in the popular estimation. But the termination of this important question, proves, that better things are to be expected from them. They have done themselves lasting honor by the independent stand they have taken on this occasion; and although I widely differ with them in politics, I am free to proclaim it. And candour compels further to say, if all their acts will accord with this, there will be no just ground afforded for opposition. We may now, I think, indulge the pleasing hope that all those wild and visionary changes in the constitution, which were said to have been in contemplation, will not be made or even attempted. And that in every respect the majority will convince us they have been deserving of the notice of their fellow-citizens.

When I look into New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia and indeed almost every state in the Union, and see what they have

done towards diffusing the benefits of education, I am really ashamed for my native state. It is true, a few Seminaries of learning have had some little aid from the State Treasury, and lately, a small fund has been established for the instruction of poor children, yet take in the aggregate, all that has been bestowed in this way, and what does it amount to? a mere trifle—a sum too inconsiderable to be named, regarding the purpose in view. There has been a time when the resources of the state of Maryland, would have justified the establishment of a large and permanent School fund, by which the door of knowledge might have been opened to all her citizens. Why this measure was not adopted, I shall leave to the wise legislators of that day to answer. But this much, I will say, their inattention to a subject of such momentous importance, has placed a stigma upon their characters, which time will never obliterate. The state funds are now too far exhausted to justify the expectation of any addition to the present donations. All that we have a right to demand is, to let them remain, for the present as they are. And I do trust, as soon as the funds are resuscitated, he subject will be taken up by a subsequent legislature and a liberal endowment will be made.

In despotic governments, where the will of the Sovereign is the law, it is expedient that all avenues to information should be impeded, for as the mind becomes enlightened, a desire for independence naturally ensues. But in a republican form of government like ours, where all power emanates from the people, it must be obvious, that their minds should be instructed—that the benefits of education should be extended to all; for on this depends the stability of the government. The people must understand the principles upon which the government is founded, before they can be prepared to appreciate or to defend them.

The other proposition introduced simultaneously with the one before alluded to, is calculated to strike the mind with horror. I did not think there was an individual in the state, who felt so little gratitude for the inestimable blessings we enjoy under our free institutions, as to wish to deprive the persons who obtained them for us, of the pittance now bestowed on them. Instead of taking away the pension from the Soldier of the Revolution, it ought, if required, to be extended to his children, nay, to his children's children. And if the fund could not be raised otherwise, let there be a resort to state taxation, and I am sure there is yet patriotism enough among us, to pay it most cheerfully. To the illustrious men who took up arms for their injured country's cause, we owe every thing—we owe to them, our independence as a nation. Never may it be said that Maryland is guilty of the base ingratitude of refusing aid to those who so eminently have deserved it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

It is with reluctance that I appear before you again, but the virulent attack of Mr. Clown Catcher brings me to the combat, and compels me to search for other weapons of defence, which otherwise would have lain neglected. This has become the more necessary, because there seems to be another person (if he be not the same saith Critio) in the very situation with Philo Biblou; who wishes to have full sway in the field of letters, and thus be able to thrust upon the world his pride and his arrogance. His mind seems to be of the same cast with that of the distinguished Philo, and perhaps from a similar anticipation of that glorious day when the weekly journals will glitter with his lucubrations, he advances with boldness, determined previously to clear his way by beating down all opposition.—"Be bloody, bold and resolute," says the ghost, "laugh to scorn the power of man, and nought of woman born shall harm Macbeth." This seems to be his motto and entrenched behind his batteries of criticism he most manfully maintains it.

Indeed it is an axiom with me, never to let an opportune time of defending religion from the slurs that may be thrown upon her, pass by unnoticed. This is the bounden duty of all men of good sense, and we stand but little intimidated by the idea of our essay's suffering decomposition from the powerful hand of a Clown Catcher. I am not one of those I hope, as the writer thinks, who have never known religious feeling; nor can I permit myself to be ranked with that class, who say, "We are of all sects but blindly sworn to none; for as the tempest drives we shape our way. Now active plunge into the world's wide sea; Now Virtue's precepts rigidly defend, Nor to the world—the world to us shall bend, Then make a looser Moralist my guide, And to a School less rigid smoothly glide."

But I am anxious, nay ambitious to be of that number, who dislike to see attempts to enforce the duties of religion, which are not only untimely, but which clearly must be abortive. Religion, it is evident, may suffer as respects her dignity, even from those who attempt to display her excellencies; without touching upon the condition, she must be placed in when the very signatures of men who boast themselves her friends, even betray their incompetency. "And can we sit here and see the streams of our Illyssus polluted?" Shall we deliberate in cold debate, whether or not to let such *novi homines* both in composition and grammatical knowledge, go unquarrelled? What then will become of us if such men are permitted to instruct, and lay down rules of duty? What will be the improvements of society, if Clown Catchers & Philo Biblous are the oracles which we must reverence and consult; or in the language of Pope, what must be the priest where a monkey is the God? Such doubts were the motives, that impelled me to attack the apology for Bible Societies; zealous equal-

ly to detect the errors of a novice, as to show how untimely were his remarks and thereby prevent religion's spotless mantle being despoiled. But inasmuch as the emergency called forth the interposition of reproof, because for perspicuity, we saw substituted bombastic Chaos, and in the stead of real academick learning its shadow only; it was highly necessary to be severe, though not forgetting, as Mr. Burke remarked upon Dr. Robertson's handsome retort upon Johnson, to pour the oil of vitriol from a cut glass vessel. This I attempted to do in the character of a "mild corrector" and notwithstanding my extreme complaisance, you Mr. Clown Catcher (et quicquid, tu es) appear to have taken umbrage. Forsooth, you should have complimented me upon my Attic sturvy of manner, knowing full well, (unless you shall have learned to but little purpose the first rudiments of your education) that it is the province of those who correct—reotortoreque flagellum; but withal, to be mild and free from passion. Such Sir, is the state of the case, such my springs of action, and such the course I have pursued; all which you seemingly wished to know. But Sir, to go a little further, are you not Mr. Philo Biblou in disguise, and have you not entirely misconceived, or rather perhaps evaded the very object of my essay? The facts speak for themselves; it is even so. If then you have misconceived my object, your want of ability in a plain case clearly shews the folly of inferior men's interfering in important ones; or if, on the other hand you have evaded it, you have not only proved yourself to be lamentably ignorant of an important Greek word, but violated a fundamental rule of Horace, that we should endeavor to correct our own faults, before we pretend to censure those of others. You have come forth then as Dr. Johnson says, like Jack the Giant killer in a coat of art; wishing to be thought the defender of Philo Biblou, and ambitious to display the philanthropy of your heart. To accomplish this end, you have adopted another signature, have spoken of poor Philo's dropping into solitude (retiring, a stone drops by the force of gravity) to study Greek, and the only thing that your wondrous sagacity has enabled you to do, has been, so to act, that you might lay yourself open to detection. As the Osrich, which alarmed at the approach of the hunter, flies like Camilla through the woods and hides its head in the sand, thinking because it does not see him, to elude the grasp of its pursuer, so you under the veil of Clown Catcher, have no doubt been pleased to believe, that you would completely screen and protect yourself. Your deductions, still farther to display your merit, are drawn with all the accuracy of a Chaldean Astrologer; your criticisms made with the justness of a Zoilus, and your stores of literature are so vast and varied that they would have done honor to the band of Sophists whose vanity and shallowness the great Socrates exposed. To remark upon the long list of objections you have made is needless indeed; as a slight perusal, only, is sufficient to discover the grossness of them, and inaccuracy of many. That Cicero and Johnson were appositely introduced will easily be seen by those, who take the pains to examine; and if you too would emulate a little the splendid character and indefatigable industry of the former, who never touched a subject that he did not understand, surely you might be improved. Farewell, and when the lexicon has been turned over a little oftener, you may then perhaps be able to see the truth of those two pretty lines of the poet, Make the Greek authors your supreme delight, Read them by day and study them by night.

ADDISON.

The Legislature, on the 17th inst. appointed George A. Smith Register of Wills for Caroline county, vice John Young, deceased.

From the Cincinnati (Ohio) Inquirer. THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

The editors of newspapers in the Southern section of the Union "have moved the question," who shall be the next President. "They have brought on the turf two nags of good pedigree, high carriage and some bottom, that are in high keeping, and have long been in training under the most experienced sportsmen in this country. But we think their nags are not of so high mettle, nor so good bottom, as the New York colt Young Canal—although it is objected to Young Canal, by the knowing ones, that he bears too hard on the bit, and that he is too much in the practice of running strait forward to do well on a circular course; yet, in our opinion, he is so well bred and moves in such elegant style, that the bets on him, in this state, will probably be two to one.

Whistle Jacket & Co.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

The Philadelphia Franklin Gazette states, that the way mail between New York and Philadelphia, was stolen from behind the mail coach on the night of the 9th inst. and every letter contained in the portmanteau broken open. The fragments of letters were found in a field about a mile from Princeton, N. Jersey, and were sent to the Postmaster of Philadelphia. They have been carefully collected and transmitted to their original places of destination, so far as they could be ascertained. Nothing of value has escaped the hands of the robber, except two promissory notes amounting to nearly \$1400. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the apprehension and conviction of the offender.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

There has recently been discovered, on Memphragog Lake, near the northern boundary of Vermont, an inexhaustible

quarry of the real Oil Stone, of an excellent quality; and a company is formed, and have erected machinery for manufacturing them. They have been introduced into Philadelphia and Boston, and are said, by good judges, to be equal, if not superior, to the best Turkish oil stones. We understand that specimens may be seen at the office of O. Bray, Esq. and at the store of Atwood and Quincy, in this town.—Portland Gaz.

GRAIN.

There has been a great deficiency in the supply of Southern Wheat here this season, owing to the short and inferior crop. The quantity received from thence since the last crop came in, is estimated at about 210,000 bushels, of which about 50,000 have been received from North Carolina, and the residue, with some trifling exception from Virginia. The quantity is not more than one-third of that received here up to this time last year.

N. Y. Daily Ad.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

Howard street Flour, out of the wagons \$6. Sales of Wharf Flour at \$6 on sixty days. Wheat from the wagons brought \$1 26 a \$1 28, according to quality.
Fed. Rep.

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

A gentleman of great respectability, who is very extensively engaged, both in agricultural and commercial pursuits, in Virginia, has written a letter to an extensive commercial house in this city, from which we make the following extract, viz: "Sheppardstown, Va. Jan. 15, 1822.

"I have taken great pains to ascertain the average quantity of the last crop of wheat and the result appears to be that there was not more than a third of a crop of wheat last harvest; and that generally of an inferior quality. Nearly all the Wheat and Flour raised has already been taken to market.—Please impart the above information to our mutual friend Frederick G. Schaffer, so that he may comment on it in his useful commercial paper, for the information of the dealers in produce in the United States and elsewhere, as too many of them believe that the crops were very abundant, which error ought to be corrected before the opening of the spring trade."

MARRIED on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Joseph Scull, Mr. John Bullen to Miss Rebecca McNeal, all of this county.

DIED on Monday the 21st inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Faulkner, consort of Mr. Henry B. Faulkner, of this town. — On Thursday the 14th inst. Mrs. Benson, consort of Mr. Nicholas Benson, of this town.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.

At his late residence, in Talbot County, on the 20th inst. Mr. MORDECAI SKINNER, aged 83. He was a man of integrity and worth, and uniform in his habits, passions and general deportment. From his childhood he was attached to the Church; nor could he be prevailed on to desert her when she became unpopular with the multitude. He could not join in the cry, crucify her. Several times during the last summer, he rode a distance of more than eight miles to enjoy her worship. He retained his faculties both of body and mind in an unusual degree, till within a few weeks of his death, when he received an injury by a fall, which was, no doubt, the means of shortening his days. Few men have sustained so long a life, with a reputation more unimpaired. On Tuesday the 23d, after an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, his remains were interred, according to the usages of the Church, in the ancient family burying ground, attended by a very respectable assemblage of his friends and relations; among whom were some of the companions of his youth, not many years his juniors.

One thing is worthy of remark; he assured the writer of this notice, that his father was rising 72 years when he was born, which added to his age makes 155 years. Let any part of our country that can, boast of two generations that cover a greater space of time

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two f. fa.'s to me directed, one at the suit of Shadrach Lendenham, against Thomas Harrison of Wm. and Jacob Harrison, and one other f. fa. at the suit of James Pursey, against Jacob Harrison, Thomas Harrison, and William Harrison, blacksmith, will be sold on Saturday the 16th of February next, in the town of St. Michaels, between 2 and 4 o'clock, all their equitable right, title, interest and claim, in and to one Farm in Dirty Neck, where Wm. Harrison now lives; also, one Horse and one Sloop.

Taken and will be sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the above f. fa. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON, SHF. Jan. 26—

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell out all his Goods and Chattles; consisting chiefly of Groceries and Household Furniture; immediate possession of the Houses, he now occupies, may be had by purchasing his Merchandise. NICOLS LAYTON. Easton, Jan. 26

Masonic.

A solemn funeral service, according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of Masonry, will be performed over the remains of Benj. W. LeCompte, Esq. deceased, late 1 W. of Cambridge Lodge No. 66, on the 12th day of February next, in Cambridge, his late residence. An Oration, adapted to the occasion, will be delivered by a member of the Lodge. Brethren in the adjoining counties, who may think proper to unite in paying the last tribute of respect to the deceased, are respectfully invited to attend. It is requested that every officer, member and visitor, joining in the procession, will be clothed with a plain white arrow, quilled and the edges with black ribbon, and furnish himself with white gloves. Jan. 19

POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

TO A FRIEND ON HIS MARRIAGE.

How often, my friend, have I sauntered with thee,
Unburthened with sorrow or care,
With range as unbounded and spirits as free,
As the light winged tenants of air!
All delighted we hailed the beneficent ray,
That glided with rapture the bachelor's hours;
'Twas the transport of Freedom—a sweet holiday—
It glided like dream of Elysium away—
The world and its pleasures were ours!

But, as the mild beamings of Hesperus' light
Wax faint in the blaze of the moon,
And as morn with a prouder effulgence be-
dight,
Must yield to the splendour of noon
So thy heart, that each feeling of friendship
confessed,
And all its deep fervour could manfully prove,
With each kind emotion preeminent blest,
And, ah, more than faithful to friendship dis-
tressed,
Is lost—in the halo of Love!

Well—long be remembered with rapturous
joy,
The moment that gave thee a bride!
That moment, which sheds on the future annoy,
Or glids it with pleasure and pride!
Be kinder to bless and to brighten thy hours,
The heaven-plumed spirits that circle thy
dome!
Be greener the landscape and sweeter the
bowers,
Thy bosom alive to the soft thrilling powers,
The tender enchantments of Hoxa!

In life to a voyage of peril and care
The muse a resemblance has found;
Where Hope often tremblingly yields to De-
spair,
And quicksands and tempests abound.
As bold was the billow, but kindly the gale,
That wafted thy youth up to manhood's fair
prime,
Blow gently the breeze which cultivens thy
sail,
Will arrived where nor breezes nor billows pre-
vail—
Thy uttermost haven of time!

HORATIUS.

MATRIMONY.

A curious circumstance lately occurred
on the subject of this holy state. A couple
engaged themselves to be married; the day
was fixed; the company invited; the ring,
the parson, the cake, and all the other occa-
sional comforts were prepared; the bride
and bridegroom, dressed and perfumed,
were seated near the fire, billing and cooing.
Every thing was ready; when lo! and be-
hold, just before the parson said those
omnibus words, 'love, honor and obey,' the
fickle bridegroom changed his mind, and
refused to marry. In vain were the pray-
ers & entreaties of friends urged; in vain the
tears and anger of the bride exhibited; the
gay Lothario was inexorable. Here sat
the bride overwhelmed with grief; there the
iced plumb cake and cordial untouched,
while reason and argument were thrown
away upon the obstinate lover. At length
the friends of the lady became enraged,
and at two o'clock in the morning were
about beating the bridegroom into a com-
pliance with his engagement, when he made
his escape, and the next morning swore the
peace against those guests who had attempt-
ed to thump him into matrimony, when
these facts leaked out and the parties were
bound over.—N. Y. Nat. Adv.

Bank of Caroline.

DECEMBER 25th, 1821.
The President and Directors have this day
declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT, upon
the capital stock of this institution, it being
a part of the debts collected, and will be paid
to the stockholders in person, or their order,
at the late banking house in Denton, on or
after the second Tuesday of February next;
or be applied to their credit on the books of
the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JENIFER S. TAYLOR, Agent.
Jan. 5—

Easton Academy.

The Trustees have taken the earliest op-
portunity of informing the parents and guar-
dians of the Scholars belonging to the En-
glish Department, and others who may de-
sire to place their children therein, that they
have engaged Mr. DAVID RING as the As-
sistant Teacher. The recommendations fur-
nished by this gentleman of his moral and lit-
erary character give reason to believe that he
will prove himself a useful and engaging in-
structor; and those in this neighborhood who
have the pleasure of his acquaintance speak
in very favorable terms of his marked atten-
tion to his pupils and of the propriety of his
conduct.

This Department is now open for the recep-
tion of Scholars. The Classical Department
under the care of Mr. THOMSON the Principal
Teacher, is also open. The abilities of this
gentleman have been heretofore announced,
and are extensively known.

It may now be fairly presumed that the es-
tablished reputation of this Seminary will con-
tinue to invite the growing youths of this and
the neighbouring counties to participate in
those advantages of education which it is so
capable of affording, & which are so essential
to the maintenance of virtue and civil liberty.

By the Board,
NS. HAMMOND, President.
Easton Sept. 15 4w—1am6m

PRINTING

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

Easton Mail Line.



THROUGH IN TWO DAYS.

This line will commence the Winter Es-
tablishment on the 1st of Oct.—Leaving the
Easton Hotel every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 8 o'clock in the morning & arriving
at Wilmington the next evening. Returning
leaves Mr. Robert Keddy's, sign of the Ship,
Wilmington, every Monday, Wednesday & Fri-
day mornings at 8 o'clock, and arrives at Easton
the next evening.

The Proprietors have provided good Stages
and Horses together with careful Drivers and
as this line is the most speedy mode of con-
veyance, and we may add the most economi-
cal, as the fare from Easton to Philadelphia,
with the above advantages we hope for a full
share of the public patronage. The above
line passes through Centerville, Church Hill,
Chestertown, George Town & Roads, Head
of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown. Pas-
sengers and others can be supplied with Hor-
ses and Gigs, Saddle Horses or Double Car-
riages by applying to Solomon Lowe, Easton
or Alexander Porter, Wilmington.

SOLOMON LOWE, Easton,
JOHN KEMP, Chestertown,
CHRISTOPHER HALL, H. of Sassafras,
ALEXANDER PORTER, Wilmington.
Proprietors.

Nov. 10, 1821.—4f.

Union Tavern.

The subscriber having taken the a-
bove stand formerly occupied by Mr.
Jesse Sheffer, in Easton, offers his
services to the public—This establish-
ment is now in complete repair for the recep-
tion and accommodation of travellers or citi-
zens, who may honor him with a call.

His table will be supplied with the best
products of the markets, and his bar constantly
furnished with the choicest Liquors.

His stables are supplied with the best Corn
Oats, Blades, Hay, &c. &c. and are attended
to by faithful Ostlers.

Hacks, with good horses and careful drivers
can be furnished for any part of the peninsula
—his servants are attentive, and it will be the
endeavour of the subscriber to please all
who may give him a call.

CHARLES W. NABB.
July 7—1f

FOUNTAIN INN.

The Subscriber having taken the
FOUNTAIN INN, in Easton, Talbot
county, respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage 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. Partic-
ular attention will be paid to travelling gen-
tlemen and ladies, who can always be accom-
modated 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,
JAMES C. WHEELER.
EASTON, JUNE 30th, 1821.

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

To Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House at present occupied by Doc-
tor John Stevens, nearly opposite the
Bank. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS.
To be hired for the ensuing year, a
good Country Blacksmith.
December 8—1f

To be Let,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The House and premises on South
Street, lately occupied by Mrs. Thomas.
NS. HAMMOND.
December 8, 1821.

Henry B. Jones,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
Respectfully informs his friends and the
public generally, that he has commenced
the above business, in the house formerly
occupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he hopes by his knowledge of the
profession (having served his apprenticeship
with one of the first Watch-Makers in
Baltimore) and close application, to merit
a share of the public patronage.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.

N. B. Persons residing in Hillsborough,
Denton or Greensborough, Caroline county,
who may have Watches to repair, by
depositing them with Mr. Jonathan Coburn,
the Mail Carrier, may depend on having
their orders strictly and punctually exe-
cuted.
H. B. J.

REMOVAL.

**William Cooper,
TAYLOR.**

Thankful for past favours, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the Public, that he has
Removed his shop, to the House formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Joseph Scull, on Washing-
ton street, nearly opposite the Court House,
where he is ready to execute all orders in his
line, in the most fashionable manner, the
most reasonable terms, and at the shortest
notice.

Easton, Jan. 5, 1822.—1f

N. B. All those indebted to the subscri-
ber, are requested to come forward and settle
their accounts, as further indulgence cannot
be given.
W. C.

TO HIRE,

FOR THE NEXT YEAR,
A Negro Man and two Women, one of
whom is a Cook—Also, a smart Boy, to
be put out for his victuals and clothes—
Enquire of the Printer.
December 8

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 5th day of October
last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the State
of Maryland, as a runaway, a negro woman
named

JANE,

Aged about 23 years, 5 feet 1 inch high, of a
yellowish complexion—She says she belongs
to Mr. Cannon. The owner of the above
runaway is requested to prove property, pay
charges and take her away, or she will be dis-
charged according to law.

ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec. 8—5w

RUNAWAY.

Was committed on the 30th day of Septem-
ber last, to the Jail of Charles county, in the
State of Maryland, as a runaway, a Negro Wo-
man, who calls herself

Nancy Horséy,

Aged about 26 years, 5 feet 2 inches high,
slender made and of a yellowish complexion
had on when committed, a blue cloth great
coat and sundry other clothing. She says she
is free. The owner of the above runaway is
requested to prove property, pay charges and
take her away, or she will be discharged ac-
cording to law.

ALEX'R. MATTHEWS, Shff.
of Charles county, Md.
Dec. 8—5w

Stop the Thieves!

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Were stolen from the subscriber, living in
Christiana hundred, New Castle county, Del
on the night of the 13th ult two horses, the
one a dark brown ball mare, about 13 years
old, 15 hands high, very much of the English
wall breed, blind of the near eye, four white
feet and legs, bald nose, a white streak up her
face and white under lip. She is a natural
trotter, a pleasant good hackney, works well
in the plough, was shod all round and was in
good order. The other is a blood bay, with
black mane, tail and legs, five years old, about
15 1-2 hands high, short neck, no white re-
collected about him, except some bridle
marks, and a streak across his left hind joint,
about one inch in length. He was in good
order, shod all round, paces principally, is a
clumsy hackney, and very strong and good to
work in almost any way. He is a little bulky
about his ham joints which is perhaps an in-
dication of strength, but may be taken by
strangers for a fault.

The thieves are supposed to have belonged
to a company with two men who had purchas-
ed of the subscriber a few days before, a grey
horse, for which they paid fifty two dollars,
but of which forty one on examination proved
to be counterfeit. They appeared to be turned
of thirty years of age, one of them had on
a snuff coloured coat, jean pantalets, calf skin
shoes, fashionable fur hat about half worn,
was about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with
apparently sandy hair and whiskers, and pass-
ed in the neighbourhood by the name of John
Thompson. The complexion and hair of the
other is dark, he is about 6 feet high, was as
well dressed as the other; his hat had a rim
rather broader than what is termed fashion-
able. He passed in the neighborhood by the
name of Thomas Domorse. They both ap-
peared to have tender hands.

It is supposed the horses have been taken
to the forest, as it is thought they were seen
taken through Smyrna the day after they were
stolen.

The above reward will be given for the de-
tection of the thieves and the return of the
horses, or twenty dollars for the thieves, and
ten dollars for each of the horses and all rea-
sonable charges paid on the horses being
brought home.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
October 20th—1f

MARYLAND, QUEEN'S ANN'S COUNTY OR- PHANS COURT.

DECEMBER 29th, A. D. 1821.
On application of Frederick Smith and Mary
his wife, formerly Mary Hall, administratrix
of William Hall, late of Queen Ann's county
deceased, ordered that they give the notice
required by law, for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's Estate, and
that they cause the same to be inserted once in
each week for three successive weeks in one
of the newspapers printed in the Town of
Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-
tracted from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Queen Ann's County
Orphan's Court; I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office sixed this 29th day
of December 1821.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r.
of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

Pursuant to the above order,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
That the subscribers of Queen Ann's County,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
County in Maryland, letters of administration,
on the personal Estate, of William Hall, late of
Queen Ann's County deceased, all persons
having claims against the said deceased's Es-
tate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the proper vouchers thereof to the sub-
scribers on or before the 13th day of June 1822,
they may otherwise by law be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate. Given under our
hands this 29th day of December, 1821.

FREDERICK SMITH, adm'r.
MARY SMITH, adm'x. of Wil-
liam Hall, deceased.
Jan. 12—3w

NOTICE.

The County Clerks, and the late Sheriffs
on the Eastern Shore, are hereby warned to
close their respective Accounts with the state
of Maryland, by payment into this Treasury,
the respective balances due from them, on or
before the twentieth day of February next;
Process will issue against all those, who fail to
comply with this Notice.

WILL RICHARDSON,
Treas. Eastern Shore Md.
Jan. 12—6w

CARRIAGE & HARNESS-MAKING.

JOSEPH PARROTT,
HEAD OF WASHINGTON-STREET, EASTON,
Returns his thanks to the public for the en-
couragement extended to him in his line of
business, and solicits a continuance. He has
lately received a supply of materials which
will enable him to execute all orders at short
notice and on reasonable terms.
Jan 19

To Rent,

For the Present year, the Farm on which
the late John Sears resided, situate on the
Bay Side, near Haddaway's ferry. This farm
contains about 300 acres, with a good Dwel-
ling house & kitchen, and all other necessary
out-houses thereon, in good repair. For terms
apply to
WILLIAM SEARS.
Jan. 19—3w

Joseph Chain,

HAIR DRESSER,
TWO DOORS BELOW THE BANK AND OPPO-
SITE THE EASTON HOTEL,
Returns his thanks to the Public generally
for the liberal encouragement he has receiv-
ed, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of
their favours, and informs them that he has
just received a large supply of Beer and Ci-
der of the best quality, which he will dispose
of either by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has likewise received a supply of Apples,
among which are the Carl House, &c. which
he will dispose of by the Barrel or Bushel—
Also, Beef Tongues cured by himself in a su-
perior manner, Crackers, &c. all of which he
will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.
Easton, Jan. 5—1f

MARYLAND, Queen Ann's County Orphan's Court,

DECEMBER 29th, 1821.
On application of WILLIAM REDGRAVES, ad-
ministrator of James Boyer, late of Queen
Ann's county deceased—Ordered, That he
give the notice required by law for credi-
tors to exhibit their claims against the said de-
ceased's estate, and that he cause the same to be
published once in each week for the space of
three successive weeks in one of the newspa-
pers printed in the Town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-
tracted from the minutes of pro-
ceedings of Queen Ann's County
Orphan's Court, I have hereunto
subscribed my name and the seal
of my office affixed, the 29th day
of December, eighteen hundred
twenty-one.

THOMAS C. EARLE, Register
of Wills for Queen Ann's County.

FURSANT TO THE ABOVE ORDER, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Queen Ann's county,
hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said
county, letters testamentary on the personal
estate of James Boyer late of Queen Ann's
county deceased—All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned
to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers
thereof to the subscriber at or before the 6th
day of March 1822; they may otherwise by law
be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of De-
cember 1821.

WILLIAM REDGRAVES, Adm'r.
of James Boyer deceased
January 12—3w

NOTICE.

A special Meeting of the Queen Ann's
County Agricultural Society, will be held at
Chaplin's Tavern, in Centerville, on Saturday
the 26th of the present month. By order,
H. D. SELLERS, Sec'y.
Jan. 12—tm

Family Medicines.

Thomas & Groome

Sole Agents for the Proprietor, for Talbot
County, constantly keep a supply of the
following
APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of mor-
bidities to which the human body is liable,
prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Ro-
bertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale in Philadelphia, only, at the Pro-
prietor's Wholesale and Retail Drug and
Family Medicine Warehouse N. E.
corner of Second and Race
streets, and by retail of his
appointed agents through-
out the United States
DR. ROBERTSON'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have
experienced its beneficial effects to be the
most valuable medicine ever offered to the
public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Con-
sumption the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain
in the breast, cramps and wind in the stom-
ach, removing costiveness, sickness at the
stomach, Head Ache, loss of appetite, indig-
estion &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or lax, Cholera Morbus,
severe gripings and other diseases of the bow-
els, and Summer Complaint in Children, it
has proved a certain remedy, and restored to
perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary com-
plaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs,
even in the most advanced state will find im-
mediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in
general occasioned by obstructed perspiration,
will yield to its benign influence in a few
hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints,
hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath,
and the Hooping Cough, it will give immedi-
ate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or Nature's Grand Restorative.
Price 1 Dollar and 50 Cents.
It is confidently recommended, as the most
efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and
cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with
inward weakness, depression of the spirits,
head ach, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, de-
bility, seminal weakness, Gleet, and various
complaints resulting from secret impropriety
of youth and dissipated habits, residence in
mwar climates, the immoderate use of tea, the
unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often
destructive to the human frame, diseases pe-

culiar to females at a certain period of life,
Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disor-
ders, are included several diseases of the most
dangerous kind, and are so various that a de-
scription of them would hardly suffice to complete a
description of them. It pervades, with its de-
ful influence, the whole nervous system, with-
ing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and
exciting the most dreadful suggestions of hor-
ror and despair. To this demon have thou-
sands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports
of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its com-
mencement are weakness, flatulence, palpi-
tation, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, ti-
midity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness,
cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and
joints, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and de-
glutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a
great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of in-
finite service for Purifying the blood, and cur-
ing those foul disorders of the skin which
commonly appear in the form of Scoury, Swe-
feit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c.
&c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed
Anti Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this
medicine, proves of additional service in the
last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

If timely administered, they will surely
counteract the causes which commonly pro-
duce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague
and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery,
worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stom-
ach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits,
hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indig-
estion, habitual costiveness, colds & coughs,
asthma, gravel, stranguary, rheumatism and
gout.

Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, sur-
feit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—
and all impurities in the blood yield to their
happy effects, whether proceeding from
constitutional ailment, or arising from in-
discreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for Female
Complaints generally, and especially for re-
moving those obstructions which are the
source of their ailments at certain periods—
they possess the eminent advantage over most
other purgatives, that while they operate gen-
tly, they produce neither costiveness, debility,
nor too great excitement.

And whenever there is predisposition to
receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a
too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a
vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely
counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers
by sea or land, and may be made use of with
safety, without change of diet, and in situa-
tions where no exercise can be used. They
will be found particularly valuable for pre-
venting diseases incidental to hot climates,
they deterge and cleanse viscid-humours, af-
fect pen obstructions, and promote the secretion
of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as
a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

Dr. Dyott here, under the strong conviction
of the power of his pills to relieve the afflic-
ted, when other medicines have failed, recom-
mends the use of them (at least once a fort-
night) during the spring and summer months,
in which he feels assured that those who at-
tend to his advice, will find the benefit they
seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of
Pills, small boxes 25 cents. Large boxes 50
cents.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH

Recommended by all the most eminent of
the Faculty in the United States.
This Plaster Cloth, so well known through-
out the United States, and more generally in
the City of Philadelphia, where its beneficial
effects and surprising cures have procured for
it the approbation and recommendation of
the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and
Sores, either fresh or of long duration—it stays
and prevents Gangrenes and by a timely ap-
plication will preserve many a valuable life and
limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a pron-
eness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gang-
rene) it will be advisable for the unfortu-
nate sufferer to resort to the use of some gen-
tle purgative for a few days previous to using
the Plaster, and continue the same till a cure
is completed, which may be confidently ex-
pected in a reasonable time. No purgative
more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known
Anti Bilious Pills.

The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked
under the denomination of Ulcers; this valu-
able plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the
same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Scrophula, Fis-
tula, Piles, White Swelling, Sore Breasts,
Felon, Whitlows and Boils, are removed, and
cured happily produced, by the use of this
valuable plaster.

It removes Abscess, and dissipates collected
humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax
Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds
tending to suppurate; it draws cauterized
Sores or Issues, very successfully and without
pain. It dissipates distressing pain from
Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and
is a safe and certain cure for weakness and
pains in the back, Rheumatism and flying
Rheumatic pains. If the Plaster is constantly
applied to the affected part for six or eight
months by the application the parts affected
become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails
to be completed—it is also successfully used
for the cure of Corns.

Those useful men Mariners should never
be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, it
keeps any length of time equally good, and it
particularly calculated to dry sores arising
from green wounds, after they are suppu-
rated, which it much aids. It is necessary it
should be kept dry.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

Price Two Dollars.
A safe and effectual cure for the Gout,
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stone and Gravel,
swellings and weakness of the Joints, Sprains,
Bruises, Burns, scalds, and all kinds of green
wounds, the Cramp, pains in the Head, Face
and Body, Stiffness of the Neck, Chilblains,
Frozen Limbs, &c.

Since these valuable Medicines have
been introduced into the United States, up-
wards of a MILLION OF PERSONS have ex-
perienced their happy and salutary effects,
many of whom from the lowest stage of their
disorders, and where all hopes of recovery
had been given up.

TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above Genuine
Medicines, are accompanied with full direc-
tions, for using them neatly sealed up, and a
small label pasted on the outside cover, bear-
ing the signature of the sole proprietor:
T. W. DYOTT M. D.
2s ton, September 29, 1821.