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And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

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EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1819.

NO. 56.

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CALENDAR For the Year 1819.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
January	3	4	5	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	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
March		1	2	3	4	5	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			
April		4	5	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
May		2	3	4	5	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				
June		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		
July		4	5	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
August		1	2	3	4	5	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			
September		5	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
October		3	4	5	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					
November		7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
December		5	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

AGRICULTURAL

Extract of a letter from George G. Barrell, Esq. American consul at Malaga, (Spain) to a member of the Albany County Agricultural Society.

"As an American, I am happy to observe enlightened men forming societies in various parts of the U. States, to promote the great interests of agriculture. I shall transmit to you the different kinds of wheat growing in this Kingdom; as also such seeds and roots as can be cultivated advantageously in the state of New York. The latitude of this part of Spain not differing materially from New York and Philadelphia, say 37 north, although we have little or no winter, and our heat is more intense, yet our atmosphere being more elastic than yours, I presume the crops of this country will thrive spontaneously with yours.

The sheep of this part of Spain are not better than those of America. If you can induce the yeomanry of America to discard the long sided hungry breed of hogs, and substitute those of Spain, you will confer an immense service on your country. They are seen in droves of hundreds all over Spain. They subsist in summer on weeds, and with a little corn in autumn, become astonishingly fat, and make the most delicious pork in the world. I will send you a pair, and shall be happy on all occasions to promote your views."

From Foulson's Daily Advertiser.

TALAVERA, CAPE, AND ARRAGON WHEAT.

The general spirit that now prevails through our country for Agricultural improvements, will, in the end, produce the

most valuable effects. There is no object in husbandry more important, than that of obtaining the best kinds of seeds; either of Grain, Grasses, roots, or other essential products for man or beast. But great attention should be paid both to climate and soil, and the local circumstances of every farm. I am led to these observations by the several experiments I have noticed, on the Talavera wheat, which may turn out favorable when the result are better known. A few failures in this or any other attempt at improvement should not discourage repetitions. Individuals soon become tired of failures; and seldom repeat unsuccessful experiments.— This shows the use of, and necessity for, experimental farms, could such be established and conducted skillfully, as no doubt they may be, in due time, and with necessary assistance and experience.— Losses, by failures in experiments, can be sustained by associations of public spirited individuals, which no one of the members would encounter. Successful experiments on such farms would be more influential, because their accuracy and truth could not be doubted.

The Talavera wheat came into England from Spain; and was, in the first experiments, successful. It became celebrated as a Spring or Summer wheat; and was imported into our country as a valuable acquisition. It seems yet to retain its character; as being, in itself, an excellent Grain; but, in the progress of English experience its fitness, for the climate of England appears to be much doubted, nor are the times and modes of culture settled.— Its success differs in different countries; and, no doubt, in the variety of soils; and some esteem it best sown as a winter grain. Most probably there are varieties of this wheat; requiring, respectively, different times of seeding and culture. Let experiments continue to be made, on a small scale; and results, either favorable or adverse, will be discovered, without any considerable loss or expense. It is now under experiment here by some individuals, as a winter grain; i. e. as a crop sown in the autumn; but the seed appears to have arrived too late; and the trial may not turn out a fair one. Some wheat from Chili; and several kinds from England, are also under experiment; and it is to be wished that reports may be made of results. Wheat is the staple product of our state; and no pains should be spared in procuring the best kinds, and assiduously attending to their culture.

In the (British) Farmer's Journal September 7th, 1818, there is an account of the Cape wheat which had turned out very unfavorably. This grain has not been unsuccessful in this country. In the same paper a farmer states, that his Cape wheat was not worth threshing; but "my Talavera, some sown in the autumn, & some in the Spring are both excellent." Another correspondent reproaches the Cape wheat—and of the Talavera, he says—"all I have seen is very inferior in quality, and if grown and cultivated to any extent, I fear would be difficult to dispose of." Another states, that he had sowed, (in Jan.) some; Talavera wheat, which has done well and, I think, promises to be a considerable advantage to the agriculturalists.

In the Farmer's Journal, Sept. 21st 1818, a farmer asserts from actual experiment, that the Talavera is a winter grain. He sowed it on the 17th Sept. and "it was ready to cut ten days sooner than other wheats; and was greater in quantity, and superior in quality, and would make, when ground, several pounds more flour per bushel, and of better quality, than the common sorts." The same farmer cultivated it as a spring grain, and it turned out ill, though well attended being blighted and light. He quotes the opinion and experience of another farmer, similar to his own.

Talavera lies in the heart of Spain, very far south west of any part of Arragon, which latter being bounded by the Pyrenees, and in a more northern climate, may furnish to us seed grain more congenial with our own, it being more a corn country, than most other parts of Spain.— The Arragon wheat may have superior properties, but the change of seed constitutes much of the witchery of its productiveness.

These extracts are made with no view to discourage further experiments, but to state, fairly the circumstances under which the Talavera wheat now appears in England; where it is yet in experiment, its suitability for that country, by means well ascertained. The correspondents of the editor of the Journal, from different shires; & probably cultivators of different kinds of soils.

In the Journal of September 31st, seed wheats advertised, called "Spanish Arragon Wheat; it is said to be the produce from one quarter, (eight bushels) sent from thence, three seasons ago, to a gentleman of great celebrity in agriculture, who has raised near 300 quarters, (1500 bushels), from it, and now offers to accommodate the spirited agriculturalists on the following terms: from one bushel to two and an half at 2s. the bushel, the bag included and carriage paid, to any part of the Kingdom, its superior quality

are, in having a particularly long bulky ear, with smooth chaff short and strong stalk, and yielding on an average one third more than the English wheats— usually sown; with the advantage of early ripening; from two fair trials, it has produced near one third more than good English wheat, per acre.

"N. B. The reason of not having it in my power to send one individual more than the above stated quantity, is by order of the grower to that effect, thereby spreading its kind more widely. Dribbling or drilling in this case, is recommended.

"London, Sept. 21. 1818.
Address, Messrs. Rowland and Son, No. 1. Compton street, John street, Clerkenwell, London."

The above extract is taken, with the view to inform where samples of the wheat may be obtained; to the end that some spirited individual, or some of our agricultural societies, may procure, from England or Spain this alleged valuable grain. Due allowances may be made for Seedsmen's Fruits, but the account of it appears worthy of attention; and the facts, so publicly stated, too easily detected, to be false. It is most probably a winter grain. Seed from England, would be most certain; as, in Arragon, varieties may exist.

AGRICOLA.

"In the Journal of Oct. 12, it appears, that the grower of the wheat had so many applications at home, that he distributed it himself, and did not send it to the Seedsmen, to be sold on commission. This does not lessen the estimation in which it appears to have been held. On the contrary, the neighbors of the grower were the best acquainted with the facts, as to the properties of the wheat. The demand for it at the English autumn seed time, shows it to be a winter grain.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 31.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of the Revenue, respecting direct tax and internal duties.

Mr. Daggett, submitted a motion to instruct the committee on pensions to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act of the last session, granting pensions to the soldiers, &c. of the revolutionary army, as that lieutenants of marines acting under warrant, shall be considered as entitled to the same pension as those acting under commission.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of the sales of public lands.

The Senate went into consideration of executive business; after which they adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Noble and Mr. Daggett, were respectively considered and agreed to.

Some reports were taken up and postponed to different days; after which,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to enable the people of Alabama territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

The consideration and discussion of this bill was not concluded in to day's sitting.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Ruggles presented the memorial of the Religious Society of Friends in the State of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, praying for the adoption of measures for civilization and improvement of the Indians; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The bill authorizing the people of Alabama to form a constitution, &c. the two bills from the House of Representatives, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Militia, and some bills of minor importance, were postponed to Monday next.

The bill for the relief of Daniel Renner and Nath. H. Heath, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Ebenezer L. Stevens and others.

This claim is of the date of 1785, and is founded on an award of commissioners authorized by resolutions of Congress, to examine the claims of Tench Francis, Comfort Sands and others, then late contractors for the moving army, and of Comfort Sands and Co. then late contractors for the post of West Point and its dependencies, for damages sustained by them, from the late Superintendent of Finances having failed to make good the stipulated payments, and from his having withdrawn the contracts. The award was in 1793 reported by the Auditor of the Treasury to be binding on the United States, to the amount of 33,675 dollars for the first company, & 6,621 dollars for the last mentioned company.

The documents on which this was founded, were also before the committee, and were all read through.

When the reading of the documents was finished, the greater part of them had been consumed.

The committee then rose, and leave to sit again;

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing goods on which the duty had been paid or secured, to be transported coastwise, to one or more districts of the U. States, without loss of duty, made a report against the expediency of this measure; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. also reported a bill to extend the duty on cotton imported into the States, and to prohibit the allowance drawback on the exportation of cotton; which was twice read.

Mr. S. also reported a bill to amend the act for the relief of the estate of Veva, Ind. for completing the payment for the lands purchased by it from U. States.

On this bill arose a debate, which occupied the house until the usual hour of adjournment; in the course of which, the bill was so amended as to make the extension for 6, instead of 12 months.

The question on ordering the bill to be read a third time having been taken by Yeas and Nays, was decided in the affirmative Yeas 73: Nays 67.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Marr, from Tennessee, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill supplementary to the act admitting the State of Indiana into the Union; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, the Commissioner of the Revenue to appoint an agent in each of the counties of the several states to receive the tax due thereon to the general government, on lands which are or may be sold for the non payment of the said tax.

On motion of Mr. Pindall, the committee on Roads and Canals were instructed to enquire into the expediency of completing the road from Cambridge to Wheeling.

On motion of Mr. Lincoln, the committee on Indian Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law, that it be the duty of the public agents of the several states to obtain all the necessary information relative to the

expiration of the period aforesaid, interest shall only be required on the instalments due, from the time they became due until paid.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Aquilla Giles, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

After postponing some other business, The Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Campbell, from a select committee, reported a bill to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the select committee, appointed on that subject, reported a bill establishing a separate territorial government for the southern part of the territory of Missouri; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill "concerning the military establishment of the United States." [This bill proposes a modification of parts of the staff of the army, without reducing it.

The bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the committee on public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the land laws as more effectually to prevent waste and damage by cutting timber thereon.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the sales of public lands during the year 1817, and the three first quarters of the year 1818, which had been intended to accompany the annual report of the treasury, but was not then prepared.

The bill from the Senate to extend the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois, was twice read and committed.

The verbal amendment made by the Senate to the bill granting a pension to Major General John Stack, was agreed to.

The resolution for the temporary adjournment of Congress, offered on Friday last by Mr. Poindexter, was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, indefinitely postponed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Holmes in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1819.

The bill includes the following items:

For pay of officers and seamen	\$1,370,333 50
Provisions	394,037 50
Medicines, and all expenses of the sick	36,000
Repairs of vessels	350,000
Contingent expenses	300,000
Repairs of navy yards, docks, &c. &c.	100,000
Completing medals & swords	7,500
Pay and subsistence of Marine corps	122,893
Clothing the same	2,038 10
For military stores for do.	1,087 50
Contingent expenses	18,600

The bill was then reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Renner and Heath.

The claims of the petitioners in this case is for the destruction of their ropewalk and its contents, in consequence of the manufacture of cordage for the United States, and in consequence of the carts and boats employed for the removal of their property, having been pressed by officers of the U. States. The committee of claims report a bill for the payment of \$2,000 for the amount of cordage destroyed, rejecting the claim for payment for the building burnt by the enemy.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. opposed, at considerable length, the principle of the bill, and moved to strike out the first section; which motion was opposed by Mr. McCoy, and the bill was committed.

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POETRY.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

The Goodness of Woman Vindicated.

The goodness of Women some men will dispute,
But I shall their arguments fairly confute;
Undeniably prove, that they do what they ought,
And, say what you will, they are never in fault.
Ye sometimes object to their voluble tongues,
That they harass your ears, and destroy their own lungs;
Should they talk, pretty creatures, from morning 'till night,
From fifteen to fifty, they're all in the right.
If resentment against the fair sex you conceive,
Give attention to slanders, and slanders believe,
Behold their sweet faces resentment will fly,
Vexation turn pleasure, and jealousy die.

The Poets strange tales tell, of Orpheus, you know,
How he follow'd his wife to the regions below;
But it must be a falsehood, because one so fair,
So lovely and kind, was too good to go there.
No more at these charmers, ye unthinking, rail,
But o'er your charity let 'm prevail;
Perfection to kings, and the fair sex belong,
For women, like Monarchs, can never do wrong.

EPICRAM.

Oh spare me, dear angel, one lock of your hair,
A bashful young lover took courage & sigh'd;
I've a sin to refuse you so modest a prayer,
To take my whole whig, the sweet creature reply'd.

HAZARDOUS ENTERPRIZE.
The Virginia Evangelical Magazine, for Nov.

Young gentlemen were lately on the natural bridge. One of them, of extraordinary activity, determined to cross the chasm, & support the arch, higher than any one had done before. It was found no difficult to ascend to that height of ambition. When this object was accomplished, the adventurer found, as orators often find, it much more difficult to descend than to rise. Just the reverse of the facile decensus Avernii here. In short going down was no alternative, there was no alternative, to fall and be crushed to pieces, or to climb to the top of the rock. In this perilous situation, the hardy youth, dismayed by the terrors which surrounded him, resolved to make an attempt, every one regarded as desperate. While his companions looked on with an anxiety which thrilled through all their limbs, expecting every moment to see him precipitated on the rock below, he pursued his way suspended often by a hand on a projection of the limestone, while, with a knife in the other, he picked place higher up, by which he could get a firm hold. When it is recollected that the rock is almost always moist; that its projections often are loosened and fall; that the precipice is nearly three hundred feet high, and so nearly perpendicular that a plumb line will descend from top to bottom and scarcely touch it, is impossible to conceive of an undertaking of greater peril; nor of a higher order of resolution and presence of mind than that displayed on this occasion. The ascent required considerably more than an hour. The adventurer rose to the top with unabated vigor, and was hailed by his companions with a shout of joy. But immediately a revulsion of his feelings succeeded, & he lay and panted on the earth, totally spent and for a considerable time unable to rise. I understand that he ascribes his escape to a gracious interposition of Providence, and gives this salutary caution, not to indulge the ambition of ascending the name high on the rock, until one has well considered how he may descend with safety. But and successful a campaign as he is, he is not at all disposed himself, to engage in a similar adventure or to recommend an imitation of it to others.

Dr. E. Spedden,

has taken the Establishment, lately occupied by Dr. Martin, in Easton, offers his services to the public.

Orphans' Court.

In any of December, A. D. 1818. Application of James Gray, administrator of the estate of James Jacobs, late of Caroline County, it is ordered, that he be required by law, for creditors claims against the said estate, to be published on the 25th day of December next, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Land for Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Caroline County, sitting as a court of equity, will be offered at public sale, at Thomas McGuire's Tavern, in Greensborough, in said county, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or parcel of Land, called and known by the name of Martindale's Seat, of which John Martindale (of William) died seized, lying and being in Caroline County, and joining the lands of the late John Harbottle, Esq. containing about one hundred and ten acres of land, (said to be of good quality,) a portion of which is timbered, there is on this farm a brick house, a large stone house, a corn house, a stable, a carriage house, a well, and a mill race, all to be sold or purchased as the Court may direct.

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, in this County, for a number of years profited by the late proprietor John Eagle, and now under rent to Francis H. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, a fixed large Marble Table, a Beam, a Back and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, well fitted to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to HENRY D. BELLERS, Centreville, Md. Dec. 21—13c.

REMOVAL.
Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON; Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

- His Assortment consists in part of**
- Superfine and common Cloths
 - Cassimeres and Wellington Cords
 - Swandown Vesting
 - Toilet do.
 - Baizes & Flannels
 - Manchester & Bedford Gords
 - Bombazetts, twill'd & plain
 - Calicoes assorted
 - Furniture Chintz
 - Carlisle Gingham
 - Cambrie do.
 - Steam Loom Muslin
 - Cambrie do
 - Jaconet and Mull do.
 - Figured & Book do.
 - Leno and Cyprus Gauze
 - Canton and Italian Crape
 - Canton and French Shawls
 - Cotton & Cashmere do.
 - Hearth Rugs
 - Jan. 4.
- Bed Ticking
 - German & Irish Linens
 - Domestic Plaid
 - Linen & Cotton Check
 - Oil cloths & Looking Glasses
 - Coffee Mills
 - Curry Combs
 - Knives and Forks
 - Files, Screws, Hinges
 - Tortoise Shell & common Combs
 - Ribbons assorted
 - Loaf, Lump & Brown Sugar
 - Coffee, Candles, Soap
 - Copperas, Allum, Indigo
 - Hyson
 - Young Hyson } TEAS
 - and Imperial } and common
 - Spanish and common Segars
 - Powder, Shot & Flints
 - Stationary
 - China, Glass & Queens Ware
 - Raisins, Almonds, &c.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th day of January next, on the Court-House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz.

All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked & numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following rates and bounds, viz. Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked LII, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes west with the said five perches and eight tenths, to the Marginal aforesaid; thence north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes east, with the said Marginal lane ten perches and six tenths to Aurora street aforesaid, then south one degree fifteen minutes east, with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the beginning, containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths, beginning for number Fifty-four at a stone marked LIV, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane and Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south 88 degrees forty-five minutes west, ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number forty-three, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, east with the said street, five perches and eight tenths to the beginning, containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths of a perch of land with the several and restrictive appertinences to the same respectively belonging. Levied this 10th day of December, 1818. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff.

SALE POSTPONED.

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By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Caroline County, sitting as a court of equity, will be offered at public sale, at Thomas McGuire's Tavern, in Greensborough, in said county, on Wednesday the twenty-third day of December next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. all that tract or parcel of Land, called and known by the name of Martindale's Seat, of which John Martindale (of William) died seized, lying and being in Caroline County, and joining the lands of the late John Harbottle, Esq. containing about one hundred and ten acres of land, (said to be of good quality,) a portion of which is timbered, there is on this farm a brick house, a large stone house, a corn house, a stable, a carriage house, a well, and a mill race, all to be sold or purchased as the Court may direct.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County as a runaway, on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Osburn Butler, five feet eleven inches high, yellowish complexion, blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, a blue coat and pantaloons, a white vest and a pair of shoes. The owner of the said negro is hereby notified to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County Dec. 21—8w.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John Williams Oyston, aged about thirty years, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, a blue coat and pantaloons, a white vest and a pair of shoes. The owner of the said negro is hereby notified to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County Dec. 21—8w.

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NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

- CONSISTING OF
- Shirting & Cambric
 - Muslins
 - Lawn
 - Linen Cambric
 - Levantine
 - Florence
 - Sattins, &c. &c.

Also, China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND, Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed. Nov. 9—

NEW SADDLERY.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY,

Which he intends to Manufacture in the latest fashions, and the best manner, at his Shop, two doors from Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's Store, and one from the Easton Hotel. He flatters himself from his strict attention to business, with the assistance of good workmen, to render general satisfaction.—Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Valises and Trunks of various kinds, may be had by applying at the subscriber's shop—All orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

THOS. B. PINKIND. N. B. The subscriber will take a boy about 15 years of age, to the saddling business. THOS. B. PINKIND. Easton, Nov. 2, 1818—4f.

Winter Supply.

WILLIAM CLARK, Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening his Winter Supply of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

- AMONG WHICH ARE,
- Best old London particular Madeira Wine
 - Nice dry Lisbon and Malaga, do
 - Genuine Old Cognac Brandy
 - Peach and Apple do
 - W. I. Spirit
 - N. E. Rum
 - Old Rye Whiskey
 - Common do
 - Holland Gin
 - Country do
 - Molasses
 - Brown Sugar
 - Loaf do
 - Chocolate, Rice
 - Imperial Hyson and Hyson-Skin } TEAS.
 - Almonds, Filberts
 - Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Dates
 - Nice fresh Malaga
 - Grapes
 - Cranberry's, Currants
- LIKEWISE, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, STONE AND WOODEN WARE.

A Further Supply of Dry-Goods,

Which in addition to his Former Stock, renders his Assortment extensive and Complete all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash Easton, Dec. 28

John W. Sherwood HATTER,

Has just received a fresh supply of Materials, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now ready to execute any orders in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. N. B. He is now prepared to say that he can warrant his dyes to stand—He has also a general assortment of Wool-Hats on hand, which he offers for sale, at his stand, No. 4, Court-street. Easton, Dec. 21.

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\$200 Reward:

Ranaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward. ROBT. L. TILGHMAN. Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, August 24, 1818. P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

To Rent,

For the ensuing year, and possession given immediately, a Farm adjoining the property of Doct. Barnett on the bay side, belonging to Mr. Stuart Redman—there is wheat seeded on the said farm—the situation is very desirable, on the salt water; a convenient dwelling house, &c. For terms apply to PETER STEVENS, Jr. Easton, Nov. 30—

Notice.

To the Clerks & late Sheriffs on the Eastern Shore, and all others who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, payable in this Treasury, that if their debts are not paid off by the first day of February 1819, suits will issue on their Office-Bonds in every instance without respect to persons. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Treas'r. E. S. Md. Jan. 4—3w

Notice.

The Subscriber having been trespassed on by persons pulling down fences and letting in their Cattle, &c. also of cutting down and carrying off timber, has resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords. He hereby notifies all persons that He will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be committed. Z. H. GREGORY. Easton, Jan. 4—3w.

Advertisement.

The Creditors of Isaac Williams, of Worcester county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor of this state, on or before the first day of April next. WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee. Jan 4—4w

Notice.

The Subscriber has Five Negro Women, some with one and others with two children, to be put out for their Victuals and Cloaths, immediately; also a Negro Boy on the same terms—A young Negro Woman, about 16 years of age, to Hire. RACHEL L. KERR. Jan. 4.

Notice.

The Creditors of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline County, deceased, are requested to meet the Subscriber, in Denton, Caroline county, on Wednesday the 3d day of February next, to receive the dividend on the deceased's personal estate, where the Subscriber will be waiting to pay the creditors of the deceased. DENNIS KELLY, Trustee of Nicholas Hopkins, dec'd. Jan. 4—3w

To the Public.

The Subscriber regrets to inform the Citizens of Easton that from unforeseen events he is compelled to defer the commencement of his School until the 1st of April next. R. P. EMMONS. Dec. 28—3w.

Notice.

William King, complainant, vs. Henry Simon & Elizabeth, his wife, defendants. Bill for foreclosure, &c. on the Equity side of Talbot County Court. November Term, 1818. In this case it is ordered by the court, that the sale of the mortgaged premises, made and returned by the Trustee, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn on, or before the first Saturday in the next May Term of this Court: provided a copy of this order be published in one of the newspapers printed in the Town of Easton, once a week for three weeks, two months previous to the said first Saturday of the next May Term of this Court. RD. T. EARLE. True copy. JACOB LOCKERMAN, Clk. Dec. 28—3w.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber hath obtained, from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jason Elliott, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Monday in July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of December eighteen hundred and eighteen. WILLIAM CRAFT, ad'm'r. D. B. N. of Jason Elliott, deceased. Jan. 11—3w.

PRINTING.

CARDS, HAND-BILLS, & BLANKS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE ON REASONABLE TERMS. Nov 30—

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOME, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers. SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment. The public's obedient servant, JESSE SHEFFER. Dec. 15—4f

For Rent.

The Subscriber offers the following property for Rent, viz:

No. 1. That excellent stand, and well finished Store Room and cellar, situated at the corner of Washington and Federal streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Morsell & Lambdin.

No. 3. The front and back rooms, with a cellar under each, situated on Washington street, and next door to Mr. Sheffer's Hotel, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas B. Pinkind, who intends moving into No. 2.

ALSO, The small House, on Federal street, at the west end of Mr. Sheffer's, now occupied by Messrs. Spedden & Stevens, as a Magistrate's Office.

Possession of the two former can be had immediately, and of the latter at the beginning of the new year.

The subscriber has also an unfinished house, next door to his store, which might be made to suit a small family, with a store, or shop of any kind, in front, which he can finish immediately upon application being made for the same. SAMUEL GROOME. Easton, Nov. 9, 1818—4f.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oysters and wild fowl may be readily procured in abundance in their seasons.

The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale, By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hensley, Esq., between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.

THOMAS C. EARLE. THOMAS HEMSLEY. Queen Ann's county, May 4—4f

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq.

Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, & is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael McBride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY of Hampton. By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Hager's town Torch Light, Western Herald, and Easton Gazette. Jan. 4—6w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq.

Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick was killed by a certain OBED GRIFFITH; and, it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice; and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetration of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By his Excellency's command, NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBED GRIFFITH. He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, stoop shouldered, a little knock knee, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled.

The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks. Nov 30—

EASTON GAZETTE, And Eastern Shore Intelligencer.

EASTON, (MARYLAND) MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1819.

NO. 58.

VOL. II.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
EVERY MONDAY EVENING BY
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Two Dollars and Five Cents per Annum,
payable half yearly in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted
three times for One Dollar, and Twenty
Cents for every subsequent insertion.

AGRICULTURAL.

*Its necessities, Competency, and Profit
of Agriculture.*

Industry is the third necessity of a prosperous state of Agriculture. The high authority which has declared "that idleness, the root of evil," denotes that industry is the root of good. Yet it unfortunately happens, that wealth is too often considered as discharging us from an obligation, compliance with which is necessary to render us happy ourselves and useful to society. The mischiefs of this opinion are justly aggravated by the consideration that wealth bestows an ability to exert industry with discretion, and to extend its benefits with effect. A consciousness of idleness or generosity, sometimes founded in vanity, and often productive of evil, is a solace resorted to, for the neglect of a true always productive of good. The man who bestows money, may possibly nurse idleness and add to the general stock subsistence. A monkey possessed of a heap of guineas, might scatter the shining baubles amongst his species; but one rich by his labor should augment their food would render them more essential services, where is the mighty merit of giving money which we never earned; neither derived from our ancestors, or obtained by the dice; as an oblation to vanity or to fortune? Whether it shall excite the industry or feed the dissipation of the receiver, is a matter of indifference to the giver when his object is either to gain popularity on earth, or to compound with heaven by purchasing for himself an immunity for idleness, with the donation of usury, or the virtuous labors of another. Whatever may be the motive for industry a fruit is individual and general good. A mere exchange of money from hand to hand creates nothing and does not augment national prosperity. Comfort, plenty, freedom and virtue all spring from industry. The surplus of its labors bestows power, knowledge and morals upon a nation. Its loss would beget debility, cause the vices resulting from want, and lead to barbarism. The industrious man alone can exercise charity and liberality from a principle radically founded in virtue & unalloyed by vanity. Unlike a broker, between an ancestor & a beggar he gives a portion of his own industry, to advance the happiness of others. Not seduced from honest duty, by the deceitful theory of idleness compensates society for its vices, by giving employment to industry. He feels that his idleness would produce an irretrievable loss, incapable of being compensated by his extravagance, and sure to settle somewhere in the garb of want and misery. If this reasoning did not conform to the general sense of mankind, the action of the Caliph Mommaseem, who contributed his personal labor to advance the happiness of a poor man, by assisting him to raise his cart out of the mire, would not have been commemorated for ages whilst his donations of money have sunk into oblivion. The temporal punishments attached to deficiency of industry, prove that its nature is not natural, and that it cannot gain the reward of virtue. No success in any science or employment useful to mankind, is experienced without industry and in that of agriculture, its absence more certainly predicts calamity, than in any other. However skilful gentlemen farmers may be in theory, or however ingenious in conversation, let them not beguile themselves into an opinion that they may dispense with this necessity of agriculture, and yet keep their estates. Without active efforts to produce substantial effects, they resemble astronomers who should feed their vanity & waste their lives in considering the nature of comets and calculating eclipses without regarding their sublimity necessities. If productive industry was more painful than laborious researches in the regions of theory; if its solid fruits were too light to preponderate against the imaginary loading of the opposite scale, yet the injustice of shrinking from our due share of the burden and subsisting by accumulating its weight upon the shoulders of others, is still to be compared with the honesty of contributing our active efforts to the social treasury; and the beneficence of lightening the incumbrance of existence.

An election between the arts of employing or killing time; between fleeing from the miseries of idleness to the pleasures of industry, or to an uneasy restlessness and vicious habits, would seem to present no difficulty, and to suggest no hesitations; & by this election the fate of agriculture in Virginia must be decided.

The remaining necessity of agriculture to be regretted, is the want of houses for the comfort of men, the security of the crops, and the preservation of beasts. The process from hollow trees to caverns and

from caverns to cabins, ought to inspire further views, and to eradicate out of free & civilized countries, vestiges by which savages are designated. Yet the habitations of freemen as well as of slaves remain in a multitude of classes insufficient for comfort and health. They are therefore deserted without regret and a pernicious wandering habit infuses itself into the mind, because nothing worth retaining is surrendered, and no evil not already endured is anticipated. Whilst men suffer, beasts perish in multitudes for want of a protection against the severity of the winter, which their involuntary domestication gives them a right to expect, and which it is the interest of their owners to bestow.

But the loss of crops is yet a greater evil arising from this decay. In the articles of small grain fodder, and hay, it is so enormous that when computed from some extent of observation, the conclusion, that it amounts annually to twenty per centum, seems within the fact. When it falls upon individuals who make no profit, it often crushes them, and when it is deducted from profit, it impoverishes those classes of society which are not agriculturalists. This will be demonstrated by the following considerations.

The competency of agriculture in this country especially, is a phrase of infinitely greater scope than would be conceived without an attentive examination. Its duties spread from the moral circle of providing sustenance for one man or one family, into a wide expanse created by the obligations arising from society, and the interests interwoven with national prosperity. In the United States the responsibility of agriculture does not stop at food for all eaters. It extends to the support of government to the encouragement of commerce, to the sustenance of the learned professions, to the introduction of the fine arts, & to the support of the more useful mechanical employments. This responsibility, the sponsor for knowledge, for good manners, for liberty, and for national power, constitutes a demand upon agriculture, which must be paid to win and combine blessings, in which if she is wise, she will largely participate. Being the source from which all classes and particularly the numerous family of the *nati consumeres* fruges must derive their subsistence and prosperity; all classes have a deep interest in rendering it more copious, because the success of each must expand with its growth and contract with its decline. Its exuberance cannot like an exuberant treasury, or a pecuniary speculation, be monopolized by idleness or corruption, but must be diffused to excite industry, and nourish virtue. Whatever shall cripple its capacity for rendering to society services, in comparison with which even those of the hero and the patriot become diminutive ought to be avoided by every wise politician and resisted by all who understand their own interest with firmness. Every stab given to agriculture reaches their own vitals; and every folly by which she is injured must be expiated. Where then can be found a difference of interest between agriculture and the other useful occupations in society, when their prosperity must result from hers, and she can only reap the blessings of a well organized social state, by providing for them! As agriculture is not an isolated interest like a political project or a fraudulent artifice, capable of being discovered from the body politic, without producing its death; or rendering it less productive by measures, however honest, or by the dexterities of avarice or ambition however plausible, must gradually produce the impoverishment they promise to prevent, and prevent the common good they promise to produce. A common interest ought to suggest the national policy in regard to agriculture. As it is worthy of an universal patronage on account of its universal benefit, every intelligent individual, however distinctly removed from its labors may perceive the strongest motives for exerting his republican influence and uniting with agricultural societies, to increase a profit by which his own prosperity must be graduated.

The following is extracted from an address delivered before the Essex Agricultural Society by the President of the same, at a meeting held in May last.

INDIAN CORN.

The great damage sustained by Indian corn in 1812, and its almost general destruction in 1816, seemed to have produced in some persons, a degree of despondency respecting the cultivation, in future, of this most excellent plant; and perhaps prompted or increased the desire in others, that wheat might take its place. I was not apprehensive, however, that practical farmers would yield their long experience to fond speculations on this subject. Yet it may not be amiss to present to the Society the opinions of a few eminent Agriculturalists, of the great value of this plant.

Colonel John Taylor, of Virginia, whom I have already mentioned, when he commenced farming—perhaps thirty years ago—joined with others in exterminating Indian

corn, as the murderer of their lands; but his experience, on an extensive scale, (planting two to three hundred acres annually) has induced him to change his opinion; and not only to pronounce its acquittal, but to add, that "Indian corn produces more food for man, beast, and the earth, than any other farinaceous plant." Again, he says, "Indian corn may be correctly called meal, meadow and manure. To its right to the first title, almost every tongue in the United States can testify; to the second, an exclusive reliance on it for fodder, or hay, in a great district of country, during two centuries, gives conclusive evidence;" and his own experience establishes its title to the third. His principal material for manure, is the offal of Indian corn. But his system of husbandry embraces many contributory articles, among which clover and gypsum (Plaster of Paris) are conspicuous. Tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, in that order of succession, and all without manuring, had formerly exhausted the lands in Virginia, and Maryland, so that ten bushels of corn to the acre was probably a full average crop. By his admirable system, Col. Taylor has restored much of his land to such a degree of fertility, that within the last four or five years, one field of 200 acres produced a crop of Indian corn, averaging fifty bushels an acre. But he also raises great quantities of wheat. Mentioning Indian corn and wheat, he says "no two crops can be so exactly fitted for advancing a good system of agriculture."

The late Chancellor Livingston, of N. York, also a distinguished agriculturalist, in an address to the Agricultural Society of that state, in which he compared the advantages of agriculture in Great Britain and in the United States, pronounced (as Col. Taylor has since done) that Britain possesses no plant for a fallow crop, equal to Indian corn. But to this point, and to the general excellence of Indian corn, I add the testimony of an Englishman, of an enlightened mind, and who has devoted a long life to the study and practice of agriculture. I mean the well known Arthur Young. He has been for some years secretary to the English Board of Agriculture.

Mr. Young in his travels in France, in 1787, 1788, and 1789, in which time he visited every interesting part of the kingdom, for the purpose of observing the state of its agriculture, mentions the cultivation of Indian corn (there called maize) in its southern provinces. "Maize (says he) is an object of much greater consequence than mulberries. When I give the courses of French crops, it will be found, that the only good husbandry in the kingdom (some small and very rich districts excepted) arises from the possession and management of this plant. Where there is no maize, there are fallows [naked fallows,] and where there are fallows, the people starve." Vol. II, page 41. Again, in page 140, he says—"The line of maize may be said to be the division between the good husbandry of the south, and the bad husbandry of the north, of the kingdom. Till you meet with maize, very rich soils are fallowed, but never after. Perhaps it is the most important plant that can be introduced into the agriculture of any country whose climate will suit it."

"A country whose soil and climate admit the course of, 1st, maize, 2d, wheat, is under a cultivation that, perhaps, yields most food for man and beast that is possible to be drawn from the land." In the same page, Mr. Young says, that in the south of France, in Spain, in Italy, the cattle are in high order; which he ascribes to the food afforded by Indian corn; as it furnishes "a rich meadow a considerable part of the summer; the leaves being regularly stripped for oxen, affording a succulent and most fattening food—in situations that seem to deny all common meadows." These are burnt up in those countries in the heat of summer.

The improving of our husbandry, in New England, is to be expected, not from a rejection of Indian corn, as the ruin of our lands, but by a better management of that crop in order to render it, as it appears, to be rendered, the most preparatory course of which we are capable. Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the crop of Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal, as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months. The ground was rich, and yielded, at harvest upwards of fifty bushels of corn to the acre. The green stalks of our northern corn are incomparably sweeter than those of the southern states; at least when both sorts are grown in the north. Perhaps the greater and longer continued heats of the south may give a richness to the same large plants which these cannot attain in the north. The stalks I have grown, rose

to the height of 18 or 14 feet, and many of them weighed above five pounds. To support this height, they are necessarily thick, & woody in their fibres. My cows ate a small part of them—reluctantly—while they would devour the stalks of our northern corn. It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn (having a white shrivelled grain when ripe) yields stalks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers, an additional recommendation of it, when planted to be cut, in its green state, for horses and cattle, and especially for milch cows; and its time of planting may be so regulated as to furnish a supply of food, just when the common pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford better of equal excellence.

*Prior to the American Revolution, grass for hay was rarely cultivated in Virginia. Their winter fodder consisted of the top-stalks, husks and blades of Indian corn. The blades or leaves, stripped off when green, were carefully cured, as we do our best hay.

†Col. Taylor's Arator, tiles, manure and Indian corn.

‡Within fifteen years I saw some small fields, as I approached the city of Washington, which some of my fellow travellers, practical farmers, estimated at only five bushels to an acre.

§Mulberry trees are grown for the feeding of silk-worms.

¶Although the climate of England is milder than our own, the heat of summer is insufficient to ripen Indian corn.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the committee on the post-office and post-roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of empowering the postmaster-general to contract for the transportation of the mail of the United States in steam boats.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the more convenient organization of the Courts of the U. S. and the appointment of Circuit Judges—the following motion made by Mr. Barbour, when the subject was up before, being still under consideration:

"Resolved, That the bill be recommitted to the committee that brought it in, with instructions so to amend it, as to abolish the Circuit Courts and transfer their jurisdiction to the District Courts, to authorise an appeal directly from such courts to the Supreme Court, and to enlarge the right of appeal by reducing the amount on which that right may be exercised."

After considerable discussion this motion was decided in the negative.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Troop.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee of claims to whom were referred the bills from the other House, for the relief of Thomas B. Farish, reported them with amendments.

Mr. Otis gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts.

The bills from the other House, for the relief of Harold Smyth, for the relief of Samuel T. Hooker, for the relief of Sampson S. King, to authorise the payment, in certain cases of lost treasury notes, and the bill to empower the territory of Michigan to send a Delegate to Congress, were severally read the second time and variously referred.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to organize anew the courts of the U. States, and for the appointment of circuit judges.

Much time was bestowed in filling the numerous blanks in this bill and maturing its details; and, before it was gone through, The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. Otis agreeably to notice obtained leave and introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the U. States to cases arising under the law relating to patents, which was read.

The Senate adjourned.

The motion made by Mr. Johnson on the 9th ult. to call on the Executive for the correspondence respecting the cession of the Florida, was this day withdrawn by him, on being called up, his object having been attained by the communications subsequently made by the President.

Mr. Goldsborough, agreeably to notice obtained leave and introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City of Washington, which was read.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the erection of a monument over the remains of George Washington, where the

Mr. Barbour moved that the bill be committed, with instructions to the bill appropriating money for the

of an equestrian statue of Gen.

ton, in conformity with the resolution of congress, of Aug. 7, 1783.

The motion produced a short debate, & was finally decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 6.

The President communicated three several reports from the Secretary of the Navy, some pending contracts with the Navy Commissioners, the names and salaries of clerks in that office, and the expenditure and application of monies in that department.

The President also communicated a letter from William Lambert, of Washington, transmitting 50 copies of abstracts of calculations for ascertaining the longitude of the Capital, from Greenwich observatory.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Palmer, of N. York, offered for consideration the following resolution.

"Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether and if any, what provisions are necessary to make more effectually to enforce the payment of duties on goods, &c. imported by land, from the British provinces, in America, into U. States. Also, that the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency so amending the 4th section of a law of Congress, passed the 3d day of March, 1817, as the provisions therein contained shall apply only to steam boats on Lake Champlain, &c. employed wholly in the transportation of passengers, and their baggage, and the said section shall not extend to authorized entry of any goods, &c. except passenger baggage, in any district other than the one to which they are to be landed, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Mr. J. J. Monroe, his secretary.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with a resolution of the house of representatives of the 7th inst. requesting me to lay before it the proceedings which have been had under the act entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships that have been put on the stocks, and the quality and kind of materials which have been procured, in compliance with the provisions of said act; and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund created by the said act, and for what objects, and likewise the contracts which have been entered into, in execution of the said act, on which moneys may not yet have been advanced; I transmit a report from the acting Secretary of the navy, together with a communication from the board of navy commissioners, which, with the documents accompanying it, comprehends all the information required by the house of representatives.

JAMES MONROE.

Dec. 31st, 1818.

The message, with its enclosures, was ordered to be printed.

Another message was also received from the President of the United States, enclosing the following report from the Secretary of War:

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th inst. "requesting the President of the United States to cause to be laid before this House, if in his opinion the same should not be inconsistent with the public interest, copies of the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War and the Governor of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the latter to the former dated on the 1st of June of the present year, communicated to this House on the 12th inst. and also the correspondence, if any, between the Department of War, and General Andrew Jackson, in answer to the letter of the latter; of the date of the 7th of May, 1818, and to state whether the same were written by this Department, or by the Governor of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the 1st of June, 1818."

The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 24th inst. has the honor to transmit a tract of a letter written by Major Venable, Chief Clerk, Department of War, in reply to General Jackson's letter of the 7th of May, 1818, and to state whether the same were written by this Department, or by the Governor of Georgia, in answer to the letter of the 1st of June, 1818."

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decidedly preferable to a civil prosecution in the Federal court.

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Mercer introduced the resolution which follows by a few remarks, importing that the law of the United States prohibiting the citizens of the United States from engaging in the slave trade, was evaded in the manner which demanded the interposition of Congress. He referred to the law which authorizes the President of the United States to employ our armed vessels in executing its provisions, and also authorizes those vessels to seize and bring into the ports of the United States all ships and vessels engaged in the violation of it. In a publication which Mr. M. said he had seen, and to which he referred, the names were given of at least twenty vessels fitted out in the ports of the United States for the obvious purpose of carrying on the slave trade. Appeals had been taken from the decisions which had been made by the inferior tribunals in some of these cases; and the names of American houses and American citizens engaged in this detestable traffic, were to be found on the records of the British court. To obtain information having direct bearing on this subject, Mr. M. submitted this resolution—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this House a copy of such instructions, if any, as may have been issued by his Department, in pursuance of the act of Congress of 1807, prohibiting the importation of slaves, to the commanders of the armed vessels of the U. States, for the purpose of intercepting on the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, such vessels as have been engaged in the slave trade.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer then said, he had another resolution to offer, in relation to another branch of the same subject. We have all been informed, he said, in the course of the last few months, that individuals brought into the United States, in violation of the law before referred to, had in violation of the provisions of that law, been condemned to hereditary slavery; & examining the acts of Congress, he said that the authority under which this act (he would so call it) had been passed, was derived from one of those

To obtain such information as might be had at the house in arriving at a proper remedy for this fault, he moved the following resolution:

That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this House the names of the slave ships, if any, which have been seized and condemned within the U. States for violation of the laws thereon; the names of the persons of color, who have been found on board such vessels, their number and the disposition which has been made of them by the several state governments under whose jurisdiction they have fallen.

Mr. Stromer moved to amend the resolution so as to direct the report to be made also of the number and names of the slave ships, if any, and the ports for which they had sailed, if they could be ascertained. Mr. S. said he wished that the ignorance of this trade, if any, should attach to the authority of general rumor, to the whole country. He wished, at least, that the country of which he was a representative, should be absolved from any charge of participation in it.

Mr. Floyd, wished also, that the names of the places where the vessels are owned should be added to that of the place whence they sailed.

Mr. Cobb, desired to amend this resolution further, so as to require information by whom, as well as where, the vessels were owned.

These amendments were not objected to by Mr. Mercer, and were, as well as the original motion, all agreed to.

Tuesday, Jan. 5.

Among the many petitions presented to the house this morning, were the following:

By Mr. Sergeant, from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the condemnation and sale of slaves, in execution of the provisions of the laws prohibiting their importation.

By Mr. Little, the memorial of sundry merchants of Baltimore, whose vessels were sunk for the defence of the place during the late war, praying compensation.

Mr. Smith, of Md. reported from the committee of ways and means, a bill for the relief of James Gooding and James Williams.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the daily meeting of this house was directed to be held the remainder of the session, except on Wednesdays.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the committee on the public lands were instructed to report into the expediency of passing a law to vest in the Legislature of the State of Ohio power to sell the remaining lands of land in the reservation of the State of Ohio, and to apply the proceeds to the use of the State.

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The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Navy Department, accompanying a number of copies of the Navy Register for 1819; and a List, transmitted by the first comptroller of the Treasury, of those persons who have not rendered accounts for settlement within the year preceding.

The committee of the whole having been discharged, on motion of Mr. Rich, from the further consideration of the bill to authorize the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company to make the road as far as the city boundary, the same was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by his private secretary, transmitting, for the information of the house, a copy of the convention with Spain, (lately published) and a copy of a letter from Don Luis de Onis, to the Secretary of State, in reply to the letter of the latter to the former, of the 30th November;

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The engrossed bill to authorize the President and Managers of the Rockville and Washington Turnpike Company to extend and make said road within the District, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The orders of the day being then announced a motion was made by Mr. Smith of Md. to take up, out of its turn, the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for 1819. This departure from the usual course of business requires the unanimous consent of the House. Mr. Mercer of Virginia objected, and the question was therefore not put.

Mr. Smith then moved to postpone all the orders of the day which preceded that bill, in order to take it up.

On this motion a short debate, in the course of which Messrs. Williams of N. C. Mercer, Smith, Storrs, Tucker, Floyd and Reed spoke. The result of the question was, by a small majority, to go into committee.

The bill in question embraces the following items of appropriations.

For subsistence, (in addition to 200,000 dollars appropriated,) 306,600 dollars.

For forage for officers, 26,496 dollars.

For clothing, 400,000 dollars.

For bounties and premiums, 62,500 dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, 50,000 dollars.

For the Quarter-master's department, 550,000 dollars.

For contingencies of the army, 60,000 dollars.

For arrearages, arising from a deficiency in the appropriation to pay outstanding claims, 100,000 dollars.

For fortifications, 500,000 dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses, tributary to, and west of the Mississippi, also those tributary to the same river, & north-west of the Ohio, 6,500 dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance department, 190,000.

For the armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, 375,000 dollars.

For arming and equipping the militia, 200,000 dollars.

For the erection and completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, \$50,000; for erecting a powder magazine at Frankford, near Philadelphia, \$15,000; for completing the arsenal and other works at Watertown, near Boston, \$20,000; for completing the arsenal and other works at Pittsburg, Pa. \$5,000; for a levee round the arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y. \$6,000; for building a powder magazine at Baton Rouge, \$20,000.

For cannon, powder and shot, to fulfil existing contracts; for mounting cannon, and for purchase of lead, \$191,200.

To provide for the payment of the retained bounty, and the per diem travelling allowance of pay and subsistence to soldiers discharged from the army in the year 1819, 92,500 dollars.

For the purchase of maps, plans, books, and instruments for the War Department, 1,500 dollars.

For fuel, maps, plans, books, erection of quarters and other buildings, and for contingent expenses for the academy at West Point, 35,640 dollars.

For marking and running the boundary line of the several sessions of land made by the Indians, 15,000 dollars.

For the payment of half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, 200,000 dollars.

For the annual allowance to invalid pensioners of the U. States, 368,039 dollars.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the law of March 18, 1818, 1,708,500 dollars.

For arrearages arising from a deficiency in the appropriation for paying the revolutionary pensions in the year 1818, 139,400 dollars and 85 cents.

For the Indian department, including arrearages incurred by holding Indian treaties, 213,000 dollars.

For annuity to the Creek nation, under the treaty of 1802, 3,000 dollars.

The House having accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole, a debate arose of a desultory but interesting character, occupying two or three hours.

The result of the Debate was, that the committee be discharged, and the bill be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report to this House a statement of the debts, credits and funds of the Insular Banks of the District of Columbia, filed by the 19th section of the act of Congress, entitled, "an act to incorporate the Insular Bank of the District of Columbia, and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said District."

And the House adjourned.

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And the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Herbert,

On motion of Mr. Floyd,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a law to define and punish pirates and felons committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

The House then again resumed, into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hugh Nelson in the chair the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1819.

The committee did not get through the bill, before it rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to include in the report of the strength of the army, called for by the resolution of yesterday, the amount in value, if any, of the extra compensation, in subsistence, clothing or pay, allowed the troops for extra labor, during the year ending on the 30th October last, in fatigue duties distinguishing that which has been bestowed in compensation for labor on roads.

Mr. Mercer then laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report to this house a bill to reduce to one the number of Major Generals of the army of the United States.

The House adjourned.

From the Weekly Register, Jan. 2.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The documents touching our relations with Spain, which we publish this week, occupy a space that cost us for "paper & print," about one hundred and forty dollars; now, we very much question whether all that has been said on both sides, is intrinsically worth this amount to the people of the United States; and we have already another series of such documents, as announced in the article from the National Intelligencer, inserted below, which, like the preceding must be published. The people, we have no doubt, are quite weary of those "long talks" to and from the agents of Spain—*vox et præterea nihil*; and are little disposed to hear any more of them.

We now also publish a treaty concluded in 1802—between sixteen and seventeen years ago, and just ratified! it will be as many years more before we can negotiate a performance of its stipulations!

What matters it, that we have the best of the argument, or that Don Onis, and others, are made to appear as worthy representatives of Ferdinand the Great! we gain nothing by it; we do not advance one jot or tittle nearer to the justice that we claim; nay, we rather seem to have retrograded from the prospect of obtaining it. Every thing is evaded, or turned and twisted into so many shapes, that a whole college of Jesuits could not decypher its meaning, if any meaning it is intended to have; and in this present state of affairs, we might as well reason with a *caput mortuum*; we would therefore, respectfully propose that our diplomatic relations with Spain should wholly cease—at least, that no further attempt should be made to settle our differences by written communications, until a new spirit influences Spain. Let Mr. Onis go home, and Mr. Erving come home—telling Spain and the world at the same time, that though yet unresolved as to making war upon her, now—we are resolved not to be fooled any longer, and determined to exact justice in the manner most convenient to ourselves, without any more talk about it—unless convinced that something more than talking is designed to be done. We seriously believe that such a course of conduct would meet the approbation of every dispassionate man in the world. It is really too much that our money should be wasted in paying a minister in Europe, and that the precious time of our secretary of state should be consumed, without a hope of effecting any good whatsoever. Spain has not acted decisively on any point presented to her, except in regard to Mr. Meade, and we do not thank her in the least for that. It was the energy of our own Congress that made her listen to reason in this case—and the like decision will produce like effects in others, or subject all questions between us to the arguments of power.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) Dec. 31.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Was brought to town last evening in irons from Lumberton, Easy Bolan, and committed to the jail of this county, on a charge of robbing the Mail of the United States. Several halves of hundred dollar bills were found in his possession, which, with a variety of other circumstances, leaves but little doubt of his guilt.

Bolan had, for a considerable time, been the mail carrier between this place and Lumberton, on which line the robbery was committed. It is presumed he will be sent to Raleigh in order to stand his trial at the Federal Court. There have been several robberies of the southern Mail in the course of last summer, and very lately, of which it is highly probable that this man and others concerned with him, were the perpetrators.

Boston, Jan. 9.

MAIL ROBBERY.

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From the N. Y. Gazette, of Jan. 6.

We have seen several letters from Leghorn, mentioning, with extreme regret, the death of captain Thomas Gamble. One of them, a letter from an officer of the squadron, observes, that "nothing can be said of this gentleman to elevate the goodness of his character in private life, or the gallantry of it as a naval commander. Those who knew this brave officer, knew how to appreciate his worth. The loss to his fellow-officers is regretted with the most heartfelt grief." Another letter states that he died on the 9th of October (and not on the 10th, as first reported)—that his remains were conveyed from Pisa to Leghorn on board the U. S. ship Erie, of which he was the commander, and there interred alongside of Capt. McKnight—that his fellow-officers had determined at their own expense, to raise a marble monument to his memory, and to wear mourning.

It may be proper to add, that captain Gamble was the eldest of four brothers who held commissions under government, and who were all in active service during the late war. His youngest brother, Lieut. Peter Gamble, was killed on board the Saratoga, Com. Macdonough, in the brilliant victory on Lake Champlain, on the 11th of September 1814, and for his bravery a medal to his memory was voted by Congress. Lieut. F. Gamble is now attached to the Mediterranean squadron, & Major John M. Gamble, of the U. S. Marines, is commandant of the Philadelphia station.

From the Mediterranean.

New York, Jan. 9.

A friend has transmitted us the following information, under date of Leghorn, Oct. 13. The Erie sloop of war had arrived from a cruise of 9 or 10 weeks off Cape de Gatt and the Barbary Coast. She touched, in co. with the Franklin, com. Stewart, and frigate U. S. at Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and left the former vessel bound to Syracuse, and the latter as high up as Athens. At Algiers the plague was on the decrease, as was learned of Mr. Buel, vice consul—on the contrary, at Tunis symptoms of the plague were just making their appearance. At Tripoli it was healthy. The Barbary powers, it was said, sometimes exhibited symptoms of discontent, but the occasional appearance of our squadron before their ports, rendered them respectful. It was a fact that the American consuls were more respected and independent than those of other nations. The Erie was to proceed from Leghorn on the following day—the Peacock was at Marceilles, with Mr. Shaler. The squadron was expected to rendezvous in a short time at Syracuse or Messina.

SOMERVILLE, Jan. 2.

On the 24th December last, a white lad, about 15 years of age, by the assistance of a girl of color, both servants to Major John Arrowsmith, of Somerville, procured and gave Mr. and Mrs. A. a portion of arsenic in their breakfast tea. It immediately took effect; but by the early application of prescribed remedies, they were relieved & restored. On the 31st, towards evening, the poisonous draught was repeated on Mrs. A. (whether by the perpetrators of the first nefarious act is not ascertained) and she expired on the following day, having languished about twenty-three hours.

A loud caution to apothecaries & other vendors of drugs, not to sell an article, so frequently abused, to children, servants, or persons of doubtful character, under any pretence whatsoever; and persons having the care of families, should not suffer a drug so potent to lie among their stuffs, nor have a place under their roof, for accident as well as design, notwithstanding ordinary care, have frequently evinced the peril.—N. Brunswick Times.

Boston, Dec. 24.

Mr. Glover, the constable who apprehended the counterfeit Briggs, mentioned in yesterday's paper, has handed for publication the following list and amount of counterfeit bills found upon him. It may be useful in putting the public on their guard against receiving bills of these descriptions:

- 1 bill of \$20, Bank of South Carolina, not signed.
 - 2 do. 10, City Bank, (N. Y.)
 - 14 do. 10, Bank of Auburn.
 - 2 do. 3, same Bank.
 - 1 do. 5, Providence Bank.
 - 2 do. 5, Marine Bank, Baltimore.
 - 3 do. 5, Bank of Columbia, Hudson.
 - 3 do. 5, Plattsburg Bank, N. Y.
 - 9 do. 5, Mechanic's Bank, City of N. Y.
 - 6 do. 5, Boston Bank.
 - 1 do. 3, Vermont State Bank, payable at Westminister, not signed.
 - 1 do. 3, Bank of the Metropolis, Washington City.
 - 3 do. 3, Bank of Hudson, payable at Mechanic's Bank, New York City.
 - 6 do. 3, Westmoreland Bank of Pennsylvania, at Greenbush.
 - 4 do. 3, Bank of New-Brunswick, N. J.
 - 1 do. 2, Bank of Albany.
 - 9 do. 2, Phenix Bank, Con. letter D.
 - 5 do. 1, Bank of America, N. Y.
 - 40 do. 1, N. London Bank, not signed.
 - 9 do. 25, cents N. Haven Bank.
- Being 122 bills, amounting to \$418 25 cents on 18 different banks.

A person suspected of being an accomplice with Briggs, was committed to Prison on Tuesday.

A British writer, speaking of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, concludes as follows:

"One power only appears to form no object of the contentions of the Congress, & yet, perhaps, there is none whose present attitude and future prospects the Legislatures should keep more in view—we mean the U. States of America. Whilst European statesmen are in the close Cabinet, arranging their political bargains, those of America are aiming at the glorious objects of national independence and commercial success. They, alone, rank in importance at this moment with the Autocrat of Russia. For, whilst circumstances promise him the preponderance in the territorial rule of Europe—the Americans emulate the freedom and independence of the sea. Their success is progressive and unquestionable, and whilst their interference in the contests which distract their neighboring Continent becomes more mild and unobtrusive, they strengthen space in their claims to that neutrality on which their commercial interests will require to be founded."

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EASTON, Md.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18.

The proceedings of our State Legislature published to-day, will be found very interesting.

Punctuality is the Life of Business.

We cannot, as Joe Gales would say, occupy our editorial *heuil* better (it being the commencement of the year, when many people are in the habit, and all ought to settle their last year's accounts,) than by inserting the following extract, from a southern print, under the above title, hoping in the course of a short time, it may have some little effect on our pockets.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remember the printer in my discourse.—He trusts every body, he knows not whom his money is scattered every where, he hardly knows where to look for it. His paper, his ink, his press, and his types, his labor and his living, all must punctually be paid for. You Mr.—, and Mr.—, and Mr.—, and a hundred others that could name, have taken—'s paper a great while—You and your wives, and your children, and your neighbors have been amused and informed, and I hope improved by it—if you miss one paper you think very hard of the printer or post for it, for you had rather go without your supper than paper—have you ever complied with the conditions of subscription? Have you taken as much pains to furnish the printer with money as he has to furnish you with papers?—Have you contributed your mite to repay him for his ink, his paper, his types, his press, his head work? If you have not—go pay him off, and sit no more."

Mr. GRAHAM,

In order that the people may know how their Delegates voted, with respect to the late adjournment, please publish the following Yeas and Nays on the question.

On the question for adjourning at Christmas from the 24th Dec. 1818, to 4th January, 1819.

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Heard, Greenwell, Knight, Pryor, C. Stuart, C. Dorsey, Snowden, F. S. Thomas, Orrick, Goldsborough, T. Frazier, Wm. Hayward, W. H. Tighman, Eccleston, S. Frazier, Lake, Moffit, Patton, Semmes, Digges, Claude, Roberts, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Maulsby, Norris, Steele, Henderson, Saulsbury, Willis, Whitby, Brackenridge, Washington, Gaither, Lenthicum, Forrest, S. Thomas—38.

Negative—Messrs. Blackstone, Plater, Marriott, T. H. Dorsey, Becket, Dalrymple, Braner, Garner, Showers, Long, Murray, King, Dashiell, Wroth, Mackey, Clagget, Quinton, Williams, Cockey, Worthington, Smith, Hawkins, Kell, Keller, Kennedy, Schnebly, Tomlinson, Shaw, Tidball—29.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

An Abstract of Legislative Proceedings.

SATURDAY, JAN. 9.

A few days since the house adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the members of the Assembly, and the officers attached thereto, shall not be allowed pay during the recess."

This day the senate returned the resolution, endorsed "dissented from"—with the following message:

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates, The senate are not aware of any law or practice which authorizes the members of the general assembly to receive compensation during the recess of the assembly. It has been, so far as the senate are informed on the subject, an universal practice to fix the period for which the members are entitled to compensation, by the journal of accounts, which always receives the sanction of both branches of

Y 18. gulation interest... arms and doer keepers, of their per diem... during the late adjournment, would it only be unjust, but unbecoming the dignity and character of the state... They had no concern in the adjournment, and many of them were here in attendance during the whole time of the adjournment. It would also be equally unjust to deprive those members, the remoteness whose residence prevented their return home, and who voted against the adjournment. But as to those members who returned home, or might have returned home, there is some reason in depriving them of their per diem. However the question may be decided, there can be no doubt this adjournment will be the most expensive one that ever occurred in Maryland. There is as much fuss here about the Christmas per diems, as occurred in Congress about the compensation law. The members are rivaling each other in the race of popularity. The achievement necessary to render one a patriot of the first order, is to sacrifice forty dollars. Is not this a scrub race? We are to have next all some half dozen forty dollar patriots, and therefore most enlightened and disinterested statesmen.

MONDAY, JANUARY 11.
The bill to establish a Bank in Allegany, was read a second time, and negatived. Upon motion of Mr. Harrison, the house agreed to reconsider their decision; and a motion of Mr. S. Thomas, the further consideration of the bill was postponed. The report of the Lottery Commissioners, concludes with the following interesting paragraph; "That the State will receive from the tax on lottery prizes, the amount of 100,325 Dollars, as follows, viz: from the Medical College Lottery, \$11,250
Surgical Institution, 18,000
Masonic Hall, 15,000
University, 50,000
Havre-de-Grace, 6,075
\$100,325
and that the whole expense of carrying the lottery law into execution will not amount to the sum of seven thousand dollars, the present year!!!"
TUESDAY, JAN. 12.
Mr. Worthington submitted the following message to the Senate—(The message will appear in our next.)
On motion it was ordered to lie on the table.
It is intended to be a very biting reply to the message of the Senate of Saturday last.
According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to the second reading of the bill for the alteration of the Constitution, with respect to the mode of electing the Senate, &c.
Mr. Maulsby, moved so to alter the bill that the Senate might be elected for three years, instead of five—determined in the negative.
Mr. Marriott, moved to allow to the city of Annapolis one Senator.
Mr. Stephen, contended that the motion of the gentleman from Anne-Arundel, ought to prevail. He saw no reason why the political importance of the city of Annapolis should be prostrated. She had committed no sin, either moral or political, which should place her under the ban of the public displeasure, and he was astonished to discover that whilst the framers of the bill, under consideration, had been studious to preserve the rights of every other portion of the state, that the city of Annapolis had been altogether disregarded. He said it was obvious the bill did not intend to make the representation in the Senate, according to population; for it had given to the little county of Calvert, the same weight in the Senate, as to the great and important county of Frederick—that Anne-Arundel county did not crave the aid of the city of Annapolis, but claimed a senator in her own right, in common with every other county in the state. That the city of Baltimore and Annapolis, by the existing constitution of the state, were placed on an equal footing as to political rights, and there would be equal propriety in uniting the city of Baltimore with Baltimore county, as in uniting the city of Annapolis with Anne-Arundel county. Unless, indeed, you make population the basis of senatorial representation, which, Mr. S. remarked, that he had before said, was not the principle of the present bill.—The amendment proposed by Mr. Marriott was adopted.
Mr. LeCompte, then moved that the bill should not become a part of the Constitution, unless at least two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur.
Mr. L. remarked, that by the amendment just adopted, the Western-Shore would be entitled to thirteen senators, and the Eastern Shore to, but eight. That by the existing constitution, the Eastern Shore was entitled to six senators, & the Western Shore to nine—that therefore the alteration proposed would diminish the political weight & importance of the Eastern Shore, in that branch of the legislature. That by the 49th article of the Constitution it is "provided that nothing in this form of government which relates to the Eastern Shore particularly, shall at any time hereafter be altered, unless for the alteration & confirmation, thereof at least two-thirds of all the members of each branch of the General Assembly shall concur."
Mr. L. said, that he considered the present, a matter in which the Eastern Shore is particularly interested. If any matter could be interesting to Eastern Shore-men, it was the preservation of their political importance, and he hoped that they would not be invaded or subverted, except in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.
The amendment proposed by Mr. L. was adopted. The yeas and nays of the Eastern Shore Delegates stood as follows:

Affirmative—Mr. Speaker, H. Tilghman, Hynson, Goldsborough, T. Frazier, W. H. Tighman, Eccleston, LeCompte, S. Frazier, Lake, Mackey, Moffit, Patton, Quinton, Wilson, Williams, Murray, Long, King and Hayward.
Negative—W. H. Dashiard, Wroth, Harrison, W. R. Stewart, Saulsbury, Willis and Whitty.
Mr. Kell, moved to recommit the bill for amendment.
Mr. Kell, said he was satisfied the construction given by the gentleman from Dorset, to the constitution was perfectly correct—that to give the Western Shore thirteen senators, would alter in a manner injuriously to the Eastern Shore, the relative political importance of the two shores, as established by the existing constitution, and this he considered could only be done in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. That if the city of Annapolis insisted on her right to a Senator, and her wishes should be indulged, there could be no reasonable hope of any improvement in that branch of our government for it could not be expected that ever a vote of two-thirds could be obtained in favor of any alteration of the existing organization of the senate. That the people of the state, year after year, had called for a change in the mode of appointing the Senate, and he thought it much more important to gratify the people generally, than to indulge the wishes of the borough (he did not say rotten) of Annapolis. He alluded delicately to the superior wealth and population of the city of Baltimore, and the modesty with which she had acquiesced in an arrangement which gave to her no more weight in the Senate than the smallest county in the state.
Mr. Stephen, opposed the re-commitment. He denied the construction of the constitution, as attempted by the gentleman from Dorset and the city of Baltimore, was the true one. He said, when the gentleman from Dorset, first proposed his amendment, it took him by surprise; and he acquiesced in its propriety; but upon reflection he was satisfied that it was wrong. That the words of the constitution "relates to the Eastern Shore particularly," means that relates to the Eastern Shore exclusively. That the Senate was a matter in which the whole state was interested, and not the Eastern Shore exclusively. That the Court of Appeals, on the Eastern Shore, was a thing in which the Eastern Shore was particularly and exclusively interested, & that could not be taken away without the concurrence of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature. Mr. S. said he would ask why refer this bill to a committee? Has not this House already decided by a solemn vote to give to the city of Annapolis, a Senator? Do the members of this House, wish to subject their decision to the revision of a committee of some three or five gentlemen? Are they mere children in their leading strings, needing guides and instructors to direct them in their duty? The dignity of the House—its regard for its character, forbid the adoption of the course recognized by the gentleman from the city of Baltimore.
Mr. LeCompte said he had nothing to do with the contest between the gentleman of the City of Annapolis, and the gentleman of the City of Baltimore, with respect to the relative importance of the two cities which they represented. He only rose to vindicate as correct his construction of the constitution. He remarked that he took it for granted that that article of the constitution which protected so particularly the interest of the Eastern Shore, meant something, we cannot suppose the framers of the constitution would insert in it a provision without some useful object in view. That there were but four articles of the constitution which secured particular privileges, or rights to the Eastern Shore—to wit: that in relation to the Court of Appeals, a Land Office, Treasurer, and six of the fifteen Senators. That the only right worth preservation, was the right to two-fifths of one branch of the legislature. The other privileges were mere conveniences, but of no political importance.—And that it is impossible to suppose that our ancestors would preserve with such sedulous anxiety the latter, whilst the former, is left without any particular guard or protection whatever—that they should have been so careful of trifles and so neglectful of things of real value.
Mr. L. said, that if the construction attempted by the gentleman from the city of Annapolis, be correct; "that it must be a right or privilege in which the Eastern Shore, is exclusively interested," then would that article of the constitution, be rendered wholly unavailing. That the Eastern Shore, was not exclusively interested in the Court of Appeals, of that Shore.—That the whole state was interested in it—Its decisions were obligatory throughout the state, and formed the rules of property and of right and wrong equally for Western Shore-men, and for Eastern Shore-men. That the having of a treasurer on the Eastern Shore, was not a matter in which that Shore was exclusively interested.—It was a part of the fiscal arrangements in which the whole state, was interested, &c.
Mr. Brackenridge admitted the propriety of the construction of the constitution as stated by Mr. L. that he could not in his conscience consent to diminish the just weight of the Eastern Shore in the Senate of the State, as secured by the constitution, except in the manner prescribed by that instrument. His oath as member forbid him from doing so. He said that it was evident the framers of the constitution, considered the Eastern and Western Shore as quasi sovereignties. That they secured to the Eastern Shore particular privileges, which they have protected with ex-

traordinary guards. The propriety of this thing, is not now the question; it is enough that it exists. To suppose that these extraordinary guards were only intended to preserve to the Eastern Shore, a Land Office, a Treasurer, &c. would be a gross reflection on the wisdom and intelligence of the framers of the constitution. He therefore concurred with his colleague in the propriety of a re-commitment, with the view to get rid of the city of Annapolis.
Upon Mr. Dorsey, rising to address the chair, the Speaker observed that he would remind the House, that the question was on recommitment of the Bill.
Mr. Dorsey observed, he would not be inattentive to the suggestion of the Speaker, and but a few remarks only were necessary to convince the House of the unparliamentary course they were pursuing, a recollection of the progress of the bill, and the rules of the House, were sufficient for that purpose. The bill as reported contained the provision, that the Senate should be composed of twenty members, a motion was made to enlarge the number to twenty-one, in order to permit the city of Annapolis, to select a Senator; this motion was sustained and of course became a part of the bill, and by its operation destroyed the relative constitutional political weight of the two shores. The Gentleman from Dorset, then moved an amendment providing that at least two thirds of all the members of both Houses, should concur in the passage of this and the confirmatory law. This proposition was accepted and incorporated in the bill. A little reflection, however convinced the advocates of this reform, that it was more than probable that under the recognition of this principle, this bill would not receive the approbation of two thirds of all the members of both branches; to exclude themselves from this dilemma, as they are pleased to style it, they have made a motion to recommit the bill to a committee, not that the detail of the bill may be modified in conformity to the principles adopted by the house, for in truth and fact, the details are perfect, nor do the recognition of the principles of the amendments require any additional provision; but the recommitment is urged, that a bill may be reported directly in the teeth of the sense of this House, as expressed in the amendments adopted. The gentlemen from Baltimore and the city of Annapolis, have expressed their regret at the dilemma in which the House is placed, and those from Baltimore, have with their usual courtesy, professed their anxiety and readiness to adopt any measures which may be suggested, that the people of the state, may obtain this reform, so anxiously and constantly sought for by them, therefore as the gentleman from Annapolis asks for his constituents a senator, because one had been given to Baltimore, let the gentleman from Baltimore consent by way of a peace-offering, to withdraw the boon intended for Baltimore, in giving her a senator, thus removing the inducement for the grant to Annapolis; by this arrangement the relative strength of the two shores would remain as at present, and then a bare majority of the two branches, would be sufficient to consummate this reform. However, this self-denial will not be practised, and it is only now necessary to see, if the rules of the House admit the gratification of the proposed attempt. "No question shall be reconsidered, unless a motion therefor shall be made and seconded by two members who voted in the affirmative," is a standing rule of the House, the gentlemen have debated again upon this motion of recommitting the expediency of the amendments which have been adopted, and attempt again to have them presented in an amended bill, for the reconsideration of the House, thus doing that indirectly which they are not permitted to do directly. This is an evasion of the rules of the house, adopted to facilitate the progress of the public business, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned.—The gentlemen can only arrive at their object by a vote of re-consideration; for the committee to whom the bill shall be recommitment, will be bound by parliamentary usage to report the same with all the new features, incorporated in it by the different amendments. A recommitment, therefore, can be productive of no effect, and will be a departure from the usages of the house, and an unnecessary consumption of its time. He disclaimed entering into any consideration of either of the amendments, but he could not refrain from remarking, that the house, had recognized the constitutional construction of the gentlemen of Dorset, by voting for the sixth section of the bill, in which contains the principle, that "at least two-thirds of all the members" would be required to consent to any new modifications of the principle, contained in this bill, when it shall have become a part of the constitution, and he could not see how the house could consistently depart from that construction, although it might produce the effect of defeating the bill, a consequence which was not anticipated when they adopted that section, and the amendment of the gentlemen from Dorset.
The motion for recommitment prevailed. On motion of Mr. Harrison ordered that Mr. Kell and Mr. LeCompte be added to the committee. On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, "ordered that the said committee be instructed to report a bill in conformity to the principles contained in the bill committed." On motion by Mr. Kell, the words, "or in conformity to the principles of the bill when reported." Resolved in the affirmative.
On motion of Mr. LeCompte the question was put that the whole of the instruction to the committee be stricken out, for the purpose of inserting the words, "to report the bill as originally reported, excluding the city of Annapolis

from any representation in the Senate"—Determined in the negative.
A division of the question as proposed by Mr. Dorsey and amended by Mr. Kell, was called for, by Mr. C. Dorsey, and put that the house assent to the same, as proposed by him—determined in the negative.
The question was again put that the house assent to Mr. Kell's amendment—determined in the negative.
Mr. C. Dorsey rose to offer another amendment, when Mr. Kell moved that the house adjourn.—The House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.
The Senate having refused to pass the resolution of the House of Delegates, with respect to the per diem during "the recess," as deficient in appropriate phraseology & not calculated to produce, "any practical result." Mr. C. Dorsey, under the direction of the committee of claims, submitted an order, "denying to the members & officers of the house, during the adjournment, any per diem." Mr. LeCompte moved to amend the order, "directing the present committee of claims to adjust the diary in the usual and accustomed manner"—also expressing the opinion of the house, "that it would not be considered a violation of any moral or legal obligation, should any member think he is allowed more than he is fully entitled to, to refuse to take same, and to permit it to remain in the treasury."—Upon Mr. L's motion the house was equally divided—Yeas 37, nays 37, and of course was negatived. Mr. Stewart then moved, "to allow each member such sum as the committee of claims, should think him justly entitled to, upon consideration of all circumstances."—Determined in the negative.
The question was then put on the original proposition, as made by Mr. C. Dorsey—and was determined in the negative, yeas 32, nays 41. The house having refused to give the instruction, the committee of claims held themselves bound by the usage of past committees, and unanimously determined to allow to each member, attending on the day of the adjournment, his per diem, until the conclusion of the adjournment.
It is understood that several members, of both parties, will refuse to receive the allowance. So soon as the number can be ascertained, it is intimated that a proposition will be made to have their names registered on the journals of the house, in perpetual testimony of their disinterested patriotism.
The bill changing the mode of electing the Governor, was made the order of this day. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Worthington, it was not called up. The other business of to-day was not interesting.
THURSDAY, JAN. 14.
Mr. Kell presented the petition of sundry mechanics of the city of Baltimore, praying that a law may pass prohibiting the manufacturing of any articles in the penitentiary at Baltimore—that it interferred with the profits of their respective trades. The petition was read and referred to Messrs. Kell, Maulsby, Dorsey, Kennedy and LeCompte.
On motion of Mr. LeCompte the petition was ordered to be printed.
The bill "to regulate the admission of attorneys, coming from other states, to reside in this state, to practice in our courts," was read a second time.
It was supported by Messrs. E. S. Thomas, Dorsey, Brackenridge and Kell—and opposed by Messrs. LeCompte and Maulsby.
After considerable debate and some modifications of the bill, the question on its passage was determined in the affirmative and the bill sent to the senate. It was very soon after returned endorsed, "read the first, second, and third time, by a special order, and will not pass."
The bill was mainly directed against a regulation of Baltimore County Court, requiring a probationary residence in the state previous to admission to the bar.
On motion of Mr. C. Dorsey, the house resolved itself into the committee of the whole, on the bill for changing the mode of electing the Governor, &c. Mr. Wilson in the chair.
Mr. C. Dorsey moved so to amend the bill as that none other but native born citizens of the United States, should be eligible to the office of Governor. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Harrison, Worthington, Kell and Brackenridge. It was said to be incorrect in principle—contrary to sound policy and inconsistent with the liberal feelings of the American people, & the genius of our government—that it made "an odious distinction" between natural born citizens & foreigners; all those objections were answered in a handsome and satisfactory manner by Mr. C. Dorsey.
The debate terminated in a tie, and leave to the committee was granted.
Messrs. Wilson and Jennifer spoke in support of the principle, excluding foreigners from the chief magistracy of the state. Messrs. Stephen, Maulsby, Brackenridge and Worthington against it.—A sketch of the debate shall be hereafter furnished.
Upon the question for the exclusion of foreigners—it was astonishing to discover that the house divided precisely according to the strength of parties, every federalist in favor of the proposition, and every democrat against it.
It was also proposed to admit such foreigners only as were here before the adoption of the constitution of the U. States, in order to make our constitution similar to that of the United States. This proposition was decided in the negative.
The committee rose and reported the bill without amendments.

Leave has been obtained to amend the law of last session, relative to the recording of judicial proceedings.
The House adjourned.
Mr. James Mathew, of the village of Ballston Springs has invented and put into successful operation, an improvement on the Grain Mill spindle, which operates without bush in the bedstone, thereby avoiding the friction and consequently the heat generated on the old plan, which has ever been a grand desideratum in the art of flouring. A prominent feature in the improvement is, that a column of cold air is introduced through the bedstone, and intimately circulated with the grain, also avoiding the leakage at the bush. It is less complicated less expensive in its construction, and can be added to any kind of gearing at a comparatively small expense. It promises to be of infinite importance to those engaged in flouring; but more particularly so to those engaged in grinding plaster, wholly obviating the grand difficulty of wearing at the bush. A mill on this construction, with Burrstones, will run without heating so as to affect the flour, as long as gears will last, as least until the stones want dressing. Experience sanctions the assertion, bold and extravagant as it may seem. They may be seen in operation in the vicinity of the above place.
"Old Iron Slides."—We understand, (says the Boston Gazette) that an examination has lately been made of the decks of the frigate Constitution, now lying at the Navy Yard, and that they were found, after the most faithful search, to be as firm and sound, as when first laid. This fact presents a high eulogium on the skill and integrity of those, who have been engaged in the U. S. ship building at this place.
Boston, Jan. 7.
The Old Exchange.—It was two months that since the memorable fire which destroyed that magnificent structure, and fire coals from its noble ruins were yesterday dug from the rubbish in the cellar, so that the workmen while engaged in removing the earth, had occasion to extinguish them, as they proceeded in their work.
WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.
JOHN GRAHAM, late Commissioner to Spain, America, is appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Rio Janeiro, Mr. SUMNER, who desires permission to turn.
MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Warfield, Mr. JOSEPH PARKER, of Easton, Miss ELIZA D. LYTLETON, of Easton Point.
—On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. DANIEL P. BROWN, of Caroline County, to Miss CATHERINE M. of this County.
—On Sunday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Monahan, Mr. JAMES DUBARRÉ, to MARY O'BRYAN, both of Queen Ann's co.
Vendue.
By order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. if it be not, the next fair day, at his late dwelling, Banbury, all the Personal Estate of THOMAS STEVENS, deceased, (the negroes excepted, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils; a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a quantity of Corn by the barrel, Hye, Corn-slides, together with many articles too tedious to mention.)
Terms—A Credit of six months will be given on all sums above Six Dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security before the delivery of the property—All sums of Six Dollars and under, the Cash will be required.
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Adm'r.
Jan. 18.
Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.
The Subscriber having taken the Stand formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes, directly opposite the Court-House, and next door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store, in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and intends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.
CLEMENT BECKWITH.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at the shortest notice.
Jan. 18.
A Teacher Wanted.
To Teach a Common School in the Country—A person acquainted with the English Grammar, having a perfect knowledge of Common Arithmetic and possessed of good morals, who can bring undoubted recommendations, will hear of a situation, by applying at this office.
Jan. 18—3w
Notice.
The "Maryland Agricultural Society" will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, at the Town of Easton.
E. FORMAN, Asst. Secy.
Jan. 18
Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.
Notice.
The Subscribers having sustained damage from persons carting over their premises, passing upon them a repetition of the same, the law affords all persons who trespass.

POETRY.

THE COTTAGE MAID.

(From a collection of Original Welsh Airs, published by G. Thompson, F. A. S.)

I envy not the splendor fine
That glitters in Sir Watkyn's hall;
I ask not for the gems that shine
On lady fair at Wynnstay ball.

O, Owen! I believe thee kind,
And love is surely on thy tongue—
But would that I could read thy mind,
For hope betrays the maiden young.

Unhappy fate of doubtful maid!
Her tears may fall, her bosom swell,
But even to the desert shade
She never must her secret tell.

And is it Love—his softer meim?
And does he much or nothing mean?
Ahl she that loves, how can she know?
With Owen I the dance have led,

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the last Mayor's Court came on for the case of Maurice, inspector of oil, and a tender, which, strange as it seems, turned on the question whether a whale is a fish? To support the negative Dr. Mitchell was sworn, a number of persons not so learned; on the other side, a number of witnesses equally respectable, testified that had always been accustomed, during whole lives, to consider every inhabitant of the sea a fish, and which could be on land, as fishes, and the whale is a fish. It consumed nearly three days in settling the question—all the oil being one way of swearing, and the bayers another—and perhaps the matter might have been puzzled until this had not the learned Dr. Mitchell, unfortunately quoted the first chapter of Genesis in support of his opinion. The doctor remarked, that it is there said, that God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly; from which he inferred that the whale was a separate creation from fishes. This put the other side upon the same track; who found a text in the old testament, which states, that "Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights," and in the New, that "Jonah was three days in the whale's belly." Putting the two together, they proved that a whale was a fish, according to scripture authority; Besides, they said, that the doctor's text, if it proved anything in the case, would prove too much, for it would equally prove that a whale was not a living creature." Finally the jury by their verdict decided that a whale is a fish. Sir Joseph Banks, we are told by the facetious Peter Pindar, once made an experiment, to satisfy himself whether fleas were not lobsters, by boiling them to see if they would not turn red, but the result disappointing his expectations, he is made by the poet to exclaim, peevishly, "Fleas are not lobsters, d—n their souls."

A report of this funny trial is preparing by Mr. Sampson, one of the counsel for the plaintiff, and will shortly appear.

BEGGARLY READERS.

Another opportunity is presented to us of exposing the littleness and pitiful parsimony of that class of beings which is always willing to read but never to encourage those who are instruments of their gratification. Almost every neighborhood is infested with one or more of these wretched Egyptian plagues, who can scent a newspaper, and will do anything to get it before their eyes, for which he has paid and which he every rate of civility and good nature has a right to enjoy—that of reading it himself.

A gentleman at Danvers, one of the earliest patrons of the Galaxy, discontinued his subscription last week for no other reason than that his impatient neighbors would not permit him to read it. He is an unfortunate as to be surrounded by a number of hungry and avaricious who take such a pleasure in such as they can take with themselves. This gentleman has discontinued his subscription to the Galaxy, and has given up the idea of reading it.

By a lady that some method should be used to check this sort of thing, and that a man to examine should be at all the places where a newspaper is sold, and give up the idea of reading it.

REMOVED. Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON; WHICH added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

- His Assortment consists in part of Superfine and common Cloths, Cassimeres and Wellington Cord, Swansdown Vesting, Toilett do, Baizes & Flannels, Manchester & Bedford Cords, Bombazettes, twill'd & plain Calicoes assorted, Furniture Chintz, Carlisle Gingham, Cambric do, Steam Loom Muslin, Canton and Italian Grape, Canton and French Shawls, Cotton & Cashmere do, Hearth Rugs, Jan. 4.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th day of January next, on the Court-House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz. All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked & numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following mites and bounds, viz. Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked LILL, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes west with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the Marginal aforesaid; thence north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes east, with the said Marginal lane ten perches and six tenths to Aurora street aforesaid, then south one degree fifteen minutes east, with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the beginning, containing Sixty-one Perches and eight tenths, beginning for number Fifty-four at a stone marked LIV, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane and Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south 88 degrees forty-five minutes west, ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number forty-three, then north eighty-eight degree forty-five minutes, east with the same ten perches and six tenths, to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street, then south one degree fifteen minutes, east with the said street five perches and eight tenths to the beginning containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths, beginning for Number fifty-five at a stone marked LV, on the west side of Aurora street and north side of North lane, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west with the said lane, ten perches and six tenths to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number fifty-four, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, with the same ten perches and six tenths to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street aforesaid, then north one degree fifteen minutes, east with the same street, five perches and eight tenths to the beginning, containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths of a perch of land with the several and restrictive appurtenances to the same respectively belonging. Levied this 10th day of December, 1818. ALLEN BOWIE, Sheriff. Dec. 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property belonging to James Ball, viz. all his equitable right of, in, and to a vessel on the stocks, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 beds and furniture, 1 Table, half dozen Chairs, 1 Desk and Cupboard and the contents therein, 1 Farm containing 3 Acres, more or less, by the name of (St. Albans), situate on the Bay Side, 1 Boy named Pat, 1 dc. 1 lb, and one Mr. Stephen, taken at the suits of Samuel Harrison and Shadrack Leadbeater, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. Dec. 11—5w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property, belonging to Thomas Sewell, viz. 1 Horse and Cart, 1 Cow and his Farm where he now lives, adjoining a lot of James Chapman, near the Trapper, taken at the suit of John Applearth, use of John Goldsborough, Esq, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claim. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. Jan. 11—5w

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Trappe, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Thomas Sewell, viz. 1 Horse and Cart, 1 Cow and his Farm where he now lives, adjoining a lot of James Chapman, near the Trapper, taken at the suit of John Applearth, use of John Goldsborough, Esq, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claim. WILLIAM THOMAS, late Sheriff. Jan. 11—5w

NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

- CONSISTING OF Shirting & Cambric, Muslins, Lawns, Linen Cambric, Levantines, Florences, Sattins, &c. &c. ALSO, China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce. LAMBERT CLAYLAND, Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Flax Seed. Nov. 9—

Winter Supply.

WILLIAM CLARK, Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening his Winter Supply of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

- AMONG WHICH ARE, Tamarinds, Race and Ground Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Salt-Petre, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Alum, Indigo, Fig-Blue, Medford & Jamieson's Crackers, Pine Apple Cheese, Goshen do, Oranges, Lemmons, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Chewing Tobacco, Spanish Segars, Snuff, Blown Salt, Alum do, Gun Powder, Shot Bar Lead, Window Glass, &c. &c.

DRY-GOODS,

Which in addition to his Former Stock, renders his Assortment extensive and Complete all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash Easton, Dec. 28

John W. Sherwood HATTER,

Has just received a fresh supply of Materials, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now ready to execute any orders in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. N. B. He is now prepared to say that he can warrant his dyes to stand—He has also a general assortment of Wood-Hats on hand, which he offers for sale, at his stand, No. 4, Court-street. Easton, Dec. 21.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Oaburn Butler, five feet eleven inches high, yellowish complexion, about forty four years of age, blind of the right eye, and the left leg sore—has a variety of clothing, amongst which are, a blue cloth coat, a drab coat and pantaloons, a white vest and wool hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward and pay his prison fees, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick county. dec. 21—8w.

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years profitably occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Vats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$300. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to HENRY D. SELLERS. Centreville, Md. dec. 31—13w

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jason Elliott, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Monday in July next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of December eighteen hundred and eighteen. WILLIAM CRAFT, admr. D. B. N. of Jason Elliott, deceased. Jan. 11—3w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high, dark complexion, blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law. WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County. Dec. 28—8w

\$200 Reward.

Runaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, yarn stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward. ROBT. LL. TILGHMAN. Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, August 24, 1818. P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

Notice.

To the Clerks & late Sheriffs on the Eastern Shore, and all others who are in arrears to the State of Maryland, payable in this Treasury, that if their debts are not paid off by the first day of February 1819, suits will issue on their Office-Bonds in every instance without respect to persons. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Treasr. E. S. Md. Jan. 4—3w

Notice.

The Subscriber having been trespassed on by persons pulling down fences and letting in their Cattle, &c. also of cutting down and carrying off timber, has resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords. He hereby notifies all persons that He will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be committed. Z. H. GREGORY. Easton, Jan. 4—3w.

Advertisement.

The Creditors of Isaac Williams, of Worcester county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor of this state, on or before the first day of April next. WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee. Jan. 4—4w

Notice.

The Creditors of Nicholas Hopkins, late of Caroline county, deceased, are requested to meet the Subscriber, in Denton, Caroline county, on Wednesday the 3d day of February next, to receive the dividend on the deceased's personal estate, where the Subscriber will be waiting to pay the creditors of the deceased. DENNIS KELLY, Trustee of Nicholas Hopkins, dec'd. Jan. 4—3w

Queen Ann's County Court,

November 25, 1818. Ordered that the sale made by Peter Foster, trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Robert Harrison, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday of the next May Term, of Queen Ann's county Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in Easton, before the first day of April next. The report states that the house and lot, in Centreville, sold for the sum of Eight Hundred and Three Dollars. The creditors of the said Robert Harrison, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the legal vouchers thereof to the auditor of the county aforesaid; before the said first Tuesday of the May Term of Queen Ann's county Court. By order, THO. MURPHY, Clk. of Queen Ann's county Court. Jan. 11—3w

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

8th day of December, J. D. 1818. On application of JOHN CRAY, administrator of William Jacobs, dec'd. of Caroline County aforesaid dec'd. it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said dec'd. estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office affixed, this 8th day of December, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighteen. Test, JOHN YOUNG, Regr. of Wills, for Caroline County. Jan. 4—3w

In compliance with the above order,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of July 1819, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand, this 8th day of December, eighteen hundred and eighteen. JOHN CRAY, Admr. of William Jacobs, dec'd. Jan. 4—3w

Removal,

AND ANOTHER NEW ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY. R. F. HOLMES, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Saddlery Shop to the 3d door below the Bank, and directly opposite the Easton Hotel, where he still continues to carry on his business, in all its various branches. Having just returned from Baltimore with an Elegant Assortment in his line, he invites the public generally to give him a call. Jan. 11—3w

MAGISTRATES BLANKS,

For Sale at this Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL.

The subscriber having leased that large and commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr SAMUEL GROOM, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful & attentive servants, & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers. SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment. The public's obedient servant, JESSE SHEFFER. Dec. 15—tf

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.

By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hemley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres one hundred and ten of which is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oystern and wild fowl may be readily procured in its abundance in their seasons. The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.

They also offer For Sale,

By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hemley, Esq., between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale. THOMAS C. EARLE, THOMAS HEMLEY. Queen Ann's county, May 4—tf

SAMUEL EDMONDSON,

Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the TAILORING Trade, in Easton, in the House formerly occupied by Charles Blake, deceased, as a Boot & Shoe shop, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, hoping by a strict attention to his business, and endeavoring to please those who may favor him with their custom, to render general satisfaction.—He also has on hand, and intends keeping some few articles in his line of business, with some Groceries, which he offers on reasonable terms. Easton, 1st mo. 11—3w

Notice.

The Subscriber has Five Negro Women, some with one and others with two children, to be put out for their Victuals and Cloaths, immediately; also a Negro Boy on the same terms—A young Negro Woman, about 14 years of age, to Hire. RACHEL L. KERR. Jan. 4.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq. Governor of the State of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, & is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment. I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael McBride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY of Hampton. By his Excellency's command, NIXIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Ordered, That the above Proclamation be published once a week for six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Federal Republican, Frederick Town Herald, Hagerstown Torch Light, Western Herald, and Easton Gazette. Jan. 4—6w

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY, of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by anquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said William Warrick, was killed by a certain OBEDE GRIFFITH, and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment.—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. C. RIDGELY, of Hampton. By his Excellency's command, NIXIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

Description of OBEDE GRIFFITH.

He is about 19 years of age, small size, sandy or flaxen hair, nose aquarined, a little knob kneed, about 5 feet 4 inches high, blue or grey eyes, small mouth, sharp nose and freckled. The Maryland Gazette, the Frederick Town Herald, the Torch Light, the Western Herald, and Easton Gazette, will publish the above three times a week for six weeks. Nov. 30—

The question was stated on the amendment made in committee of the whole, taking the sum of 10,000 dollars from the general appropriation for the Quarter Master's Department and inserting the same, as specific appropriation for extra pay to soldiers employed in the construction and repairs of the Military Roads.

After a long debate on the main question and on the amendment thereto, in which Messrs. Lincoln, Beecher, Pindall, Alex. Smyth, Fuller, Nelson, Miller, Rhea, Barbour, Lowndes & Hopkinson took part, the question of the main amendment was taken by Yeas and Nays; when there were for the amendment 90, against it 75.

So the amendment was agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; Ayes 103—and The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12. SEMINOLE WAR.

Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the committee on military affairs, delivered the following report: "The committee on Military affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's message of the 17th Nov. 1818, which relates to the proceedings of the court martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and to the conduct of the war against the Seminole Indians, Report,

That after a perusal of the various documents submitted to congress on the subject of the Seminole war, they find much difficulty in separating the responsibility of the commanding officer to his government, from the obligations of the U. States to Spain; but, as the occupation and capture of Pensacola and St. Marks are subjects of negotiation and correspondence at this time between the two governments, and as the committee on foreign relations will probably consider this part of the President's message more immediately connected with their branch of the subject, your committee will confine themselves, in this report, to the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

On the 26th April, 1818, a general order issued at head quarters Fort St. Marks, by Major Gen. Jackson, signed by Col. Robt. Butler, adjutant gen. detailing "a special court martial, to meet at 12 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of trying charges exhibited against A. Arbuthnot, R. C. Ambrister, and such others who were similarly situated, as may be brought before

your committee do not deem it necessary to refer to their report the proceedings of such a court, as every member of the house has been furnished with several copies, to which reference can be made.

Your committee can find no law of the U. States authorizing a trial, before a military court, of such offences as are alleged against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge, as charges Arbuthnot with being a spy,") of which part of the charge court found him "not guilty") nor in the opinion of your committee does any usage, custom, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the report of the trial, which justify the assumption and exercise of power by the court martial, and the commanding general, on this occasion. It is admitted, as a maxim of the law of nations, that when the war is with a savage nation which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of their people, whom we may consider (belonging to the number of them) and endeavor by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Where severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy comes a duty. In vain has your committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war for a shadow of necessity or of the death of the prisoners arraigned before

the court. The war was at an end, all intents and purposes, the enemy's strong holds had been destroyed, many of them killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Marks, which it was supposed, (and no doubt justly) had protected them, was also in our possession, and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under Gen. Glascock, had returned to their homes. Then where was the absolute necessity which alone could warrant a departure from the exercise of that clemency, of which the U. S. has heretofore so justly boasted?

Your committee find, in the general order of the 26th April, in which Gen. Jackson orders the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, this remarkable reason, intended as a justification of the executions, principally of Ambrister, but applying to both Arbuthnot and Ambrister: "in an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, making war against the citizen of another, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." It may be asked by what system of interpretation the offences charged could be considered as piracy, which imply, in common acceptance, offences upon the high seas, of which the court could not assume cognizance; and it is equally difficult to understand the propriety of the application of the term "outlaw," to the offenders—a term, which applies only to the relations of individuals with their own governments.

It will not be pretended, that La Fayette, who volunteered his services in the cause of America, in the war which established our independence, forfeited his allegiance, became an outlaw, and subjected himself to an ignominious death, had he fallen into the hands of the English. Or can it be believed that one voice would be heard in justification of Spain, if she were to execute such of our countrymen as she may take prisoners, while fighting in the army of the S. American patriots? And if these cases should not be considered of such a nature, as to warrant a resort to so severe a measure, where they occurred with a people in a state of rebellion, and considered by the parent government to be in a state of rebellion, much less could these men (Arbuthnot and Ambrister) be considered liable to it, who were acting with power, acknowledged and treated as sovereign and independent by us.

Your committee beg leave to call your attention particularly to the case of E. C. Ambrister, who had no cognizance or jurisdiction of the offences charged against him, and who was acting as a private soldier, and under the command of the commanding general, and under the finding of that general, as a guide for

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in their strictures the court martial who sat on the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister. A court martial is a tribunal invested with limited jurisdiction, having for its guidance the same rules of evidence which govern courts of law; and yet Arbuthnot is refused by the court martial, before whom he was on trial for his life, the benefit of the testimony of Ambrister, who had not been put upon his trial at that time, and whose evidence would have been received by any court of law as legal, if not credible.

Many other exceptions might be made to the evidence recorded in these proceedings; particularly to the question put to the witness (namely, viz: "Do you believe the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder & depredation on the white inhabitants, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner (Arbuthnot) and a promise, on his part, of British protection?" Answer: "I do not believe they would, without they had been assured of British protection." A leading question is expressly forbidden to be used by a court martial, by Macomb on Martial Law, and of which the court must have been apprized, as it is a work common in the army, and usually referred to by every court martial when in session, and the question was calculated to elicit an expression of opinion and belief from the witness, rather than a statement of facts, upon which alone could the court act.

Heresy evidence, in a case of life and death your committee will venture to assert, was never before received against the accused in any court of this country, and yet on the face of the record of the proceedings of the court martial heresy testimony is admitted, which had been received from an Indian, who if present would not have been allowed to give evidence himself.

After mature deliberation, your committee beg leave to submit the following resolution: Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States disapproves the proceedings in the trial & execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. absent the military committee, submitted a paper drawn up in the shape of a report by that committee, which, by a majority of one vote, that committee had refused to accept, and the said paper was read. (This report, which is too long for insertion concludes with expressing an opinion favorable to Gen. Jackson & those under his command. Both reports after some debate, were referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13.

Mr. Middleton, from the committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the illicit introduction of slaves, reported a bill "in addition to the act for the prohibition of the slave trade;" which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cronell, it was Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the friendly chiefs and warriors of the Creek Indians to sell to the United States all their right and claim to such lands as have or may be reserved and located for them in the Alabama territory, in obedience to the first article of the treaty of the ninth day of August 1814, making the reservation and the law of Congress authorizing the location.

The bill from the Senate to enable the people of the Alabama territory to form a state government, and the bill to suspend for a further limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands, for failure in completing the payments, were received from the Senate, severally twice read and committed.

The bill authorizing the payment of a sum of money to the officers and crews of gun-boats 149 and 154, was taken up in committee, Mr. Desha in the chair, the bill filled with 5482 dollars, and the bill ordered by the House to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the committee of commerce and manufactures were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of fixing a standard of weights and measures.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the Secretary of War, made in obedience to a resolution of this house of the 10th of April last, instructing him to report a plan for the application of such means as are within the power of congress to the purpose of opening and constructing such roads and canals as may deserve and require the aid of government, with a view to military operations in time of war; and also, a statement of the works of the nature above mentioned, which have been commenced, the progress that has been made, and the means and prospect of their completion: which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Va. it was Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the house (unless the communication of the information be, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest) whether any application has been made by any of the independent governments in South America, to have a minister or consul general accredited by the government of the U. States, and what was the answer given to such application.

The bill for the relief of the Marquis de Vieu and that for the relief of M. Poire, both aids de camp of the Marquis de La Fayette during the revolutionary war, passed through a committee of the whole, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Harrison in their favor, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Organization of the Militia.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the important bill, reported at the last session, for the organization of the militia of the U. States.

The bill was read through; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again, leaving the business of course for to-morrow; and The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of punishing as spies white men who may be found instigating the Indians to hostilities or fighting with them against the U. States.

Mr. Storrs objected to this resolution, as it presented a question, to be settled the law of nations, and not by Congress.

Mr. Sergeant offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on the judi-

ciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a general ordinance, whereby the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty shall be guaranteed to the inhabitants of the territories exterior to the original limits of the United States, and made the basis of all governments hereafter to be established therein.

The resolution was ordered to lie upon the table.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on Mr. Harrison's bill to provide for the organization and discipline of the militia.

After some discussion and several unsuccessful motions to amend, The committee rose; and obtained leave to sit again.

After refusing, by a vote of 54 to 50, to adjourn over to Monday.

The House adjourned.

GENERAL JACKSON.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Sir.—The violence that has marked the character and conduct of Gen. Jackson, throughout the whole course of his service, the acquiescence of the Executive in all, and its positive approbation of some of the very worst of his measures, and, more than all, the unaccountable apathy of the public at large in regard to the whole subject, have filled my mind with amazement, indignation and alarm.

Example and precedent are of mighty and wonderful influence in the affairs of men. It is true in the practice of all governments, though it may be false in the theory of ours, that whatever has been once done and allowed, may be lawfully repeated. No services, therefore, however meritorious, no station however exalted, should exempt from punishment, much more from inquiry, those who perpetrate or those who permit an open violation of the constitution.

An impartial review of the history of Gen. Jackson's official life will exhibit a succession of offences against all the rules of military discipline; against the constitutions of the United States, and of such of the states as have been the scene of his operations; and against the laws of nature, and nations. On his part sir we shall find no justification, no apology, no contrition; and on the part of the federal Executive; no act, no effort to maintain its own dignity, to enforce its just authority, or to vindicate the violated majesty of the laws.

In the very first service in which we saw this officer employed during the late war, he set at naught the authority of the war department and the rules and articles of war. Having early tendered his services to government, with 2500 Tenn. volunteers, he was ordered to conduct them to the Lower Mississippi, to assist the regular force there, in repelling a descent of the enemy upon Louisiana, then: "We never knew why" seriously apprehended, "He marched with his usual promptitude and celerity, and early in Jan. 1813, encamped at his appointed station in the Mississippi territory. Here, shortly afterwards, as the historian of his life informs us: The clouds of war having blown over in that quarter, he received an order from the secretary of war, directing him, on the receipt thereof, to dismiss those under his command from service, and to take measures for delivering over every article of public property in his possession to Gen. Wilkinson."

Without the least hesitation he disobeyed these orders; seized upon the public stores, & all the transportation on which he could lay his hands, in spite of the quarter master, & of Gen. Wilkinson; and reconducted his army in a body to Tennessee. Instead of making a modest representation of his motives to the department, and throwing himself on the indulgence of government for pardon, he announced the determination he had taken to disregard its orders in the haughtiest terms; and aggravated the act of disobedience with the grossest insult to the secretary, General Armstrong, and in effect to the whole government. "He expressed the astonishment he felt, that such orders should have originated with the famous author of the *Newbury Letters*, the then redoubted advocate for soldiers' rights."

I mean not to exaggerate his fault, I confess that in my own opinion, he was actuated by the generous motive, of affection for his volunteers. And as to General Armstrong, it may have been a providential dispensation of justice, that he should be reproached in his old age with the unatoned crime of his youth, and made to feel in his own person the evil of arms unrestrained by subordination. But deliberate disobedience of orders, willful disrespect towards superiors, and especially towards government, are all crimes in a military officer of the first magnitude. General Jackson was guilty of them all. I appeal to military men, whether the impunity of such offences be not the destruction of discipline? Whether it was ever known before, that such an offender escaped without punishment of any kind, without trial, without inquiry at least? The humiliation of the government and General Jackson's victory were complete. Thenceforth, a new relation was established between them; of which, as we shall see in the sequel; both parties were sensible, and have borne themselves accordingly.

I do not intend to follow him through the war he conducted against the Creeks in 1813—14. I mention the bloody massacre of Tallapoosa, only to express my grief for it, shame & abhorrence. In vain has his too partial biographer pleaded the law of retaliation in his defence; in vain alleged, that the Indians obstinately persisted in hopeless resistance; & would neither ask nor accept quarter, in vain protested that his general sent to invite them to surrender & spare the effusion of their own blood, and that they fired upon his flag; the historian admits, that the general well knew they had ample reason for their desperation; and the general himself tells the world in his official despatch, that after the pursuit, or rather the hunt (literally) with fire and sword, and the carnage, had continued till darkness covered and concealed his miserable victims; after he was apprized, that of their thousand warriors not half a hundred remained, after a whole night to cool and reflect, on the next morning, the hunt and slaughter "were resumed, and sixteen," (all that could be found) "of the enemy, slain, who had concealed themselves under the banks." Yet I will not urge that as a peculiar reproach against Gen. Jackson, which I rather regard as a stain upon my country. History will record, that his bloody deeds were received by his countrymen with general applause, while the clemency of Col. Pearson was regarded with contempt & resentment. Truly, sir, American avarice of Indian lands is equal to Spanish avarice of Indian gold.

I am sorry, Sir, to say any thing that may seem to affect General Jackson's private character; but I must remark, that the grant of lands he afterwards obtained from these same Creeks (the willing tribute of gratitude, no doubt for his tender mercies towards their name and race was contrary to the known policy of the

government. It was not the Executive, however, but the Senate, that refused to give it sanction.

I have here, Sir, to mention a fact, which, striking as it is, and decisive of the character of the man, is hardly remembered, if it be not absolutely forgotten, except by a few curious observers. Gen. Jackson's recent seizure of St. Marks and Pensacola is not the first instance in which he has of his own independent, sovereign authority, declared and waged war against a nation with which his country was at peace. In Nov. 1814, he took Pensacola by storm, though he confessedly knew at the time, that the act was contrary to the views and policy of the government. The Executive, whose commission he abused, Congress, whose powers he usurped, looked on in profound silence. As to the American people, they have ever seemed to imagine it impossible, that an invasion of the rights of Spain could be accompanied with an invasion of their own.

Turn your eyes now, Sir, to the principal scene of General Jackson's glory; happy! if it were not also the scene of unrestrained violence and tyranny. I would detract nothing from the real merit he displayed in his memorable defence of New-Orleans in 1815. I would not, if the occasion were proper, enter into any criticism of his military operations or attempt to ascribe to fortune, any portion of the glory, which skill and valor claim. That his success was complete, that his victory was no less beneficial in its consequences than brilliant in its achievement, all this I gladly acknowledge. But to that extravagance of national gratitude, which has manifested itself in a tame surrender of the constitution though but for a time; and of the civil liberty of any portion of the good people of this union, how distant and small soever, I never will assent, while I have breath to make my protest heard.

Gen. Jackson's first step, after his arrival at New-Orleans, was to propose to the legislature of Louisiana, then in session, a suspension of the *habeas corpus*; induced, it is said, to recommend that odious measure, by representations made to him by Governor Claiborne, of the disaffection of the people. If the governor's apprehensions were not inspired by the general himself, the general knew, as well any body, what reliance was to be placed on the governor's judgment. The legislature knew its constituents as well as the governor; and better than the general; that body certainly was not disaffected; it was, doubtless, the best judge, whether the proposed measure was necessary or even expedient; and it was deliberating, we are told, "with great caution," (as well it might) "upon its right and power to adopt such a measure," when General Jackson not only suspended the *habeas corpus* but proclaimed martial law. Fortwith the city of New-Orleans and its environs were conveyed into a camp, and put under a rigorous military police.

He rests his defence, of course, upon the tyrant's plea, *necessity*. That such a measure was necessary, I have the authority of the Louisiana legislature for doubting; and general Jackson has governor Claiborne's word for believing. If all that governor Claiborne told him were proved to be true, it should still deny the necessity. During the arduous struggle of the revolution, martial law was never once proclaimed. Amidst the distraction of a civil war, when whole regiments of refugees and Tories were embodied in the service of the enemy, and their friends and kindred dispersed over the country, general Washington, though for a time clothed with almost dictatorial powers, never proclaimed martial law. When general Green was flying before Lord Cornwallis through the Carolinas, & his enemy was deriving almost as much aid from the Tories as he could obtain from the whigs of that country he yet never proclaimed martial law. Did they want prudence; circumspection, energy? No, sir; but victory over the enemy would have had no charms for them, if achieved at the expense of liberty. The ready resort to violent measures in all situations of difficulty, is generally the result of weakness of understanding and wickedness of heart combined.

I shall make one more remark upon the principle of this measure, which those only who have studied our institutions will think absurdly superfluous, but which whoever has studied our history also, will allow to be reasonable. There is no man or body of men in this nation, competent under any circumstances, to proclaim martial law within our own territory.—The President cannot, Congress cannot; both concurring cannot; the most they can do, is to suspend the *habeas corpus*, in two specified cases, invasion and insurrection, and then only when necessary. The invasion or insurrection does not *ipso facto* create the necessity.

But, if the necessity and wisdom of this measure, and general Jackson's competency to adopt and enforce it, be all granted, let us see, sir, whether in the actual exercise of the high prerogative with which he had clothed himself, he preserved any bounds of moderation? Whether he stopped short of extremes, which no necessity required, which no expediency recommended, and to which he could have been incited, only by the intoxication of absolute power, the wantonness of caprice, or the madness of passion?

While the event of the contest was yet doubtful, on the vague information of one of his aids (the noted Duncan) that a design was agitated among the members of the legislature, to propose capitulation and surrender to the invading enemy, general Jackson, though he must have known, that in the actual state of things (martial law still prevailing) such a design could not be executed without his consent, "ordered governor Claiborne closely to watch the conduct of the legislature, and the moment the project of offering a capitulation to the enemy, should be fully disclosed, to arrest the members, and hold them subject to his future orders. The governor, in his zeal to execute the command, and from a fear of the consequences involved in such conduct, construed as imperative an order which was merely contingent; and placing an armed force at the door of the capitol, prevented the members from convening and their schemes from maturing." The historian does not assign another reason for governor Claiborne's precipitancy, which I have heard, and have no doubt was the true one; that general Jackson had before threatened to hang him, if he should hesitate to do whatever he was commanded, or presumed to exercise his own judgment. But if the governor be responsible for shutting the doors of the legislature in the first instance, who is to bear the blame of keeping them shut? For, in fact, they were kept shut, from the 28th of December, 1814, till about the 20th of January 1815, when the enemy retired to his ships.

After the enemy, felled and broken, had abandoned the enterprise, surely, sir, the suspension of civil law and justice, & the tyranny of martial law, could no longer be necessary. Was civil liberty yet restored to the city? No; military despotism was still silently maintained. On the 10th of March, Admiral Cochrane announced through Mr. Livingston, who had been sent to the British fleet to settle a cartel, that news of peace had arrived at Jamaica. Certainly, sir, the necessity of military despo-

tion was now at an end. Did General Jackson relax his absolute authority? It was only occasion of enslaving the press to his imper-

A few days after this intelligence, Mr. Louillier, a member of the legislature, published a paragraph in the newspapers, calculated, as he is told, to excite mutiny among the troops, and to afford the enemy intelligence of the nature and disposition of the army? The paper is incontinently brought before the General, and compelled (the poor printer afterwards told the story to his country, but it had ears to hear) to disclose the author's name. Mr. Louillier is forthwith arrested by a file of soldiers, without care or thought of the privileges of the assembly to which he belonged, dragged to camp, put into strict confinement, and arraigned before a court martial as a capital offence.

Mr. Louillier was not absolutely friendly nor his friends entirely lost the sense of freedom. They applied to Mr. Hall, district judge of the United States for a *habeas corpus*, which he accordingly issued. The General knew (he has been a Judge himself) that Judge Hall was bound by his oath of office and at his peril, to issue this writ. Every end he could have reasonably desired had been answered by simply disregarding the precept. But he was content with that; and, as if for the purpose of showing that martial law was something more than the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, he seized the person of the judge exposed him to his function to ridicule & contempt; brought him under guard to camp, detained him some time in close custody; and then sent him, by force, beyond the limits of his encampment, which included the city of New Orleans and its environs, with orders to remain in exile for his family and his home, all peace should regularly announce; for it seems from the order itself, that the general knew that he was in fact concluded though not yet formally communicated to him. The district attorney, Mr. Dick, a brave honorable man (I knew him well) applied to Judge Lewis for a *habeas corpus* to liberate Judge Lewis, which Judge Lewis granted. The general instantly arrested Mr. Dick, and issued an order to arrest Judge Lewis also. Both these gentlemen had recent borne arms, under the General against the enemy.

*Life of Jackson, p. 319, 221.
*Life of Jackson, p. 371.
*Life of Jackson, p. 373.
(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Deadecian.

THE NEW SCHOOL; OR LANCASTERIAN SYSTEM.

A method has been devised, and after various improvements, seems now to be brought very near to perfection; by which the blessings of education may be extended to persons of all ranks in society, with a facility of learning which is incalculably augmented to children of every class, and a vast saving of time secured, even to those, whose circumstances may preclude economy of money out of the question, while the facility of teaching is so much increased, that, within almost any given time, an indefinite number of instructions can be provided.—This method, which from its regular form, and successful experimental improvements, we may well denominate, a *practical system*, having from the first attracted considerable attention, has of late (owing in some degree to certain hostile demonstration on the part of the bigotted and persecuting classes of society) increased in popularity, and shown signs of spreading, we would fain hope, over the whole inhabited globe. It is with this view we contribute our aid to so great and good a work, and record the history and progress of the system.

The new school, which is gaining ground both in Europe and America, was established by Joseph Lancaster, whose zeal and indefatigable industry have done more to diffuse general knowledge than any other person of the last century.—For the perusal of our readers we shall state the methods of Mr. Lancaster in the branches of education, which his school comprehends—point out the leading principles on which he appears to have conducted his institution.

The first or lowest class of children are taught to write the printed letters of the Alphabet, and to name the letters when they see them. The same with the figures used in Arithmetic. At one time the boy traces the form of the letter, or figure; at another, he tells the name when he sees the letter. These two methods assist each other. When he is required to write H, for example, the shape of the letter which he has seen, assists his manual execution; and the manual execution has associated itself with the name.

In the same manner he learns syllables and words writing them at one time; reading them at another.

The same process for writing the common epistolary character, and for reading it.

The lower classes write on slates, the middle and upper ones, on paper with ink. This is a great saving in point of expence; in books the saving is still greater: a number of children stand round a card, suspended on a nail, making a semi-circle. On this card are printed the letters in a very large character; these letters the learners are to name, at the request of the monitor. In the same manner, syllables and reading lessons are printed on cards and used with the same beneficial economy.—It may here be observed, that this simple and very useful method of teaching spelling and reading may be much facilitated by accustoming the classes to spell and read the same or similar words and sentences in books as well as on the cards. To learn to read is to acquire a key to knowledge; but the methods usually adopted by the adherents of the old school, are better calculated to retard than to facilitate improvement. The active modes of instruction which have been brought forward by the disciples of the new system, are fully adequate to the important end: There are persons, however, who think that the ease with which knowledge is thus obtained, and its dispersion through the wide mass of society, is unfavorable to the advancement of science; that knowledge easily acquired, is easily lost; that it makes

*Life of Jackson, p. 150-154. Niles's Reg. VI. 146-49.
*Life of Jackson, p. 221, 230.
*Life of Jackson, p. 275, 278.

scarcely any salutary impressions upon the mind, impeding, instead of invigorating its native force, they assert that the principal use of early learning, is to inure the young mind to application; and that the rugged path of scholastic discipline taught the foot of the learner to tread more firmly, and hardened him to bear the labor of climbing the more difficult ascents of literature and science.—Undoubtedly the infant mind should be injured to labor; but it can scarcely be denied, that it is better to bestow that labor upon what is within the comprehension of a child, than to cram its memory with what must be unintelligible. A child is taught to walk upon smooth ground, and no persons in their senses would put an infant on its legs, for the first time, on rugged rocks.

It seems to be a very plain direction to a teacher to proceed from what is known, to the next step which is not known; but there are pedagogues, who choose the retrograde motion of going from what is little known, to what is less known.—Surely a child may be kept employed, and his faculties may be sufficiently exercised, by gradual instruction, on subjects suited to his capacity, where every step advances; and where the universal and rational incentive to application, success, is perceived by the learner.

So far from thinking that there is a royal road to any science, we believe that the road must be long, but we do not think that it need be rugged. We are convinced that a love for learning may be early induced, by making it agreeable; that the childish idleness of many an excellent scholar arises, not from aversion to application, but from having all the family of pain associated with early instruction.—By pain, we do not merely mean the pain of corporeal correction, or of any species of direct punishment. Even where parents or teachers have not recourse to these, they often associate pain indissolubly with literature, by compelling children to read that which they cannot understand.

Before we close this number, we suggest to those who are employed as teachers, or even parents, to avoid the absurd & unnatural method of teaching their children words alone; the thing or idea to be taught should seem to arise from the circumstances, in which the little persons are placed; and on the proper manner, in which this is managed, will depend the excellence of the system which we wish to become universal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival this morning of the elegant line packet ship *Amity*, captain Maxwell, in 45 days from Liverpool, we have received from our London and Liverpool correspondents London Papers to the 29th of November, Liverpool dates to the 1st of December, all inclusive.

The most interesting articles in our London papers relate to the termination of the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle. We have on hand four documents, which are considered as the important results of the deliberation of that body.

Great preparations were making in London for the interment of the Queen, which was to take place on the 2d of December. A German paper states, that on the 10th of September, Mr. Jones, the American Consul General at Tripoli, went out to meet with his Secretary, the Danish Consul, and a Janissary. Being separated from his companions, he was attacked by three Moors of the Admiral Mourat Rais, who struck him several times with the ends of their muskets, knocked him down, and would have murdered him, had it not been for the return of his companions. The consul was conveyed, covered with blood to the Palace of the Pasha, who promised every reparation that could be required, and then convoked all the consuls at his country house to consult with them. In the mean time Mourat Rais, who is an English renegade, and the private enemy of Mr. Jones, took refuge at the house of the British consul, who granted him an asylum and refused to deliver him up to the Pasha. By the advice of the other consuls, Mourat Rais was executed, one of the Moors was sentenced to death, and of the other two one had his hands cut off, and the other received a hundred blows by bastinado. Mr. Jones transmitted information of the circumstances to the American consul at Tunis, who immediately sent off the American squadron then in that port. The appearance of the squadron before Tripoli excited much surprise, but as the American flag was still hoisted on the house of the American Consul, a parley was entered into, and after several communications, the American commander sent off a messenger to the U. States with a report of what happened.

The Allied Sovereigns have returned to their respective nations. The Emperor of Austria, left Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th of November, the King of Prussia on the 19th, and the Emperor of Russia on the 23d.

A report reached London on the 27th, that an attempt had been made near Frankfurt, to assassinate the Emperor Alexander. No confirmation of the rumor had been received on the 29th.

Prince Regent, to the Duke of Wellington *Liverpool Corn Exchange, November 30.*
Prices of Tobacco have undergone a further decline, and the stock is so ample that we can scarcely expect the market to be maintained. Fine American wheat would probably sell at 11s 9d a 12s; rye at 4s 4d per quarter, but the sales limited; 6s 4d is asked for Indian corn, but if much comes forward this price cannot be maintained.

EASTON, Md.
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25.

We publish to-day, a part of a very interesting article from the Richmond Enquirer, (a democratic paper,) under the signature of *Algernon Sidney*, on the conduct of General Jackson, in the late Seminole war, &c. It is written in a masterly manner, and will amply repay any one for the time and trouble of a perusal. We regret that its length prevents our publishing it entire this week; the remainder shall appear in our next.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.
An Abstract of Legislative Proceedings.
SATURDAY, JAN. 16.

The house resumed the consideration of the Executive bill.
Mr. LeCompte moved as an amendment that there should be "a council to the Governor." It was opposed by Mr. Harrison, and determined in the negative.
Mr. C. Dorsey proposed that none but a native citizen of the United States, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, should be eligible to the office of Governor. It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Governor should be elected alternately from the Eastern and Western Shore. Determined in the affirmative.
Mr. Forrest moved that the Governor should not be elected oftener than once in nine years from any one county. Determined in the negative.

Mr. C. Dorsey moved, that he should be selected once in nine years from the south side of Patapsco river. This Mr. C. Dorsey said was done with the view to the protection of the Potomac interest.—That as in the spirit of concession that the particular interests or feelings of the Eastern Shore had been protected, he could see no reason why the Potomac interest should not be equally regarded.—It was opposed by Messrs. Brackenridge and Kennedy, and supported by the mover and Mr. Forrest. Determined in the negative.

Mr. Forrest moved, "that in the appointment of chancellor, judges, district attorneys, &c. the appointment should be subjected to the revision and ratification of the senate—determined in the negative."
Mr. LeCompte moved, that the "Governor should not be permitted to take the command of the militia in person without the request of a resolution of the general assembly." This proposition was supported by Mr. Maulsby, and determined in the affirmative.

Mr. LeCompte moved, "that the appointment of all civil and military officers of the state should be subjected to the revision and ratification of the senate; thereby rendering the constitution of the state similar to that of the United States—determined in the negative."
Mr. Kell moved, that the appointment of all judicial officers, should be subjected to the revision and ratification of the senate.—Determined in the affirmative.

The bill as originally reported vested the entire power of the state without any control in the hands of the person who might be elected as the chief magistrate. The house adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 18.
The house of Delegates resumed the discussion of the executive bill. The bill was supported by Messrs. Worthington & Brackenridge, and opposed by Messrs. Blackiston, Jennifer, H. Tilghman, Brawner and LeCompte. The debate continued till past three o'clock, when the house adjourned. It was admitted by the friends of the proposed change, that no practical mischief has flowed from the operation of the existing system; on the contrary, our government had been wisely and faithfully administered; but they contended that the mode proposed in the bill under consideration, was more consistent with republican principles; that it brought the election of the governor home to the people. It was replied on the part of the opposers of the bill, that Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia & New Jersey, elected their governor by the legislature of their respective states precisely in the same manner, as Maryland did. That the President of the U. States, was not elected immediately by the people, but by electors chosen in the different states; yet he never heard any objection to the mode of appointing the president as a violation of republican principles. That constitution was framed by the brave and wise—men who had shown their devotion to liberty and republicanism by the sacrifice of their blood and treasure.—They knew what was republicanism, and they did not think its principles would be violated by giving the appointments of president to electors, and not directly to the people. Their example is certainly entitled to great respect.

It was contended that if the mode of electing the governor as proposed be adopted, that it would at once destroy the present distribution of political power as arranged by the constitution. The influence of the smaller counties—nay of the entire agricultural interest of the country

would be altogether annihilated. That Baltimore from the extent of her population, and her wealth would always elect the governor. Farther, that this was but an entering wedge. That its principle would carry them, may compel the correspondent alteration in the mode of electing delegates. To be consistent, they must yield to Baltimore and the larger counties, a representation in the legislative body proportionate to their population—will the smaller counties do this?

The discussion will be resumed tomorrow.

TUESDAY, Jan. 19.
The Executive bill still under consideration—It was supported by Mr. Hayward in a very neat and argumentative speech.—It was his first effort, and produced a very favorable impression of his talents & of his capability to take a much more important part in the business of the House than he has hitherto done. Messrs. Maulsby and Kell also spoke in support of the bill. Messrs. Summervell, Garner, Forrest and Dorsey, delivered their sentiments and views in opposition to the bill.

The speech of Mr. Dorsey, was admitted, on all sides, to be one of the most able and eloquent ever delivered on the floor of the House of Delegates. A sketch of it is in preparation.
The bill passed—every democrat voting in the affirmative, and every federalist in the negative. This bill will no doubt be rejected by the Senate—and next year the question will be for the people of the Country to decide, whether they will surrender the choosing of the Governor to the people of Baltimore, or maintain the appointment, as they have hitherto done, in their own hands, through their delegates; and also whether they prefer a governor elected every year, with the limited powers, ours possess; or whether they want a governor elected only once in three years, and having at his entire disposal, without control, all the offices of the state.

Wednesday, Jan. 20.
The Jew bill was called up for a second reading.—Its passage was advocated by Messrs. Kennedy, E. S. Thomas and Brackenridge, and opposed by Mr. Worthington. The House adjourned without coming to a decision.

Thursday, Jan. 21.
In consequence of the indisposition of the speaker, Mr. W. R. Stewart was appointed Speaker, pro tem. Mr. LeCompte, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, made the following report.—[Report hereafter.]
The Jew bill still under consideration.—Messrs. Harrison, Stephen and Kell, spoke in its support. It was opposed by Messrs. Hayward, LeCompte and Wilson. The hour of adjournment having passed—the House adjourned.

The speech of Mr. Stephen was certainly eloquent; but those who opposed the bill, thought it was not sound in argument or correct in principle. The proposition is a simple one, shall the Christian religion be continued the established religion of the state?
Friday, Jan. 22.
The discussion of the Jew bill was resumed.—It was opposed by Messrs. Dorsey, Wilson and Forrest, and supported by Messrs. Brackenridge and Kennedy. Upon the question being put, it was decided in the negative.—Yeas 24. Nays 50.

Thomas S. Bond, was this day, at 12 o'clock, elected Register of Wills for Harford County.—No other business of importance was done.
On Tuesday, January 12, Mr. Worthington submitted the following message to the Senate, as a reply to their message of Saturday last.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
January 12, 1819.
Gentlemen of the Senate,
Your message of the 8th inst. assigning reasons for dissenting from the resolution, passed by this house relative to the compensation of the members and officers of the assembly, during the late adjournment, has been attentively considered.

Your honorable body has subjected us to many and weighty obligations for the new and important lights you have thrown on a subject which has heretofore been veiled in the most profound mystery, but which you are pleased to say is fully developed by a practice which has universally prevailed; and with which you have gratuitously made us acquainted. We are not insensible to this act of liberality, conferred in such kind and flattering terms, and we are moreover impelled by a sense of the most imperious duty, to felicitate the public upon the luminous discovery, "that no member can receive compensation beyond the time allowed on the journal of accounts." Until this great truth was ushered into notice by your honorable body, we must be permitted to express our most earnest conviction that it had escaped the perspicuity of the most enlightened statesmen and sages of our country. If the resolution from this house had the most remote agency in eliciting a truth which had slept for centuries, permit us to declare that we had not the most distant expectation of a result so glorious; and we feel a singular pleasure in making this declaration, that in after ages there may remain no doubt of the authors of this immortal and sublime discovery. If our resolution was not understood in the sense it intended to convey, we are unwilling to ascribe it to a want of penetration in those who did not view it in the same light with ourselves, and we can attribute this misunderstanding, which has arisen, to no other source than the English language itself, which it appears is inadequate and defective, when used on a subject of so much delicacy as that involved in the preceding question.

To that part of your message suggest-

ing a reduction of the per diem, you will allow us to reply, that we will, by no act of ours, give the most remote sanction to any interference on the part of your honorable body, with our undoubted and exclusive privileges on this subject.

By order, JOHN BREWER, Clerk.

FOR THE EASTON GAZETTE.
Conference Hall, Jan. 18, 1819.

Mr. Editor,
Never were folks more egregiously misrepresented than we have been, by that mischievous little elf, Ariel.—His commination, though true in part, is so distorted, so blended with falsehood that we cannot fail to appear to you in a very odious light. The truth of the matter is, that this Mr. Ariel, as his sprightliness pleased to style himself, harbors a bitter grudge against us for not permitting him to remain at Conference Hall, it being contrary to the rules of the sisterhood, to suffer any of the masculine gender to reside within its limits. In a fit of rage, he flew to the den of these miserable Old Bachelors, venting the most horrid threats of revenge for what he called our harsh treatment of his gobshins—I can assure you Mr. Editor, he is a pettish little sprite, and we have reason to bless ourselves, that we did not permit him to remain at the Hall, for convinced I am, that had we done so there would have been no end to the vexation and trouble his petulant humour would have subjected us to.—He boasts much of his power to pry into "secrets & motives," let him take a peep into his own breast, and cleanse it of the foul stains of envy and malice, depicted there, before he presumes to reprehend the actions of others.

"As to the creatures, the Old Bachelor's, although they are our deadly enemies, we cannot help pitying them from our very souls. Only picture to yourself sir, these forlorn wretches spread round a smoky lightwood fire, scarcely casting a sufficient glare to render "darkness visible" in their "region of sorrow," where
"Hope never comes
That comes to all."
Some darning their stockings, others stitching their old thread-bare breeches, while the rest are busily, though awkwardly employed in cooking their unsavory meal. Such, sir, is the life of an Old Bachelor, and I can scarcely imagine to myself, one more miserable. Our celebrated countryman Dr. Franklin has done well to compare them to an old half pair of scissors, which he observes can be of no manner of service except it be to scrape a trencher.—For my part I think they are perfectly in the right to bury themselves in that gloomy den of theirs, so congenial to their dispositions—it is not fit that such callous, insensible creatures should mix with the rest of mankind—Let them remain in the obscurity to which they have so wisely betaken themselves, and cease to meddle with the affairs of Conference Hall, and I can assure them they will for the future continue unnoticed by
JACINTHA.

An English newspaper estimates the property of the late Queen of England in money and jewels, to be worth five millions of pounds sterling.

Joseph Bonaparte arrived in the city of New-York, on Friday 15th inst. and took apartments at Mechanic Hall.

Actual Prices of Maryland Staple.
Tobacco, Md. Patuxent, red, bright, 16 50
a \$18 50; 100 hds. sold the present week at the above price.
Rye, per bushel 78 a 80 cents
Wheat, none in Market
Corn, per bushel 85 a 90 cents
Oats, none.
Marketing.—Beef, best butcher's by the quarter, 9 cents; from the wagons 7 1-2; Geese 75; Turkeys \$1 25 a 1 50; Pork 7 a 8 25; Potatoes, per bushel 75 a 100.—*Conor.*

U. S. Bank Stock.—Immediately after the report of the Bank committee reached Philadelphia, U. S. Bank Stock tumbled down from par to 95; and yet we have not heard that it caused any *lame ducks* in the market. In this city sales were made this morning at 97; yesterday at par.—*N. T. E. Post.*

Washington, Jan. 19.
The bill for the better organization of the Courts of the United States, and for the appointment of Circuit Judges, finally passed the Senate yesterday, by a vote of 22 to 14.
The anticipated Debate began yesterday, (Monday) on the subject of the conduct of the Seminole War: it will consume several days. The galleries, crowded almost to suffocation, gave evidence of the interest which the subject has excited. We shall commence the publication of the Debate probably on Thursday next.—*Nat. Int.*

We copied from a Baltimore paper the other day a statement respecting the apprehension and commitment of two negro men for embezzling money from a mail-bag. Some of the circumstances having been indistinctly stated, we have made some inquiry into the facts and find them to be as follows. On Christmas day, between Bladensburg, and this place, the small mail bag, used to contain the packets for the intermediate Post Offices, betwixt Baltimore and Washington (but in which also had been put the letters for Georgetown), was lost from the stage, without the driver's perceiving it. Mr. Davis, the worthy contractor, of this city, on learning from Baltimore, that this bag contained, contrary to his expectation, certain remittances of bank notes to Georgetown, proceeded to Bladensburg, and, after considerable search and enquiry found that a free colored man, by the name of Leonard Hopp, had passed at more than one store certain notes of a Virginia bank. It being known that there was a quantity of Virginia paper in the mail bag that was lost, Len. was immediately apprehended, and his trunk at his wife's residence being searched, notwithstanding his sturdy denial of all knowledge of the bag or its contents, there were found in a hand-

kerchief about two thousand and fifty dollars in bank notes. On this detection, Len. confessed that his brother Peter a slave belonging to Dr. Thornton, living at Washington, had found the bag on the road and brought it to him, and that they had jointly cut it open and divided the money. Peter was then apprehended and questioned, but persisted in denying any knowledge whatever of the affair. His lodgings however, were searched, & among a parcel of rags was found a bundle of bank notes amounting to something more than three hundred dollars. The two negroes were then committed to Baltimore gaol, to take trial the next session of the Federal Court for embezzlement of money from the mail. The amount of money not finally recovered, it appears was 342 dollars; which Mr. Davis, as the mail was lost from under charge of a person in his employ, has promptly paid over to the General Post Office.—*Nat. Int.*

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS.
The American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States, held its annual meeting on Saturday, Jan. 8, 1819, at Dr. Laurie's Church, Washington.

In the absence of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the Society, the Hon. Henry Clay presided.
The meeting was opened by the reading of the annual Report of the Board of Managers.
Gen. John Mason being called to take the chair, Mr. Clay withdrew in order to offer the following resolution:
On motion of Mr. Clay.
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to lay before the Congress of the U. States, or any committee or committees which may be appointed by either branch thereof, the information which has been collected through the means of this Society, showing the practicability of the object of its institution, and to respectfully, but earnestly solicit the countenance, aid, and support of Congress in the accomplishment of that object.

Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Jones and Mr. M. were composed the committee.
On motion of Mr. Mills.
Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the President and Board of Managers, for the real intelligence and ability which they have evinced in management of the concerns of the Society, past year, and that the report of the Board Managers be printed.
The Society then proceeded to the appointment of officers for the present year—when the following persons were elected—

VIC-PRESIDENTS.
Hon. William H. Crawford of Georgia.
Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky.
Hon. William Phillips of Massachusetts.
Col. Henry Rutgers of New York.
Hon. John F. Howard, } Maryland.
Hon. John C. Herbert, }
Issac McKim, Esq. }
John Taylor of Caroline, Esq. } Virginia.
Gen. John Hartwell Cocke, }
Gen. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. }
Robert Ralston, Esq. } Philadelphia.
Right Rev. Bishop White, }
Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia. }
Saml. Bayard, Esq. New Jersey. }

MANAGERS.
Francis S. Key }
Walter Jones }
Edmund L. Lee }
Rev. Dr. J. Laurie }
Rev. Dr. S. B. Balch }
Rev. Oba. B. Brown }
Elias H. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary. }
John Underwood, Recording Secretary. }
David English, Treasurer. }

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, at the residence of R. L. Tilghman, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Esq. Rev. Mr. Esq. to Miss Henrietta Earle, daughter of the late James Earle, all of this county.

DIED.
At his Father's Residence, in Talbot County, Mr. Charles Bullen, on the 23d inst. aged 29 years, after a long and tedious illness of 3 months and ten days.

To Rent,
For the ensuing year, that large and commodious house in Denton, formerly occupied by the subscriber as a Tavern. This house is well adapted for a Public House having every convenience attached to it, and may be obtained on liberal terms.
ALSO—A Store-House and Counting-Room adjoining, which will be rented with the establishment, or separately. For terms apply at the Store of Maj. John Young, in Denton, or to the Subscriber.
BENJAMIN DENNY, Sen.
Talbot County, Jan. 25—*tf.*

Bank of Caroline.
The President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of three per centum (upon the capital stock actually paid in) for the last six months, to end the 31st of this inst. which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in February next.
MATT. DRIVER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.
Is a paper which is published every day, at the city of Washington, of Columbia, and each number contains two pages octavo, in small but very readable type. It makes two volumes in the year, and is accompanied with a price per annum is five dollars. The Public Domain and domestic news, are regularly inserted, by critical and experienced eyes, and is also enhanced by many works, and American literature.

POETRY.

APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.
At this chill-time, while stormy winter reigns
And driven snow lies scattered on the plains;
While bitter tempests howl with furious dread,
And search each crevice of the Peasant's shed.
In this bleak home the poor are doom'd to know,
The cutting pangs of undeserved woe;
To feel the sorrows that from want arise,
While famine wants, when craving nature cries,
Bereft of means to earn their food each day,
They pine unknown their humble woes away.
Ye sons of fortune blest with happy lot,
Go view the misery of the poor man's cot;
See how distress bows down a Father's head,
While hungry Infants call aloud for bread!
See the low Mother sickly and oppress'd,
Weep o'er her child, half famish'd at her breast!
Go view this scene and teach your hearts to feel
The force, the claim of poverty's appeal.
O charity! sweet nymph of every grace,
Extend thy arms to cheer a drooping race;
Raise up the wretched from the pining state,
And yield thy aid where want and death await.

THE COW BOYS.

The following description of the hands of robbers that infested a certain part of this country during the war of our revolution, and bore the name of Cow Boys, is given in the published narrative of Joshua East Smith, Esq. who lived near the spot, and frequently saw the unfortunate sufferers who fled from it. The scene lay in the state of New York, and in the vicinity of the Hudson.

"Cow Boys," says the narrator was a name given to those who were in the British interest; while the name of skinkers the appellation of their opponents; were a banditti, who indiscriminately plundered friend or foe; and all those who were peaceable people and had property were subjected to their contributions; a fat horse, a fat ox, a cow, or a pig, were the particular incentives for plunder, and the plunderer's barter and even in some instances, the unhappy state of a nation more than fifty miles in extent, in the hands of the oldest and best settled country in the government, where, literally, father was against brother, and father against son, frequently imbruing their hands in each other's blood. All friendly intercourse was at an end, for each was jealous of the other, and no one slept safely in his bed. Many families hid themselves at night, in barns, wheat-ribs, corn-cobs, and stacks of hay; and, on each returning day, blessed their good fortune, that their houses had escaped the flames."

REMARKS.

The account above, is not a matter of curiosity, but of sober reflection—of sober reflection on the horrible calamities which a long continued war ever carries along with it, more especially as respects the inhabitants in the neighborhood of the contending armies. In the histories of wars, only a certain part of the sufferings and miseries attendant on them are recorded. The comparative magnitude and discipline of the armies, their marches and counter marches, the order of battles the skill or unskillfulness of the commanders, the general conduct of the opposing bodies of soldiery, the numbers slain and wounded on both sides, and the consequences of a victory and defeat to the respective conflicting nations—these, & others closely connected with them, are the topics on which the pen of the historian delights to dwell; for they are topics calculated to dazzle the reader, and to give full display to the writer's talent and description. Whereas, the privations the pillage, the daily insults, the perpetual terrors of the inhabitants of such districts of country as are the seats of war, and the extreme moral depravity which their condition generates, are very little noticed; they being subjects or circumstances far less inviting to the historian. What of this kind has been experienced in even our country, would be frightening were it all detailed in full; and yet it would bear no comparison with what has been experienced during the last twenty five years in almost every part of the continent of Europe, nor with what is experienced at this moment in several extensive districts of South America: The truth is, war considered in all its consequences, and tendencies, is one of the most dreadful of all the calamities with which our guilty race has ever yet been scourged; so that it was evidently wise in the King of Israel to prefer three days' pestilence in which died seventy thousand men, to three months' ravage of a horrible army in his land.

BIRTH NIGHT BALL.

Will be held at the "Eaton Hotel," on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d of February next, in commemoration of the birth of the illustrious Washington.

Members of this and the adjacent counties to attend.

By the Managers.

Opinion paper for signatures at

edden,

ment, lately of

of officers in

REMOVAL.

Lott Warfield.

Has lately removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James B. Ringgold, and having just returned from Baltimore with

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON; Which added to his former stock, he offers for sale, very low for Cash.

His Assortment consists in part of
Superfine and common Cloths
Cassimeres and Wellington Cords
Swansdown Vesting
Toiletting do.
Baizes & Flannels
Manchester & Bedford Cords
Bombazetta, twill'd & plain
Calicoes assorted
Furniture Chintz
Carlsle Gingham
Cambric do.
Steam Loom Muslin
Cambric do.
Jacquet and Mull do.
Figured & Book do.
Leno and Cyprus Gauze
Canton and Italian Crapes
Canton and French Shawls
Cotton & Cashmere
Hearth Rugs
Jan. 4.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed at the suit of George Davidson, against Jonathan Spencer, will be sold on Tuesday the 26th day of January next, on the Court-House green, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, viz:

All the equitable right of, in, and to all those several and respective lots or parcels of ground situate, lying and being within the limits of the town of Easton, and marked & numbered 53, 54 and 55, upon the plot and certificate of the said town, and contained within the following mites and bounds, viz: Beginning for number fifty-three, at a stone marked LIII, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane & Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane; then north one degree fifteen minutes west with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the Marginal street; then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes east, with the said Marginal lane ten perches and six tenths to Aurora street aforesaid, then south one degree fifteen minutes east, with the same five perches and eight tenths, to the beginning, containing Sixty-one Perches and eight tenths, beginning for number Fifty-four at a stone marked LIV, on the west side of Aurora street, between North lane and Marginal lane, on the northern bounds of the Town, and running from thence south 88 degrees forty-five minutes west, ten perches and six tenths, to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number forty-three, then north eighty-eight degree forty-five minutes, east with the same ten perches and six tenths, to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street, then south one degree fifteen minutes, east with the said street five perches and eight tenths to the beginning containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths, beginning for Number fifty-five at a stone marked LV, on the west side of Aurora street and north side of North lane, and running from thence south eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, west with the said lane, ten perches and six tenths to Thorough-good lane, then north one degree fifteen minutes west, then with five perches and eight tenths to the south-west corner of Number fifty-four, then north eighty-eight degrees forty-five minutes, with the same ten perches and six tenths to the beginning boundary thereof, on Aurora street aforesaid, then north one degree fifteen minutes, east with the same street, five perches and eight tenths to the beginning, containing Sixty-one perches and eight tenths of a perch of land with the several and restrictive appertinences to the same respectively belonging. Levied this 10th day of December, 1818.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following property belonging to James Ball, viz. all his equitable right of, in, and to a vessel on the stocks, 1 Cow, 6 Sheep, 2 beds and furniture, 1 Table, half dozen Chairs, 1 Desk and Cup-board and the contents therein, 1 Farm containing 43 Acres, more or less, by the name of Up-Holland, situate on the Bay Side; 1 Boy named Nat, 1 do. Bob, and one do. Stephen, taken at the suits of Samuel Harrison and Shadrack Leadham, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold on the Court-house Green, on Tuesday the 9th day of February next, at 2 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Jacob Bromwell, viz. all his right, title, and interest in, and to a tract of Land called Wintersell, situate in Oxford Neck, containing 150 acres, more or less; 3 Horses and 15 Cattle taken at the suit of the state use of John Fields, alias Parrott, use of Lewis C. Pascault and wife, and will be sold to satisfy the said claim.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Trappe, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Thomas Sewell, viz. 1 Horse and Cart, 1 Cow and his Farm where he now lives, adjoining a lot of James Chapman, near the Trappe; taken at the suit of John Applegarth, use of John Goldborough, Esq. and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claim.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Trappe, on Thursday, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, the following property, belonging to Thomas Sewell, viz. 1 Horse and Cart, 1 Cow and his Farm where he now lives, adjoining a lot of James Chapman, near the Trappe; taken at the suit of John Applegarth, use of John Goldborough, Esq. and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claim.

NEW GOODS,

The Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, a very handsome ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Bombazeens, Irish Linens, Long Cloths,
Shirting & Cambric
Muslins,
Lawn,
Linen Cambric,
Levantes,
Florences,
Sattins, &c. &c.

ALSO,
China, Queens-Ware, Cutlery, Teas, Sugars, Coffee, &c. &c.

All of which he offers very low for cash, or country produce.
LAMBERT CLAYLAND,
Who wishes also to purchase, from one to fifteen hundred bushels Elg Seed.
Nov. 9—

Winter Supply.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening his Winter Supply of LIQUORS, GROCERIES, TEAS, SPICES, &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Best old London particular Madeira Wine
Nice dry Lisbon and Malaga, do
Genuine Old Cognac Brandy
Peach and Apple do
W. I. Spirit
N. E. Rum
Old Rye Whiskey
Common do
Holland Gin
Country do
Molasses,
Brown Sugar
Loaf do
Chocolate, Rice
Imperial
Hyson and TEAS.
Hyson-Skin
Almonds, Fiberts
Raisins, Prunes,
Figs, Dates
New fresh Malaga
Grapes
Cranberry's, Currants

Likewise, HARDWARE, CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE, STONE AND WOODEN WARE.

ALSO,
A Further Supply of Dry-Goods,
Which in addition to his Former Stock, renders his Assortment extensive and Complete all of which will be sold very cheap for Cash
Easton, Dec. 28

John W. Sherwood HATTER,

Has just received a fresh supply of Materials, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now ready to execute any orders in his line, at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
N. B. He is now prepared to say that he can warrant his dyes to stand—He has also a general assortment of Wool-Hats on hand, which he offers for sale, at his stand, No. 4, Court-street.
Easton, Dec. 21.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county as a runaway, on the 5th inst. a negro man, who calls himself Osburn Butler, five feet eleven inches high, yellowish complexion, about forty four years of age, blind of the right eye, and the left leg sore—has a variety of clothing, amongst which are, a blue cloth coat, a drab coat and pantaloons, a white vest and wool hat. The owner of the above negro is requested to come forward and pay his prison fees, otherwise he will be released agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick county
dec. 21—3w.

Tannery for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the TANNERY ESTABLISHMENT, at Hillsborough, Caroline County, for a number of years respectively occupied by the late proprietor John Eagle, deceased, and now under rent to Francis H. Hawley. This yard is in good order, and furnished with a most excellent Currying Shop, (wherein is fixed a large Marble Table,) a Beam House, Bark and Mill House, and forty-five Yats, and is held to be a most desirable situation for the above business, and has for its many advantages under a lease of six years, averaged an annual rent of \$200. Three years credit will be given on the purchase money, and the terms will be moderate—apply to
HENRY D. SELLERS.
Centreville, Md. dec. 21—13r.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Jason Elliott, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the second Monday in July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of December eighteen hundred and eighteen.
WILLIAM CRAFT, ad'm'r. D. B. N. of Jason Elliott, deceased.
Jan. 11—3w.

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County.
Dec. 28—3w

Notice.

Was committed to Frederick County Goal, as a runaway, a Negro man, who calls himself John William Oyston, aged about Thirty years, five feet five inches high; dark complexion; blind of the left eye, has a scar on the right cheek-bone and a scar on the right temple; his clothing a dark brown cloth coat, drab pantaloons, striped vest and an old fur hat. The owner of the above Negro is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be discharged agreeably to law.
WILLIAM M. BEALL, Jr. Sheriff of Frederick County.
Dec. 28—3w

\$200 Reward.

Ranaway from the Subscriber on Monday the 23d ult. a very dark mulatto lad, named William, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, straight and well made, has good teeth, and is rather a likely fellow. He walks generally with a quick and short step, and when spoken to, is apt to hesitate and stammer a little. He had on when he went away, a dark country made kersey jacket and trousers, a good deal worn, an old black wool hat, also much worn, red stockings, very much darned and patched, and a pair of new shoes, made of very stout black leather, and nailed. If the above described fellow is taken up in this county, or the adjoining ones, and secured in any jail so that I get him again, or brought home, I will give Fifty Dollars, if in either of the more remote counties, I will give One Hundred Dollars, and if out of the State, the above reward.
ROBT. LL. TILGHMAN.
Hope, Talbot county, Nov. 30—

To be Rented,

For the next year, the House and Lot where Captain Auld lives, at Easton Point. For terms apply to the Subscriber.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH
Easton, August 24, 1818.
P. S. I have also a House and Lot, near Woodenhawk's to rent.

Advertisement.

The Creditors of Isaac Williams, of Worcester county, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor of this state, on or before the first day of April next.
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.
Jan 4—4w

Queen Ann's County Court,

November 25, 1818.
Ordered that the sale made by Peter Foster, trustee for the sale of the real Estate of Robert Harrison, as stated in his report, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the first Tuesday of the next May Term, of Queen Ann's county Court, provided a copy of this order be inserted three successive weeks in one of the papers printed in Easton, before the first day of April next. The report states that the house and lot, in Centreville, sold for the sum of Eight Hundred and Three Dollars.
The creditors of the said Robert Harrison, are desired to exhibit their claims, with the legal vouchers thereof to the auditor of the county aforesaid, before the said first Tuesday of the May Term of Queen-Ann's county Court.
By order, THO. MURPHY, Clk. of Queen Ann's county Court.
Jan. 11—3w

Vendue.

By order of the Orphans' Court, of Talbot County, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 27th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at his late dwelling, in Banbury, all the Personal Estate of Thomas Stevens, deceased, (the negroes excepted,) consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils; a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a quantity of Corn by the barrel, Rye, Corn-blades, together with many articles too tedious to mention.
Terms—A Credit of six months will be given on all sums above Six Dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, before the delivery of the property—All sums of Six Dollars and under, the Cash will be required.
PETER STEVENS, Jr. Ad'm'r.
Jan. 18.

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having taken the Stand formerly occupied by Kendel F. Holmes, directly opposite the Court-House, and next door to Messrs. Jenkins and Stevens's store, in Easton, intends carrying on a Boot & Shoe Manufactory, and has now open and intends constantly keeping a handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes. The citizens of Easton, and its vicinity, will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as he will sell very low for Cash.
CLEMENT BECKWITH.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated at his shop, with Boots or Shoes, at the shortest notice.
Jan. 18.

A Teacher Wanted

To Teach a Common School in the Country—A person acquainted with the English Grammar, having a perfect knowledge of Common Arithmetic and possessed of good morals, who can bring undoubted recommendations, will hear of a situation, by applying at this office.
Jan. 18—3w

Notice.

The "Maryland Agricultural Society" will meet on the second Tuesday in March next, in the Town of Easton.
E. FORMAN, Asst. Sec'y.
Jan. 18
Editors friendly to the Institution will please insert the above.

Notice.

The Subscribers having sustained much damage from persons crossing their fields, carting over their lands, and otherwise trespassing upon them, have resolved to prevent a repetition of these injuries by such means as the law affords—They therefore hereby notify all persons that they will bring suits for all trespasses that shall in future be committed.
JAMES L. CHAMBERLAINE.
RICH'D. LL. CHAMBERLAINE.
Dec. 21—7w

Removal,

AND ANOTHER NEW ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY.
E. F. HOLMES, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Saddler's Shop to the 2d door below the Bank, and directly opposite the Easton Hotel, where he still continues to carry on his business, in all its various branches. Having just returned from Baltimore with an elegant Assortment in his line, he invites the public generally to give him a call.
Jan. 11—3w

MAGISTRATES BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT AT THE OLD STAND.

EASTON HOTEL

The subscriber having leased that large commodious Establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GUNN, in the town of Easton, for the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, boarders, and gentlemen who for business or pleasure may call them to town. Having furnished the house in a handsome style, & provided himself with the CHOICEST LIQUORS, and careful and attentive servants; & being determined to provide the BEST PROVISIONS that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very EXTENSIVE STABLES, which will at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.
SELECT PARTIES can at all times be furnished with private rooms, and the best entertainment.
The public's obedient servant,
JESSE SHEFFER.
Dec. 15—4f

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM AND HEAVY TIMBER LAND.
By Virtue of a Deed of Trust from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq. to the Subscribers, they offer for Sale a Valuable Farm on Wye River, Talbot county, containing four hundred acres, one hundred and ten of which, is wood and heavy timber. The above Farm lies on the Mail road from Easton to Centreville, distant from the former place about seven miles. There are on this Farm a good framed Dwelling House, Granary and Stables—Fish, oyster and wild fowl may be readily procured in a bundance in their seasons.
The Terms will be, one third cash and the residue on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale.
They also offer For Sale,
By Virtue of a like trust, from Philemon W. Hemsley, Esq., between Fifty and Sixty Acres of Prime Timber Land, near Pott's, now Bennett's mill, which will be laid off into ten or more acre lots to suit purchasers.—Terms of sale, one half cash and the residue in six months, for the payment of which, bonds with approved security, will be demanded with interest from the day of sale.
THOMAS C. EARLE.
THOMAS HEMSLEY.
Queen Ann's county, May 4—4f

SAMUEL EDMONDSON,

Respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the TAILORING Trade, in Easton, in the House formerly occupied by Charles Blake, deceased, as a Boot & Shoe shop, and solicits the patronage of the citizens of Easton and its vicinity, hoping by a strict attention to his business, and endeavor to please those who may favor him with their custom, to render general satisfaction—He also has on hand, and intends keeping some few articles in his line of business, with some Groceries, which he offers on reasonable terms.
Easton, 1st mo. 11—3w

Notice.

The Subscriber has Five Negro Women, some with one and others with two children, to be put out for their Victuals and Cloths, immediately; also a Negro Boy on the same terms—A young Negro Woman, about 16 years of age, to Hire.
RACHEL L. KERE.
Jan. 4.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq. Governor of the State of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas Michael McBride, who was indicted in Baltimore City Court for murder, has made his escape, & is now a fugitive from justice: And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment: I have therefore thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, and do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Michael McBride to the Sheriff of Baltimore county. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, this twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
C. RIDGELY of Hampton.
By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council!

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

CHARLES RIDGELY of Hampton, Esq. Governor of Maryland, A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, by an inquisition held on the body of a certain William Warrick, of Baltimore county, on the fourteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and eighteen, it was found that the said WILIAM WARRICK was killed by a certain OBEID GRIFFITH, and it has been represented to me, that the said Obed Griffith has fled from justice, and it being of the greatest importance to society, that the perpetrator of such a crime should be brought to condign punishment—I have, therefore, thought proper to issue this, my proclamation, and do by and with the advice and consent of the Council, offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to any person who shall apprehend and deliver the said Obed Griffith to the Sheriff of Baltimore county.
Given under my hand, and the seal of the State of Maryland, the eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.
C. RIDGELY of Hampton.
By his Excellency's command,
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